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BIOGRAPHICAL CYCLOPEDIA

OF
REPRESENTATIVE MEN

OF
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DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

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Henry George
1861

THE
BIOGRAPHICAL CYCLOPEDIA
OF
MARYLAND AND DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

TOME, JACOB, Capitalist, was born August 13, 1810, in Manheim Township, York County, Pennsylvania. Few of the men who, from poverty and obscurity, have won their way to wealth, honor and fame, began life under less promising circumstances than Mr. Tome. Bravery and courage were the prime elements of his character; industry, integrity, perseverance and self-reliance, his sole capital. With these he took the world in hand, and by them has elevated himself to the highest plane of influence and usefulness. He was of German parentage, and from a curious and interesting baptismal certificate, still in the possession of Mr. Tome, containing the date and place of his birth and baptism, together with the names of the sponsors, it appears that the original family name was Thom, his parents being mentioned therein as, "These two lawfully wedded persons, Christian Thom and his lawful wife Christina Thom, maiden name Bager." Mr. Tome's early educational advantages were limited to the district school, which he was privileged to attend only in the winter months. His parents were poor, supporting a large family by their daily labor. When Mr. Tome was sixteen years of age his father died, and he thenceforth undertook the battle of life on his own account. He hired himself to Colonel Graham, a farmer in York County, with whom he remained fifteen months. He then entered the employment of Jacob Musser, for whom he superintended fisheries for one year, at Stony Island, on the Susquehanna River. In the spring of 1830, he went to Marietta, where for two years he worked for James Stackhouse. Leaving him, he entered into an engagement with Abraham Varley, in the manufacture and sale of tin ware. Noticing an advertisement for a teacher for a country school, near

Elizabethtown, Lancaster County, to serve during the fall and winter months, and, although duly impressed with the deficiency of his education for such a position, he made application for it, resolved, if successful, to qualify himself, so far as possible by diligent study, for the discharge of its duties. In view of his youthful appearance and his slight and small stature, the trustees doubted his ability to control the larger scholars, and to preserve proper discipline in the school. He met the difficulty by assuring the trustees that they need have no fears, since, if he failed as a disciplinarian, he would make no charge for his services. Being favorably impressed with his self-assurance, they gave him the position. Having finished his engagement as school teacher to the satisfaction of the trustees, in the spring of 1833 he went to Port Deposit, and was employed for a short time at Boggs's hotel. He left that place in December following, and went to Philadelphia, where he studied book-keeping during the winter. He returned to Port Deposit March 23, 1834, and engaged as clerk with Messrs. Downey & Montgomery, lumber dealers, doing an extensive business on the old bank wharf. He remained with them until March, 1835. During this period his activity, industry and business capacity attracted the attention of David Rinehart, a wealthy banker and lumber merchant, of Marietta, Pennsylvania, who was in the habit of visiting Port Deposit in the spring and fall lumber seasons, for the transaction of business with manufacturers and dealers, with whom he had extensive dealings. He proposed a business connection with Mr. Tome, which was accepted, Mr. Rinehart furnishing five thousand dollars cash capital against Tome's services; and the firm of Tome & Rinehart, lumber dealers, began business. From 1835 to 1851, this firm had uninterrupted success, and did

the largest business in timber, lumber and shingles that was done on the Susquehanna River by any one firm. On the dissolution of this partnership, by the death of Mr. Rinehart in 1851, after deducting all the profits that each had drawn from time to time, the capital invested was over one hundred thousand dollars. Mr. Edwin J. Rinehart, son of the deceased, who, for some time previous to the death of his father, had been clerking for the firm, succeeded to his father's interest in the business, and the style of the firm was not changed. The partnership was dissolved in 1853, each partner continuing in the lumber business. In the spring of 1855, Mr. Tome formed a co-partnership with John and Thomas C. Bond, styling the firm Bond, Brother & Company, who continue the lumber business to the present time. This firm, of which Mr. Tome is the capitalist, in addition to their extensive lumber business, own about twenty thousand acres of timber lands in Pennsylvania, as well as ten thousand acres of similar lands in Michigan. Mr. Tome is also largely engaged in the grain, fertilizer and agricultural trade in Port Deposit, with his nephew by marriage, Mr. Joseph W. Reynolds, under the firm of J. Tome & Company. In 1849, Mr. Tome formed a business connection with the Messrs. Taylor and John S. Gittings, of Baltimore, who were the owners of the Steamer "Pörtsmouth," plying between Port Deposit and Baltimore; and afterwards purchased the steamers "Lancaster" and "Juniata" of the opposition line, consolidating the two companies, and running the three steamers for passengers and freight, and towing canal-boats from the Susquehanna and Tide Water Canal. This line proved a success, and is still in operation with two side-wheel steamers and three tugs. In 1865, this company, with Captain Mason L. Weems, organized the Baltimore and Fredericksburg Steamboat Company, running two steamers, the "Wenonah" and "Matilda," and continued to run this line until 1874, when, after the death of Captain Weems, the partners transferred their interests in the line to his heirs, who now control it. In the course of his extended business transactions, Mr. Tome has become a large property-holder. In addition to the numerous dwellings, store-houses, wharf and warehouse properties held by him in Port Deposit, he is the owner of twelve thousand acres of timber land in Potter County, Pennsylvania, in addition to those held by the firm of Bond, Brother & Company. He also owns four or five valuable farms in Cecil County, Maryland, besides a valuable farm of three hundred acres in Carroll County, of that State, together with valuable property in Baltimore and elsewhere, and a large personal estate, consisting of private securities, bonds and mortgages. Mr. Tome is also the owner and proprietor of Minnequa Springs in Bradford County, Pennsylvania, on the line of the Northern Central Railway, superintended under his direction by Mr. W. D. Tyler, who is well and favorably known to the guests who have visited the Springs for some years past. Since 1849,

he has been the President of the Baltimore and Susquehanna Steam Company, and is a stockholder and director in the Conowingo Bridge Company. He is a director in the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, and a large stockholder in the Delaware Railroad Company. He is largely interested in the Port Deposit and Columbia Railroad, in which he is a director, and in the Susquehanna and Tide Water Canal Company, and owns a large amount of stock in the Ridley Park Association. Through him and a few others the outlet lock on the Susquehanna and Tide Water Canal, at Bell's Ferry or Lapidum, was constructed, thus enabling canal-boats to reach Port Deposit without being compelled to go first to Havre de Grace. Until the commencement of the war, Mr. Tome had been too much engaged in business to be allured by the inducements of political preferment; but when the Union of the States was threatened, he was ready to spend time and money in its defence and maintenance. In recognition of his firm Union principles, he was elected by the Union party of Cecil County to the Senate of Maryland in the fall of 1863, and took his seat in January, 1864. At that session, Archibald Sterling, Esq., of Baltimore, was Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Senate, on which committee Mr. Tome held the second place. William J. Jones, Esq., of Cecil County, was a leading member of the House, and Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means. These three gentlemen took the lead in the financial legislation of the session, which bore very clearly the marks of Mr. Tome's ability as a financier. In the fall of 1864, the Reform State Convention having met the same year, he was again nominated and re-elected to the Senate. At this session he was appointed Chairman of the Committee on Finance, and of the Committee on Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries, and served on the Committees on Engrossed Bills and Insolvent Laws. After his retirement from the Senate in 1867, he took no part in political matters until 1871, when he was unanimously nominated by the Union Republican party of the State for Governor of Maryland. He was defeated by William Pinkney Whyte. He is now the Treasurer of the National Republican Executive Committee. Mr. Tome's banking operations have been very extensive. For a number of years he was private banker for the business men of Port Deposit. In May, 1850, he, with others, having procured a charter for the Cecil Bank, at Port Deposit, opened it with a capital of only twenty-five thousand dollars. Its officers were, Jacob Tome, President, and Allen Anderson, Cashier; Mr. Tome owning the principal portion of the stock. The capital of the Cecil Bank increased yearly, until one hundred thousand dollars were paid in, and in 1864, it had a surplus of one hundred thousand dollars. It then became a National Bank, and one hundred thousand dollars more capital was put in, making its present capital three hundred thousand dollars. Its present officers are, Jacob Tome, President, and Robert C. Hopkins, Cash-



Yours sincerely in Christ,

James Gibbons.

Archbishop of Baltimore.

ier. Mr. Tome's next banking enterprise in Cecil County was the purchase, in 1868, of the Elkton National Bank, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, of which he is President, and Charles B. Findley, Cashier. In 1865, he opened the Fredericksburg, Virginia, Bank, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars; Jacob Tome, President, and John M. Wallace, Cashier. Subsequently, he purchased the National Bank at Hagerstown, Maryland, and removed it to Washington, where, re-chartered and reorganized, it is now the Citizens' National Bank of Washington City, with a capital of three hundred thousand dollars; Hon. John A. J. Creswell, President, and A. R. Appleman, Vice-President. The building of this bank, located on Fifteenth Street, opposite the Treasury building, built, and formerly owned by Jay Cooke, purchased at a cost of seventy-two thousand dollars, and improved at an additional expense of twenty-eight thousand dollars, is conceded to be the finest banking-house in the city of Washington. Mr. Tome is also a director in the Third National, and stockholder in the Marine Bank, of Baltimore. He was married December 6, 1841, to Miss Caroline M. Webb, of Port Deposit, a most estimable lady. They had several children, all of whom died in infancy. Mrs. Tome was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and, although not a member himself, Mr. Tome has uniformly attended its service. In 1865, he conceived the purpose of building a new church and donating it to the trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the town of Port Deposit. It was dedicated by Bishop Matthew Simpson, October 30, 1871. It cost sixty-five thousand dollars, and is, perhaps, the handsomest church in Maryland, outside of the cities. In honor of the donor, it has been incorporated, "The Tome Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church." Mr. Tome's residence, situated at Port Deposit, on the eastern bank of the Susquehanna, is one of the most elegant and complete in all its appointments of any suburban mansion in Maryland. It is three and a half stories high, and rests upon a solid foundation of rock; is built of dressed granite, quarried in that vicinity, and covered with a Mansard roof. On the northwest corner of the main building, and attached to it, stands a tower twenty-two feet square, built of beautiful cut granite; it extends above the main building, and has, on each floor, a handsome room, furnished with walnut casings. The house throughout is magnificently furnished; wide halls in the several stories divide the different apartments, and the walls are graced with a variety of paintings. The floor of the main building is used for the purpose of a bank, and that of the tower as Mr. Tome's private office. On the south side is a large grapery and conservatory; on a hill, near by, are three reservoirs, from which an abundant supply of water is obtained, and at the southern end of the wharf is a large gas-house, built of native granite, and containing a receiver with a capacity of thirty-five hundred feet. In front, across the street, is a beautiful park, artis-

tically laid off. The grounds and park are adorned with lawns and terraces, and shade trees, plants and flowers, in rich variety. When seen from the river, the place presents a picturesque appearance, and resembles some palatial residence on the Rhine. Notwithstanding the multiplicity and magnitude of his varied business operations, Mr. Tome directs and personally supervises them all. He is methodical, and punctual at every place requiring his presence. Amid all, he has preserved his vigor of mind and body by regular, temperate habits. Fortune and favorable circumstances have attended him; but he is a millionaire to-day because he has been industrious, persevering, far-seeing, systematic, economical, and cautious; quick to discern, and prompt to improve business opportunities.

GIBBONS, MOST REV. JAMES, Archbishop of Baltimore, and Primate of the Church in America, was born of Irish parentage in the City of Baltimore, Maryland, July 23, 1834, and having been baptized in the Cathedral of that city, was conveyed at a very early age by his father to Ireland, where he received the rudiments of an education and training, destined subsequently to elevate him to his present eminent station. On returning to his native land, after a long absence, he concluded to pursue his studies at St. Charles College, Maryland, and graduated with honor at that institution in the year 1857. Subsequently, at St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore, he pursued a thorough course of study in philosophy and theology, which concluded with his ordination as Priest at St. Mary's, at the hands of the late most Rev. Archbishop Kenrick, June 30, 1861. Summoned immediately to the responsibilities of his sacred calling, the youthful priest was appointed assistant to the late Rev. James Dolan, rector of St. Patrick's, discharging the requirements of the position with such fidelity and suavity of manner as to secure unbounded popularity with the parishioners. This sentiment of affectionate regard was also entertained by the congregation of St. Bridget's, at Canton, to the pastorate of which he was shortly after transferred. After remaining in charge of St. Bridget's for several years, the lamented Spalding, then at the head of the American Church, chose the young pastor as a member of his household by conferring upon him the position of private secretary—a marked recognition of merit. Sunday, August 16, 1868, the venerable Cathedral of Baltimore was the scene of an important event in the career of Father Gibbons, who, on that occasion, was consecrated by his Grace, Dr. Spalding, Bishop of *Adramyttum in Partibus Infidelium*, and Vicar-Apostolic of North Carolina. The labors of the new Bishop in that field were attended with eminent success, and exhibited remarkable administrative

ability, together with a zealous concern for the salvation of souls. After about four years of ceaseless labor there, a vacancy being created in the See of Richmond, through the demise of Right Rev. Bishop McGill, the Vicar-Apostolic of North Carolina was by authority of the Holy See translated to Richmond, where he was installed by Archbishop Bayley, October 20, 1872. Within a brief period after his arrival in that diocese, renewed life and interest, in a religious sense, became apparent as the fruits of his administration. Several new churches were erected, and in addition, at the close of little more than five years, he had founded and placed in successful operation, the splendid institution known as "St. Peter's Cathedral Male Academy and Parochial School," "St. Sophia's Home" for aged people, in charge of the Little Sisters of the Poor, the late William Shakespeare Caldwell, Esq., of Richmond, having generously donated the elegant house at Ninth and Marshall streets for that purpose. "St. Joseph's Female Orphan Asylum" was also enlarged, and a fine parochial school for boys and girls instituted at Petersburg, with one also at Portsmouth for girls. The venerable head of the Archdiocese of Baltimore was at this period in rapidly failing health, and finding himself unable to discharge the onerous duties of his responsible office, he sought from Rome the appointment of a Coadjutor, his decided preference in this emergency being the energetic young Bishop of Richmond. In compliance with this desire of the dying prelate, Bishop Gibbons was appointed Coadjutor, with the right of succession, to the most Rev. James Roosevelt Bayley, Archbishop of Baltimore, May 20, 1877. This act was a signal and affecting evidence of the high esteem which Dr. Bayley entertained for the person of his Grace. Being now warmly attached to Virginia, the faithful prelate was reluctant to leave that State; yet where duty called "'twas his to obey," and the mandate of ecclesiastical authority was therefore promptly complied with. When the time came for Bishop Gibbons to leave for his enlarged field of labor, his departure called forth an expression of deep regret from citizens of all denominations. Although but a brief period has elapsed since his promotion to the See of Baltimore (October 3, 1877), it has been marked by great executive energy and an accurate perception of the wants of the diocese. As an instance of this may be mentioned, the securing of a most eligible site for the erection of a large church, at the intersection of East Monument and Washington streets, in the northwestern section of the city of Baltimore, to which church he has appointed as pastor, Rev. Michael Dausch, for many years the worthy assistant of St. Vincent de Paul's. The Archbishop has recently purchased the building on the northeast corner of High and Low streets, as a branch of St. Mary's Industrial School, to be known as St. James's Home for Boys. Previous to his accession, Archbishop Gibbons had contributed to Catholic literature an invaluable addition in the popular work, "The Faith of

our Fathers," a volume which has met with extensive favor, and elicited the heartiest commendations from a host of readers. The approval is well earned, for it compares favorably with the standard theological productions of either the past or present. Its circulation in eighteen months has exceeded fifty thousand copies. The author's sentences abound with vigorous, terse and keen analysis, seconded by a masterly maintenance of Catholic doctrine. In the career of Bishop Gibbons, who has as yet scarcely attained the meridian of life, we have an illustration of the fact that it is not always through adventitious surroundings in youth that men finally rise to eminence and the favorable regard of their fellow-men, but rather through the exercise of humility, patience, charity, gentleness of manner and speech, combined with a laudable ambition to be an instrument of good in the world. These traits are eminently characteristic of Archbishop Gibbons, and qualify him to fill the Episcopal throne once occupied by the illustrious Carroll, Kenrick and Spalding.

WALLIS, SEVERN TEACKLE, A.M., LL.D., was born in Baltimore, September 8, 1816. His parents were from the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and descended from the earliest settlers of the Eastern Shores of Maryland and Virginia. He was sent very early to school, and graduated at St. Mary's College, Baltimore, in 1832, at the age of sixteen years. In the fall of 1832, he entered the office of William Wirt, in Baltimore, as a student at law; remaining there until the death of Mr. Wirt, in 1834, when he entered the office of the late Judge John Glenn, where he continued his studies, until September, 1837, when he was admitted to the Bar. At eighteen, he received the degree of *Artium Magister*, from St. Mary's College; and the honorary degree of *Legum Doctor*, in 1841. In early life, Mr. Wallis had a taste for literature and contributed a good deal, in both prose and verse, to the magazines and periodicals of the day—the prose articles consisted mostly of literary or historical criticism. He early became a proficient in the Spanish language, and was devoted to the history and literature of Spain; receiving, in consequence, in 1843, the rare honor of election as a Corresponding member of the Royal Academy of History of Madrid. In 1846, he was chosen a Fellow of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries at Copenhagen. In 1847, Mr. Wallis visited Spain; and in 1849, Harper & Brothers published the result of his observations in a volume entitled, "Glimpses of Spain," which was well received, and passed to a second edition. Later, in 1849, he was sent to Madrid, professionally, by the Government of the United States, for the purpose of examining into the title to the public lands in East Florida, as affected by royal grants made during the negotiations for

the Treaty of 1819. Mr. Wallis was put into direct relations with the Spanish Government, and enjoyed exceptional opportunities of official and social intercourse and observation. He prepared a careful work on his return, under the title of, "Spain: Her Institutions, Politics and Public Men," the publication of which was delayed by circumstances until 1853, when it appeared from the press of Ticknor, Reed & Fields, Boston, and was received with favor in both this country and England. From 1859 to 1861, he contributed largely to the editorial department of the *Baltimore Exchange*. He was a Whig in politics from his first vote down to the organization of the American, or Know-Nothing party, after which he identified himself with the Democratic party, and voted for Mr. Buchanan. He was offered the District Attorneyship, by Mr. Buchanan, in 1857, but declined it. In 1861, after the affair in Baltimore of the 19th of April, he was sent to the House of Delegates, and took a leading part in the proceedings of the Maryland Legislature of that year, at Frederick. He was Chairman of the Committee on Federal Relations, and made himself obnoxious to the Federal authorities, by his Reports, which were adopted by the Legislature, and which took strong ground against the war, as well as against the then prevalent doctrine of military necessity. In September of that year, the Legislature was suppressed by military force; and Mr. Wallis was arrested, with many of its members and other prominent citizens of the State, and imprisoned for over fourteen months, in Forts McHenry, Fortress Monroe, Fort La Fayette, and Fort Warren, successively. No charge was ever made against him by the Government; and having steadfastly insisted upon being either lawfully tried or discharged, he was finally released, in November, 1862, without conditions, and without having ever been informed to the present day of the cause of his arrest. On his release, he returned to the practice of his profession in Baltimore; and since that time has been actively and successfully engaged in it in the local and appellate Courts of the State, as well as the Federal Courts of the District, and the Supreme Court of the United States. In the winter of 1862-3, Mr. Wallis had a controversial correspondence (which attracted some attention) with the Hon. John Sherman, then of the United States Senate, concerning the suppression of the Maryland Legislature and the arrest of its members, and of the Mayor and Police Commissioners of Baltimore, in 1861. Notwithstanding his professional occupations, Mr. Wallis has given much time since the war to literary work, contributing critical articles occasionally to the Reviews and Magazines, and from time to time writing a good deal for the daily press in Baltimore and New York. He has also been called upon frequently for addresses upon occasions of interest. In 1870, being one of the Trustees of the Peabody Institute in Baltimore, he delivered, upon the invitation of the Board, a discourse upon the Life and Character of Mr. Peabody, in the Institute Hall in Baltimore. He had the

unusual honor of an invitation, by joint resolution of the Senate and the House, to repeat that discourse in the hall of the House of Delegates, at Annapolis, before the General Assembly of Maryland and the chief executive and judicial officers of the State. At a later period of that year, upon the death of the Hon. John P. Kennedy, Mr. Wallis was elected to succeed him as Provost of the University of Maryland, which place he continues to fill. In December, 1872, as Chairman of the Art Committee of private citizens, appointed by the Legislature, he delivered, in the Senate Chamber at Annapolis, the address upon the unveiling of Rinehart's statue of Chief Justice Taney. The tastes of Mr. Wallis have always inclined him to literature, of which he has been a student from his youth. He speaks the French language with facility, and the Spanish with the same ease and correctness as his native tongue. He has never lost his familiarity with the Latin classics, or his early fondness for them. For politics he has manifested comparatively small inclination, and has taken but little active part in them for many years. His election to the Legislature, in 1861, was not only unsought but entirely against his wishes. Down to the breaking out of the civil war, he was an ardent advocate for the Union. His sympathies, however, were altogether and warmly with the South after the struggle began; and, although he did not recognize secession as a constitutional right, he regarded the Federal Government as entirely without constitutional authority to interfere with the States, by coercion, if they saw fit to retire from the compact, as they had seen fit to enter into it. His views on this point were better represented by the speeches of the Hon. James A. Bayard, of Delaware, in the Senate, than by those of any other public man of the day. The political developments of the war, and the course of events since its termination, have strengthened Mr. Wallis in his conviction, as a student of our institutions, that their chief danger lies in the perpetual aggressiveness and undue extension and preponderance of Federal influence and power. Upon its historical antagonism to these his most earnest sympathy with the Democratic party rests; and, although educated in Whig ideas, he shares to the full the opposition of Democratic doctrine to tariffs, troops, subsidies, land grants, bounties, and all the similar machinery by which consolidationism, in his judgment, is subverting the Constitution and corrupting the people.

LATROBE, HONORABLE FERDINAND C., Mayor of the city of Baltimore, was born October 14, 1833, in Baltimore, Maryland. His father, John H. B. Latrobe, has, for half a century, been a leading member of the Baltimore bar, and is distinguished for his high mental culture and scholarly attainments. The son received his education at

the College of St. James, Washington County, Maryland; and after a course of law studies under his father, was admitted to legal practice in 1858. Soon after his admission to the bar, Mr. Latrobe was selected by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company as its assistant counsel, and, as such, he has defended that great corporation in many of its most important cases in the Court of Appeals of Maryland; and in the well-known case of O'Connell against the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, was the sole counsel for the defence. For many years he has been the counsel of the late Thomas Winans, and Messrs. Winans & Company, as well as their confidential business agent. On the death of Mr. Thomas Winans, in 1878, Mr. Latrobe became attorney for the executors of his vast estate. In the fall of 1867, Mr. Latrobe was elected to the Legislature of Maryland, and was acting chairman during the entire session, of the Committee of Ways and Means. He was the author of many important acts passed at that session; among them, the Military Law of the State, which, through his efforts, was then established. The Honorable Thomas Swann, then Governor of Maryland, appointed Mr. Latrobe Judge Advocate General of the State, when he, with General John S. Berry, the Adjutant-General, aided in organizing the large militia force, consisting of eleven regiments, fully armed and equipped, which belonged to the State military force in 1869. In the fall of 1869 he was re-elected to the Legislature, and made Speaker of the House of Delegates, which then embraced in its membership some of the most distinguished men of the State; such as Governor Carroll, Judge Merrick, Honorable E. J. Henkel, A. P. Gorman, and E. J. Kilbourne. In the Presidential campaign of 1872, Mr. Latrobe took an active part in the canvass of the city of Baltimore and the State at large, in eloquent advocacy of Democratic principles. In 1873 he was a candidate for the Mayoralty nomination, on the Democratic ticket, against the Honorable Joshua Vansant, the latter being successful after a very animated contest. In the Centennial year of 1876, he was unanimously nominated by the Democratic Convention for the Mayoralty of Baltimore, and elected over his opponent, Henry M. Warfield, Esq., taking his seat in November of the same year. During Mayor Latrobe's administration many new and most important reforms in municipal government were inaugurated. The old Port Warden's department, with its attendant evil, the City Yard, was abolished and superseded by a Harbor Board—a commission composed of seven gentlemen, who serve without pay, and who are intrusted with all matters connected with the harbor. The result of this reform was the deepening of the harbor of Baltimore to twenty-four feet at low water, so as to receive any vessel that can enter the port of New York. The cobble-stone pavement of Baltimore Street and many other of the leading thoroughfares of the city gave place to the Belgian blocks; active progress was made in the improvement of Jones's Falls, and many important streets and avenues were

opened. A new and improved system of police and fire alarm telegraph was introduced, superior to that of any city in the Union. A reduction of nearly four hundred thousand dollars per annum was made in the municipal expenditures during the first year of his administration. The sinking fund was rigidly guarded and largely increased, and the price of city stock, subject to State tax, rose higher than the State bonds. But the crowning act of Mayor Latrobe's administration was the negotiation at par of five millions five per cent. bonds as a substitute for the five millions six per cent. loan of 1875; thus effecting a saving of fifty thousand dollars per annum—a good legacy left by his administration to the people of Baltimore. In June, 1877, Mayor Latrobe's name was presented to the Democratic Mayoralty Convention for a re-nomination as candidate for Mayor; but, though receiving a large and flattering vote, his opponent, the late Colonel George P. Kane, was nominated. On the death of Colonel Kane, in June, 1878, the Democratic party, as with one voice, called General Latrobe to the Mayoralty by a unanimous nomination and overwhelming popular vote—a high indorsement of the able manner in which he performed the duties of that responsible office during his previous incumbency. The same business tact, management, and financial ability displayed by Mr. Latrobe in conducting his personal affairs and those with which he has been intrusted by leading corporations and capitalists, have been brought to bear in the execution of his Mayoralty duties, and he can point with pride to the record of a faithful guardianship of the interests and prosperity of the city of Baltimore. That higher political honors yet await General Latrobe no one can doubt who contemplates his brilliant career in the past, and the ability as well as fidelity with which he has performed all the honorable and responsible duties which have devolved upon him. In 1860, Mr. Latrobe married the eldest daughter of Honorable Thomas Swann. That lady died in 1865, leaving one child, a son, now (1879) in the sixteenth year of his age.

BRUNE, FREDERICK W., Lawyer, was born in Baltimore, January 26, 1813. His father, Frederick W. Brune, Senior, was a native of Bremen, and came to Baltimore in 1799, where he engaged in mercantile business, and in which he continued until his death, in 1860. His mother was Ann Clarke. She was a native of Dublin, Ireland, but in 1787, while yet an infant, was brought to Baltimore by her parents. She was a lady of great excellence and strength of character. The subject of this sketch received the best education which Baltimore then afforded. When fourteen years of age he went to the celebrated Round-Hill School, at Northampton, Massachusetts, which was

the first in this country to elevate and broaden the standard of academic education. He there acquired the French, German and Spanish languages, in addition to the usual school studies, when he entered the junior class of Harvard College University, where he graduated in 1831. After his graduation he studied law for a year at the law school of that University, under the eminent teachers Judge Story and Professor Ashmun. He then returned to Baltimore, where he completed his preliminary course of law study in the office of the late Judge John Purviance, and was admitted to the bar in 1834. At Round Hill and at Harvard he was the fellow-student and intimate with men who have since become eminent in literature, politics and science, including, among others, J. Lothrop Motley, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Wendell Phillips, Charles Sumner, and Dr. Shattuck, of Boston, who subsequently became his brother-in-law. In the years 1836-7, he travelled in Europe, passing the winter in Berlin, where he attended the lectures of Von Savigny on the Pandects, and Von Raumer on Staats Recht. In 1838, after his return home, he entered into a law partnership under the firm of Brown & Brune, with his friend and early schoolmate and fellow-student in the law, George William Brown, and the partnership was continued until 1873, when Mr. Brown was elected Chief Judge of the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City. In the meantime the firm had been enlarged by the admission first, of Stewart Brown, and then of Arthur George Brown. In connection with William Henry Norris and George William Brown, Mr. Brune prepared the first digest of the Maryland Reports, which was published in 1847. In 1852 Mr. Brune was nominated by the Reform party of that day for the office of Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, a position for which he was eminently qualified; and that being the first occasion on which judges in this State were elected by the people, Mr. Brune, from patriotic motives, was induced to accept the nomination, although his election would have involved the relinquishment of a lucrative practice for a small salary; but, fortunately for himself, though not for the public, the Reform party was defeated and he was not elected. He, however, led the ticket, with such men as Messrs. Latrobe, Wallis, and Charles Howard nominated with him. This was the only occasion when Mr. Brune had been a candidate for public office. He was married February 2, 1853, to Emily S. Barton, daughter of Thomas B. Barton, of Fredericksburg, Virginia. From early childhood Mr. Brune was characterized by earnestness of purpose and sincerity and consistency of character. At school, while he was distinguished for persevering industry and good scholarship, he was also a leader in manly sports and a general favorite with his companions. Although he had devoted himself to the practice of the law with untiring assiduity, he yet found time to aid, with his means and personal efforts, public charities and religious enterprises. For many years he was a member of every diocesan con-

vention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Maryland, and, since 1868, of every General Convention of that Church in the United States. His faithful administration of important trusts, his prudent counsel, and his forensic efforts in the courts of the city of Baltimore, in the Court of Appeals at Annapolis, and in the Supreme Court of the United States, placed him among the leaders of the bar in Maryland. The second day before his decease he was engaged in the argument of a case connected with the Annapolis and Elkridge Railroad, in the court-room at Annapolis, before Judges Hammond and Hayden, of the Circuit Court of Anne Arundel County, where, in consequence of over-exertion and the intense heat, he was stricken down with the illness that fatally terminated so soon. He was immediately removed to the residence of A. B. Hagner, Esq., where he was attended by Dr. Claude. Early the following morning, his own physician, Dr. Donaldson, of Baltimore, was at his bedside. Under his care Mr. Brune was carried to the steamboat that afternoon, and from it taken to his residence, where, at half-past four in the morning of the following day, July 18, 1878, he quietly expired. As was fitting, the Bar of Baltimore took appropriate action in the case; and the courts that were in session were adjourned in respect to his memory.

OWE, HON. ENOCH LOUIS, Ex-Governor, was born August 10, 1820, in Frederick County, Maryland; commenced his education, in 1829, at St. John's College, Frederick. In 1833, he went to Clongow's College, near Dublin, Ireland, and afterwards matriculated in the Roman Catholic College of Stonyhurst, Lancashire, England, where he remained until the spring of 1839. He passed through the full academic course of that institution, and received several silver medals for scholarship. In 1839, he left England, and, after a Continental tour, returned to Maryland. He studied law in Frederick City, and was admitted to the bar in 1842. His brilliant talents were quickly recognized and appreciated by the people, and in 1845, he was elected to represent his native county, in the Legislature of Maryland. From the period of his entrance into public life, he was acknowledged as one of the ablest and most eloquent champions of Democracy in Western Maryland. In May, 1850, before he attained the constitutional age of thirty years, required for that office, he was nominated by the Democratic party, and, on the 2d of October, 1850, triumphantly elected Governor of Maryland, and served until January, 1854. He was an influential member of the National Democratic Convention of 1856, and, in March, 1857, was offered, by President James Buchanan, the appointment of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to China, which he declined. On several occasions he was a

Democratic candidate for Presidential Elector, and, in 1860, voted for John C. Breckenridge for President, and Joseph Lane for Vice-President. When the civil war broke out, and the proscription, persecution and imprisonment of leading Democrats was commenced by the military in Maryland, he left Frederick, and, in July, 1861, went South and remained there, leading a retired life, until November, 1865, when he returned with his family to Maryland. On the 1st of May, 1866, he removed to Brooklyn, New York, his present place of residence, and commenced the successful practice of his profession in the city of New York. He married, May 29, 1844, Esther Winder Polk, the daughter of Colonel James and Anne Maria (Stuart) Polk, of Princess Anne, Somerset County, Maryland. Colonel Polk was the son of Judge William Polk, of the Court of Appeals of Maryland, a cousin of President James K. Polk, of Tennessee. Mrs. Anne Maria (Stuart) Polk was the daughter of Dr. Alexander Stuart, a native of Delaware, and his second wife, Mrs. Mary (Perkins) Wilson, the widow of John Wilson, and daughter of Thomas and Ann (Hanson) Perkins, of the White House, Kent County, Maryland. Mrs. Ann (Hanson) Perkins was the daughter of Judge Frederick and Mary (Lowder) Hanson, and the granddaughter of Colonel Hans Hanson, of Kimbolton, a memoir of whom is contained in this volume. Governor Lowe had eleven children, Adelaide Vincindier, who married, October 16, 1867, Edmund Austin Jenkins, of Baltimore; Anne Maria; Enoch Louis, who died at Annapolis; Paul Emil; Vivian; Victoire Vincindier; a second Enoch Louis; Alexander Stuart, who died in the South in 1861; Esther Winder; Mary Gorter, and James Polk Lowe, who died in Brooklyn.

HENRY, PROFESSOR JOSEPH, LL.D., late Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, was of Scotch Presbyterian descent. His grandparents on both sides landed in New York the day before the battle of Bunker's Hill. He was born in Albany, New York, December 17, 1797; but, having lost his father at an early age, was sent when seven years old to live with his grandmother and attend school at Galway, in Saratoga County. He remained there seven years, the latter part of the time being spent in a store, attending school in the afternoon. He showed no aptitude for learning, or for excelling in the ordinary sports of boyhood. He had become fascinated with works of fiction, which he procured from the village library, and these had well-nigh destroyed his relish for anything better. On his return to Albany he was apprenticed to his cousin to learn the jewelry trade; but before he had acquired sufficient skill to support himself by the art, his cousin gave up business, and he gave

himself up almost entirely to light reading and the amusements of the theatre. In this course he was suddenly arrested by opening a book which had been left upon the table by one of the boarders at his mother's house. A single page of the book produced a remarkable change in his life. He resolved at once to devote his life to the acquisition of knowledge, and immediately commenced taking evening lessons from two of the professors in the Albany Academy. He also attempted to study the languages under a celebrated teacher, and in the meantime to support himself by such chance employment as he could obtain. Failing in this, he abandoned it for that of a teacher of a country district school. He alternated this employment with that of a student at the Academy as he earned the means to meet the necessary expenses. After pursuing this course for some time, he was, through the recommendation of Dr. T. R. Beck, Principal of the Academy, appointed private tutor to the family of General Stephen Van Rensselaer, the patroon of Rensselaerwick. His duties in this position occupied him only about three hours in the day, and the remainder of his time was spent as an assistant to Dr. Beck in his chemical investigations, and in the study of anatomy and physiology, under Drs. Tully and Marsh, with a view to graduating in medicine. His course of life, however, was suddenly changed by the offer of an appointment on the survey of a route for a State road from the Hudson River to Lake Erie, through the southern tier of counties. His labors in this work were exceedingly arduous and responsible. Having finished the survey with the approbation of the commissioners, and having become enamoured with the profession of an engineer, he very reluctantly accepted the professorship of mathematics in the Academy, which, in accordance with the wishes of his friend Dr. Beck, he had been elected to fill. The duties of his office did not commence for five or six months, and he devoted the interval to the exploration of the geology of New York, with Professor Eaton, of the Rensselaer School. He entered upon his duties in the Academy in September, 1826, and after devoting some time to the study of mathematics, and other subjects pertaining to his professorship, he commenced a series of original investigations on electricity and magnetism—the first regular series on natural philosophy which had been prosecuted in this country since the days of Franklin. These researches made him favorably known, not only in this country, but also in Europe, and led to his call in 1832, to the chair of Natural Philosophy in the College of New Jersey, at Princeton. In the first year of his course in that college, he gave lectures in natural philosophy, chemistry, mineralogy, geology, astronomy, and architecture. In this course he demonstrated the feasibility of an electro-magnetic telegraph, with experimental illustrations. In the year of his call to that chair, he made the discovery of the secondary currents, produced in a long conductor by the induction of the primary current upon itself; and also,



John Henry

simultaneously with Mr. J. D. Forbes, of Edinburgh, he produced the electric spark by means of a purely magnetic induction. These discoveries embraced the germ of the science of magneto-electricity, which received subsequently from Faraday so large a development, and of which the recent practical applications are so numerous and important. In 1835 he declined a most tempting offer made to him by the University of Virginia, to occupy the chair of Natural Philosophy in that institution. Notwithstanding the emoluments connected with the professorship in the Virginia University were greater perhaps than in any other country, he could not consent to leave Princeton, where he had experienced so much affectionate kindness and appreciation. That decision involved no small pecuniary sacrifice; as the salary at Princeton was small, and scarcely sufficient to support his family and to meet other demands upon him. Professor Henry visited Europe in 1837, and in London held interesting interviews with Professor Wheatstone, the inventor of the needle magnetic telegraph, to whom his discoveries were already well known, and whom he acquainted with his plans for producing not only signals, but large mechanical effects at distances indefinitely great, by means of electro-magnetism. In 1846 he was requested by some of the members of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, then just about to be organized, to give his views as to the best method of realizing the intentions of its founder. In compliance with this request he gave an exposition of the will, and of the method by which it might most efficiently be realized. On account of this exposition, and his scientific reputation, he was called to the office of secretary of the institution, which, in fact, constituted him its director. He had many difficulties to contend with at the outset, arising mainly from a misapprehension on the part of Congress of the terms of the will, and the commencement of a very expensive building; but by constant perseverance in one line of policy, Professor Henry brought the institution into a condition of financial prosperity and wide reputation. In 1849 he was elected President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. In 1868 he was elected President of the National Academy of Sciences, and was present at the business sessions of its recent meetings, though feebleness prevented him from presiding during the scientific session. He was made Chairman in 1871 of the Lighthouse Board of the United States, an important bureau of the Treasury Department. At the time of the organization of this Board, he was appointed one of its members by President Fillmore; and in connection with it he has been engaged of late years in active and laborious duty. During the war he was appointed one of a commission, together with Professor Baëhe and Admiral Davis, to examine and report upon various inventions, in the capacity of Chairman of the Committee on Propositions, intended to facilitate the operations against the enemy, and to improve the art of naviga-

tion. He was a member of various societies in this country and abroad. He received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, from Union College in 1829, and from Harvard University in 1871. He published "Contribution to Electricity and Magnetism" in 1839, and subsequently numerous papers of greater or less extent in various scientific journals, and a series of essays on meteorology in the Patent Office Reports. He was the author of the annual reports of the Smithsonian Institution from 1846 to 1871, inclusive. In May, 1830, Professor Henry married Miss Alexander, of Schenectady, New York, sister of Professor Alexander, of Princeton; and from the ardent devotion of his wife, and the fraternal sympathy of her brother in his pursuits, he received assistance and support beyond that which usually fall to the lot of man. He died May 13, 1878, leaving a wife and three daughters. Memorial services were held at Washington, Thursday evening, January 16, 1879, in an editorial notice of which the *Baltimore Sun* thus referred to the work of Prof. Henry: "There is a very exquisite sort of propriety in the fact that the Congress of the United States, we might almost say the Government of the United States, should last night have participated in the services in memory of the late Professor Joseph Henry in the same hall and in the same manner that the services were held in memory of the late Samuel F. B. Morse. Henry, of course, was entitled to a distinctive notice by Congress and the Executive, from the fact of his long semi-official connection with the Government as secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, member of the Lighthouse Board, etc. But, as distinguished from Morse, who represented in a peculiar manner what Americans are supposed to worship, success, Henry was the very type of the man who devoted himself to science for its own sake, and regardless of the pecuniary emoluments to be reaped from its pursuit. Each of these great men—and they were both very great men—was identified in a particular and specific manner with the discovery and application of the electro-magnetic telegraph. But while Henry, who first discovered the powers of the electro-magnet, and first sent a message to himself over a three-mile circuit of wires, from tree-top to tree-top, back and forth, from his laboratory window at Princeton, was content to pursue the idea thus developed simply in its scientific relations and developments, Morse applied himself at once to developing the practical uses of the discovery and invented the telegraph, the recording apparatus, etc., and gave the whole civilized world one of its best and most useful tools. The exercises last night were full of the spirit of the occasion. Henry's old college at Princeton, to which he went direct from the Albany Academy, which never ceased to honor him, and which he never ceased to love, was fittingly represented in the person of Dr. McCosh and many alumni on the floor. Asa Gray, of Harvard, spoke on the part of the most prominent of Henry's contemporaries in discovery, in those enthusiastic young days when every forthcoming

number of *Silliman's Journal* had a new contribution to science from Henry's pen, while Professor William B. Rogers fittingly represented the junior schools of American scientists, who have grown up with Henry's illustrious example before their eyes. Not that William Barton Rogers is so much younger a man than Henry was, but still he belongs to a younger school. Some of the ablest men in Congress also took part in the memorial services and delivered fitting addresses. Every true son of science must rejoice at this tribute to Joseph Henry, the more so because many unthinking people were used to say that he had frittered away the last twenty-five years of his life in routine duties at the Smithsonian, abandoning that field of discovery in which so much was expected of him. The fact is, he wasted not an hour, but was content to sink himself and his own individual aspirations and achievements for the sake of organizing systems of American research, which he knew would eventually bring forth a hundred fold as much fruit as could be plucked by his individual effort. Those who look back at the actual work done by him—who recollect that he instituted the meteorological observations which have given us the Weather Bureau, that he was a founder of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, that he first started the investigations into American antiquities, that he first organized the exploring expedition which men like Hayden are so splendidly carrying out; that, in fact, he was the originator of half of our present systems of research—will be able to understand something of the absolute self-oblivion and self-abnegation which, after all, were Henry's most noble characteristics."

BOYLE, REV. FRANCIS EDWARD, a distinguished Pulpit Orator and Lecturer, was born September 6, 1827, in Baltimore, Maryland. Both of his parents were natives of County Fermanagh, Ireland. His father, Edward Boyle, belonged to an old and highly cultured family, which gave to Ireland more than one bright mind and brave arm. He came to this country when quite young, and settled in Baltimore, where he married Miss Ellen Smith. Thirteen children were the issue of this marriage, the eldest of whom is the subject of this sketch. Francis's mother was related through her maternal uncle to the celebrated Father Bogue, one of Ireland's most gifted orators and distinguished scholars. When he was thirteen years of age, Francis was sent to St. Mary's College, Baltimore, an institution governed by the Sulpitians. There he spent six years, graduating in 1846, after a thorough course in the classics, English and mathematics. Long before the completion of his college career, he determined to embrace the ecclesiastical state. With a view to this end, he began his theological studies in St. Mary's Seminary, soon after graduating from the college, which was at that

time the classical department of the seminary. As a seminarist, Mr. Boyle was earnest, devout and studious. He was beloved both by his superiors and fellow-students. On the 21st of November, 1851, he was ordained a Priest by the venerable Archbishop Kenrick, and immediately placed in charge of the Missions in Montgomery County, Maryland, with his residence at Rockville. In the fall of 1853, he removed to St. Peter's Church, Washington, District of Columbia, as assistant to the Rev. E. A. Knight, in which position he continued for a few months, when he became assistant to Rev. T. J. O'Toole, Pastor of St. Patrick's, in the same city; and in May, 1862, returned to St. Peter's, of which, on the death of Father Knight, he became pastor, and continued to discharge the duties of that position with zeal and efficiency until 1878. Upon the death of the venerable Doctor White, pastor of St. Matthews, the eminent abilities of Father Boyle, and his arduous and successful labors in the pastoral office, pointed him out to Archbishop Gibbons as a fit and worthy successor of the learned and saintly divine, whose death was a loss alike to religion and literature. Few men have worked in a wider field and accomplished more good than Father Boyle. He has a powerful and well-trained mind and a vigorous body; he is a noble-hearted priest and an accomplished scholar, respected, admired and beloved by all, irrespective of creed, party or position. He is a generous friend to the poor, and the counsellor of the distressed and the afflicted. During the civil war, President Lincoln selected him as a Chaplain in the army, and, as such, he had charge of six hospitals in and around Washington. The hospitals were crowded with sick, wounded and dying soldiers. Day and night Father Boyle ministered to their physical and spiritual wants, consoling, cheering and preparing them for their final home. Father Boyle's work and home have not been confined to Washington City. His wide and varied learning, his gifts as a lecturer, and his sparkling wit have been called for and freely given to the furtherance of charitable purposes, and the promotion of good works in the distant parts of the country. His lectures, which embrace many subjects, are marked by a freshness of description and frankness of statement, as well as force and impressiveness. One of his latest lectures, "Reminiscences of an Army Chaplain," is characterized by a spirit of excellent good humor, and abounds in witticisms, for which Father Boyle is noted. His last lecture, "The Church and Civil Liberty," is deservedly popular, and evinces a cogency of reasoning and deep theological knowledge concerning both the dogmatic and moral teachings of the Catholic Church. As a pulpit orator, Father Boyle holds high rank. His fine physique, prepossessing features, clear, resonant voice and scholarly language, all combine in making his sermons attractive and instructive. As an orator, nature has done much for him. He is eminently social, and all who have occasion to approach him are impressed with his genial, affable manner,

his great kindness of heart, and his eagerness to render services which often demand great self-sacrifice.

HARRISON, REV. WILLIAM P., D.D., LL.D., Chaplain of the Forty-fifth Congress, and Pastor of Mount Vernon Place Methodist Episcopal Church South, Washington, D. C., was born in Savannah, Ga., September 3, 1830. At a very early age he developed a fondness for literary pursuits, which, added to a remarkable power of application and facility in the acquisition of knowledge, gave promise of a career of eminent usefulness. In the choice of a profession, every consideration of personal advancement, seconded by the counsels of friends, urged him to the adoption of the law as the surest path to the attainment of those honors which his friends believed him qualified to win. After a brief conflict with ambition and personal interest, however, under the influence of a devoted mother, he determined to consecrate his life to the Gospel ministry. Accordingly, in January, 1850, he entered the Georgia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. For several years thereafter he was engaged in the Itinerant Ministry, his labors being very arduous, and extending over a wide field. In November, 1865, he was first stationed in Atlanta. That city then contained two Methodist churches, with four hundred and seventy-seven communicants. When Dr. Harrison closed his ministry there, in November, 1877, the number of churches had been increased to seven, and the number of communicants, to two thousand seven hundred. In 1867, he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity from Emory College, and in 1870, was elected, by the General Conference, editor of the *Methodist Monthly Magazine*, published in Nashville, Tenn. In 1871, he resigned his position as editor and resumed his pastoral charge in Atlanta, where he laid the corner-stone of a large and elegant church edifice, which was completed at a cost of eighty thousand dollars. In 1873, he was chosen to represent the South at the Anniversary of the American Bible Society, held that year in Philadelphia, where he was received with distinguished honors. In 1877, he accepted the Chaplaincy of the United States House of Representatives, which position was tendered him without any solicitation whatever on his part to obtain it. At the same time he was appointed to the pastorate of Mount Vernon Place Methodist Episcopal Church South, Washington, where his ministry has been attended with marked success. The membership of his church, already large, is steadily increasing in number, and his profound scholarship and ability as a pulpit orator have made him very popular among all classes. From youth Dr. Harrison has been a diligent student, and all his intellectual efforts have been directed toward the advancement of the cause of Christianity. Under the direction of Dr. James A. Alexander, of

Princeton, Dr. Harrison began the study of the Oriental languages, which he has for many years pursued with great enthusiasm. He has accumulated a library of four thousand volumes, containing forty-four versions of the Sacred Scriptures, in twenty-seven languages, together with much interesting Oriental literature. Whenever he has been drawn into controversy, he has proven himself a powerful opponent. His sermons and addresses are characterized by their clearness, force and logical arrangement, and, in controversy, his bearing toward adversaries the most bitter, is eminently dignified and Christianly. As a literary critic, he exhibits the highest order of intellectual culture and taste. One who has been under his ministry has written of Dr. Harrison as follows: "In character, he presents most prominently the gentler features of the Christian life—charity and modesty. His sermons evince at all times careful thought, and being gifted with rare descriptive powers, he often transports his hearers to unimagined heights. He seems, however, rather to avoid than to seek any display of his own powers; and the uniform tendency to instruct and elevate into the higher life may, perhaps, most justly be termed the distinguishing characteristic of his ministry. Whether he deals learnedly with questions of science, or speaks but of faith, the burden of his preaching is always the Gospel of Christ; and whatever may be his own trials, his sermons are always warm with sympathy for others, and full of earnest experience and Christian hope."

BOND, HON. FRANK A., Adjutant and Inspector-General of the State of Maryland, was born February 6, 1838, in Bel Air, Harford County, Maryland, being the eldest son of Major William B. and Charlotte H. (Richardson) Bond. His father was a prominent lawyer, and for about thirty years was State's Attorney for Harford County. He was descended from one of three brothers who came from England in the first company with Lord Baltimore, and from whom have sprung all the families of that name in the State. Several of the name were conspicuous in the war of the Revolution, and also in the war of 1812. On Battle Monument, in Baltimore city, is inscribed the name of one Benjamin Bond, who fell in the battle of North Point. The three brothers, or their immediate descendants, were supposed to have been Quakers, but none of the families now profess that faith. Samuel Bond, the grandfather of General F. A. Bond, was for many years Sheriff of Harford County; he was killed in a duel in 1810. General Bond was educated at the Bel Air Academy in Harford County, from which he graduated in 1856, and the following year went to reside on a farm in Anne Arundel County, where he remained till 1861. His sympathies being with the South, on the breaking out of the war, he raised a company for the Confederate service, and upon the coming of General

Butler's army to that county, he made his escape across the Potomac with the arms and uniforms of his company, which he delivered to Colonel, afterwards General Stonewall Jackson, at Harper's Ferry, and by whom he was appointed Drill Master, with the rank of Captain, but after one month he resigned his position and enlisted as a private soldier in a Maryland cavalry troop, which became Company M, First Virginia Cavalry. He was soon promoted, and one week after the battle of Bull Run he was elected to a lieutenancy in that company. He had enlisted but for one year, which expired May 14, 1862, when he, as First Lieutenant, with Captain, afterwards Colonel Ridgely Brown, raised Company A, First Maryland Cavalry. This company was the nucleus of the First Maryland Battalion, of which Captain Brown became the Colonel, and Lieutenant Bond was made the Captain of Company A. His company was so thoroughly disciplined that it was chosen by General Ewell to accompany him for special advance and other duty on the invasion of Pennsylvania. In this capacity, he rendered important service at the battle of Gettysburg and on the retreat as far as Hagerstown, where he led a cavalry charge in the streets of that city. He was wounded in the knee on this occasion and taken prisoner. At the end of a year General Bradley S. Johnson, having captured a cousin of his, Captain Tyler, released him on the promise that he would return Captain Bond, which promise was faithfully kept. Returning from imprisonment, he was soon after offered the very flattering promotion to be made Colonel of the battalion. This, however, the wound in his knee, which was still serious, compelled him to decline, and he was made Chief of the Staff for General C. Leventhorpe, which position he held till the close of the war. He was paroled at Greensboro, North Carolina, with General Joe Johnston's army. Afterwards, he again settled down in Anne Arundel County, and continued farming, but soon began to take an interest in public affairs, and was prominent in the canvass of 1871, when he was candidate for the Senate, but was unsuccessful. In 1874, he was appointed to the office of Adjutant-General of the State of Maryland by Governor Groom, and was reappointed by Governor Carroll in 1877. He was married in 1859 to Miss R. Cassandra, daughter of Captain John A. Webster, of Harford County, by whom he had two children, Virginia and Ridgely Brown Bond. Mrs. Bond died in 1875. He was married again in 1877 to Miss Melissa Hughes, daughter of Dr. Alfred Hughes, of Baltimore city.

STEWART, JAMES AUGUSTUS, Chief Judge of the First Judicial Circuit of Maryland, and one of the Judges of the Court of Appeals, was born in Dorchester County, Maryland, November 24, 1808. He was married in 1837, and has a family of six children, three sons and three daughters. He is a resident

of Cambridge, in that county, where he is universally recognized as one of the most estimable, useful and public-spirited of citizens. His ancestry came from Scotland. He was first sent to a country school, where he exhibited a high order of talent and an eager desire to become master of every branch of learning. He was generally found at the head of his classes. At the age of fifteen, he was placed in Franklin College, Baltimore, where he made rapid progress, manifesting a peculiar fondness for mathematics, which made him a great favorite with Professor Allen, the author of a work on that subject. He became well versed in the elements of learning. He commenced the study of law in 1827, under Mayor E. L. Finley, in Baltimore; was admitted to the bar in Baltimore in 1829, and commenced practice at the April Term of the Court at Cambridge in the same year. His first public effort was an oration, July 4, 1829, for which he was much complimented. Much bitterness of feeling then resulted from political contests, in which members of the bar took an active part. It was the time of the Adams and Jackson parties, the former having very largely the ascendancy in that county and throughout the State. Mr. Stewart was an active member of the latter. The advocates of the Jackson party had to encounter fierce and formidable opposition politically, professionally, and, to some extent, socially. Under these circumstances he had no easy task to maintain his position, having to rely mainly upon his own exertions in the advancement of his professional fortunes. Mr. Stewart felt that his own success, as well as that of his party, required that a firm and decided stand should be taken and maintained. He was one of the electoral candidates in his district on the Jackson ticket in 1832. In 1843, he was elected to the Legislature from his native county, which was regarded as a great triumph for him and his party. The Democrats of the House of Delegates, although in a minority, complimented him by their solid vote for the Speakership. He was placed on the Committee of Ways and Means, of which the late Chancellor Johnson was chairman. He was a delegate to the Democratic Convention which met in Baltimore in 1844, and nominated James K. Polk for President, and George M. Dallas for Vice-President. He was also a member of the Democratic Convention which assembled at Cincinnati in 1856, that nominated James Buchanan for the Presidency, and John C. Breckenridge for the Vice-Presidency. In 1847, he was supported by a large body of friends in the Democratic State Convention, which met at Annapolis for the nomination for Governor of the State, but was defeated by four votes. In the year 1854, upon the resignation of Judge Ara Spence, he was recommended by the bar, without distinction of party, to supply the vacancy, and was duly commissioned by the Governor to be Judge of the Twelfth Judicial Circuit. Upon the expiration of the term, it was desired by the people and the bar that he should be a candidate for elec-

tion to the same position; but he declined, preferring to run for Congress, although the district was doubtful and the chances against him. He was, however, elected over his competitor, the late John Dennis. Mr. Dennis had repeatedly represented his district in Congress. As a member of Congress, Judge Stewart commanded from the first the high respect of that body; he expressed his views freely, clearly and forcibly upon all leading questions, and the reports of his speeches in the Congressional *Globe* evidence his deep research and thorough acquaintance with all vital questions, constitutional and otherwise, under discussion, and rank him among the ablest jurists of the nation. He was re-elected to Congress in 1857, and again in 1859. Throughout his Congressional services of six years, consecutively, he industriously discharged his duties as confided to him by the people of his district. The late civil war having commenced in 1861, Judge Stewart declined being again a candidate for Congress. In 1867, the people of his county desired him to represent them in the State Constitutional Convention, but he declined, as his private affairs called for close personal attention. Under the provisions of the new Constitution respecting the Judiciary, one Chief Judge, and two Associate Judges from different counties in the Judicial Circuits were required for each Court. Upon the urgent solicitation of his friends of the First Circuit, comprising Dorchester, Somerset, Worcester and Wicomico counties, he consented to be a candidate, and was elected in the fall of 1867, the Chief Judge, for a term of fifteen years. His duties as such require his attendance in the Court of Appeals, which holds its sessions in the city of Annapolis, not less than ten months in the year, if the business before it so requires. But little opportunity, therefore, is afforded him to attend the courts upon his circuit. When he is permitted to do so, he is proverbial for prompt and faithful dispatch of the public business. His opinions, as one of the Judges of the Appellate Court, upon questions adjudicated by it, may be found in the published reports of cases disposed of by that Court. Its decisions require much attention and laborious research, and furnish evidence of the industry and ability of the members of that bench. Judge Stewart is a man of vigorous constitution, exemplary habits and genial temperament. It is to be hoped he may live many years to adorn the social circle of which he is a cherished member, and to contribute his experience and attainments to the public service.

BYRN, WILLIAM WILSON, ESQ., of Cambridge, Maryland, President of the Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, was born March 29, 1811. His father, Henry Byrn, was a merchant for many years in Cambridge. He is of English descent. His mother was Miss Hester Marshall, daughter of Elijah

Marshall, a farmer of Dorchester County. Their son, William Wilson, was educated at the Cambridge Academy, beginning at the age of six years and continuing until his thirteenth year, when, for his services as an assistant teacher, he was taught the higher English branches, thereby earning his own education. At the age of sixteen years, he entered his father's store as a clerk, and in his twenty-first year was made a partner in the business. In 1838, he went to Baltimore and engaged as clerk for Israel Griffith, a wholesale drygoods dealer, where he continued until 1844. He then formed a partnership with O. C. Tiffany and Ellis B. Long, under the firm of Tiffany, Long and Byrn. He retired from business in 1855, and removed to his farm, known as Rose Hill, in the vicinity of his native town. He purchased that property a year before, fitted up the dwelling with all the modern conveniences, and has since resided there. He has also improved the land to such an extent that one of the fields, which only produced forty-nine barrels of corn at the time of the purchase, has since yielded two hundred and ninety barrels. The finest stock of Alderney cattle, and a fine flock of Seathdown sheep, together with other stock of superior character are on his farm. Cambridge lies on the Choptank River in Dorchester County, about seventy miles from Baltimore, and all its commercial intercourse was at that time with that city. There was no outlet for the products of the county northward, where peaches and other fruits were beginning to be grown, could find a market. Seeing the need of a railroad to connect with the trunk line at Seaford or some other suitable point, he called the first meeting of his fellow-citizens in favor of such a road. At that meeting he presided and made a speech which carried conviction to all minds. That meeting was held October 30, 1865. Mr. Byrn and others succeeded in obtaining subscriptions from private sources to the amount of \$100,000, besides \$50,000 from the county and \$101,000 from the State. Mr. Byrn was elected president in May, 1866, and has been annually re-elected since. Ground was broken October 23, 1867, and the road was completed and a train run through a distance of thirty-three miles, November 8, 1869. The opening day was a great occasion for the citizens of the county, who provided a grand banquet, and received as guests Governor Swann and other State officers, together with prominent men from Baltimore and other places. This road has developed the county, and towns and villages dotting its line tell of prosperity, arising, in large measure, from the untiring energy of Mr. Byrn. The present harbor of Cambridge admitting vessels drawing eleven feet of water was not navigable except by the smallest craft. Mr. Byrn went to work with his usual energy, and, with the help of gentlemen in and out of Congress, succeeded in obtaining twenty-five thousand dollars, which, with seven thousand voted by the town, has made it what it is. The wharf of the Maryland Steamboat Company, at the mouth of Cambridge Creek, and the depot of the Dorchester and Dela-

ware Railroad adjoin each other, and a track runs on the wharf by which freight is delivered at the gang-plank of the steamboats. Mr. Byrn was also the agent in procuring the erection of the Benonie's Point Light, which is greatly serviceable to vessels navigating the waters contiguous thereto. Mr. Byrn, by birth, education and choice, is a Methodist. He has been twice married; first, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of William Jenkins, Esq., of Talbot County; and second, to Miss Clara, daughter of Dr. Simon Kollock Wilson, of Delaware. Dr. Wilson married Louisa, daughter of Dr. John P. White, of Lewes, Delaware. Mrs. Byrn's great-grandfathers, on her father's and mother's side, were colonels in the Revolutionary war. Truly can it be said of President Byrn that he is a most valued and highly esteemed citizen. Combining, in an admirable degree, dauntless energy, broad comprehensiveness, rare business capacity and extensive commercial experience, he has ever been foremost in every movement looking to the advancement of Cambridge and the development of the resources of Dorchester; while the marvellous success with which he has managed the Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, under the most trying difficulties, has marked him as a railroad financier of no ordinary ability. His will ever be one of the names that will stand out prominently and inseparably, in connection with the growth and prosperity of his section.

A. S. ABELL.

By WILLIAM H. CARPENTER.

ABELL, ARUNAH S., the founder and proprietor of the *Baltimore Sun*, was born in East Providence, R. I., August 10, 1806. His first American progenitor was Preserved Abell, who, with three of his brothers, sons of Robert Abell of England, emigrated to Massachusetts in the earlier days of that colony. Preserved Abell settled in the town of Seekonk, in the present township of that name, but then known as Rehoboth; the Providence River separating it from the State of Rhode Island. Robert Abell, his grandson, served with honor and distinction in the war of the Revolution. Caleb Abell, the son of Robert, and father of A. S. Abell, was an officer connected with the Quartermaster's Department in the war of 1812. There is an ancient chair, still in possession of the Abell family, which has been handed down through several generations as a memorial heirloom of King Philip's war, and is called King Philip's chair. According to Barber, in his historical collection of memoranda relating to Massachusetts, it is a tradition of the Abell family that King Philip, the famous chief of the Wampanoag tribe of Indians, who

resided across the Providence River at Mount Hope in Rhode Island, before he entered upon the bloody and devastating war that only ended with his death, was in the habit of frequently visiting the house of Preserved Abell, and whenever he came this chair, being "the big arm chair" of the house, was brought forth as a mark of distinction for his seat. At the burning of Seekonk, in 1676, the Indians brought the chair out of the Abell house for their chief to sit in and witness the conflagration. When they left that house for another, an Indian threw a fire-brand into the chair, which consumed the bottom, but left the huge frame uninjured, except such scorching as the parts received to which the bottom was attached. After the war of 1812, Caleb Abell, the son of Robert Abell and the father of Arunah S. Abell, served the people of his township for more than thirty years in various offices of trust and responsibility, receiving at each election the almost unanimous vote of his constituents. His wife, the mother of Arunah S. Abell, was a daughter of Colonel Arunah Shepherdson, and by those who knew her is said to have been of superior character and intelligence. Arunah S. Abell, after acquiring at the school to which he was sent the elements of a plain education, was placed, at the age of about fourteen years, in the store of Mr. Bishop, a dealer in what was then called "West India goods." But, at the end of two years, his youthful ambition prompted him to seek a wider field for the exercise of his talents. His desire was to be a printer, and with the consent of his father he left Mr. Bishop in October, 1822, and entered as an apprentice the office of the Providence *Patriot*, a Democratic journal, conducted by Messrs. Jones & Wheeler, who, at that time, were also printers to the State and Federal governments. At the expiration of his apprenticeship Mr. Abell went to Boston, taking with him letters of introduction to Mr. Greene of the *Post*, and Mr. Buckingham of the *Courier*. He immediately obtained employment in one of the best offices of the city, of which he was soon made foreman. On the election of General Jackson to the Presidency, in 1828, he appointed Mr. Greene postmaster of Boston, who offered Mr. Abell an important clerkship under him. This he respectfully declined, on the ground that he had a definite object in life which he was resolved to pursue, and from which he would not permit any prospect of gain or promotion in any other career to divert him. That object was to so perfect himself in the practical details of his profession as to qualify him, eventually, to become the manager of a public journal. Having confidence in his ability to make his way in a wider field of action, and seeing that New York offered better opportunities for facilitating the purpose he had formed, he went there with letters of introduction to Major Noah and Colonel Webb of the *Courier*, Colonel Stone of the *Advertiser*, and Colonel Morris of the *Mirror*. He soon obtained employment. But the better advantage that New York gave him was that it brought him into personal rela-



J. S. Bell



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tion with many members of the craft who have since become distinguished in the higher walks of journalism. It was at this time he formed an acquaintance with William M. Swain and Azariah H. Simmons, both of whom were practical printers. Three years before this the initiative in the publication of cheap daily papers—"the penny press" as it was called—had been taken in New York. The enterprise had met with such remarkable success, that Messrs. Swain and Simmons proposed to Mr. Abell that they should start another penny paper in New York on their joint account. Mr. Abell declined, believing that the field for such papers was already fully occupied there by the *Sun*, *Transcript* and *Herald*. He was willing, he said, to join them in starting a penny paper in Philadelphia. The suggestion being favorably received, the three associates forthwith entered into articles of agreement, which were drawn up and signed on the 26th of February, 1836. The original document, handsomely framed, is in possession of Mr. Abell, and will doubtless be kept as an heirloom in his family. It was at first intended to call the new paper "The Times," and this name was inserted in the articles of copartnership; but there were local reasons why it should be abandoned, and Mr. Abell proposed, instead, the "Public Ledger," which was adopted. Thus the memorable association of Swain, Abell, and Simmons, was formed, and on the 25th of March, 1836, the first number of the *Public Ledger* was issued. Each page was nine by thirteen inches in size. The Philadelphia public, accustomed, at that time, to move in old grooves, was slow to appreciate the benefits of the cheap press. The new paper struggled for existence for some time, and Mr. Abell's partners, growing disheartened, proposed to discontinue it; but yielded to Mr. Abell's solicitations to hold on until their funds were exhausted. Soon afterwards, the editorial boldness of the paper began to attract attention. Its strictures on local apathy and lack of public spirit were felt. Its circulation and advertising increased, and before the end of the year the *Ledger* was on a paying basis. Early in 1837, thinking there might be a promising opening for the publication of a similar paper in Baltimore, Mr. Abell proposed that he should go on there and examine into the feasibility of the enterprise, and, with the approval of his partners, in April, 1837, he visited Baltimore for the first time. All the papers then published there were "six-pennies." From the proprietors of the several journals whom he consulted he met with very small encouragement. Their doubts had much to justify them. The year 1837 was one of great financial disaster and business depression. But it was not in Mr. Abell's nature to be anywhere discouraged by difficulties that in his judgment were surmountable by perseverance. He believed that such a paper under judicious management would succeed. His partners were not so sanguine; but they were willing he should hazard the experiment on condition that he would assume the immediate responsibility and personal control.

To this he consented. Type and materials were at once ordered, a Hoe cylinder press purchased, that being the best printing press then extant, and on the 17th of May, 1837, the first number of *THE SUN* was issued from the office of publication on Light Street, and a copy left at the door of nearly every house in Baltimore. In its salutatory it laid down the platform by which the editorial conduct of the paper was to be governed in the following words: "We shall give no place to religious controversy nor to political discussions of merely partisan character. On political principles and questions involving the honor or interest of the whole country we shall be firm and temperate. Our object will be the common good, without regard to sections, factions or parties, and for this object we shall labor without fear or partiality." These principles, so clearly enunciated at the outset of the career of *THE SUN*, have been steadfastly adhered to ever since. *The Sun* was better received in Baltimore than the *Ledger* in Philadelphia. It made friends from the first. In less than three months it had a larger circulation than the *Ledger* had been able to attain at the end of nine months. Within a year it had more than twice the circulation of the oldest-established paper in Baltimore. The position it thus early reached it has maintained and strengthened year by year ever since, its circulation keeping pace not only with the increase of population, which has been nearly quadrupled since *The Sun* was started, but extending into every part of Maryland, and into many portions of the adjoining States. At the end of two years the business of *The Sun* had outgrown its original quarters, and in 1839 Mr. Abell purchased the property at the southeast corner of Baltimore and Gay Streets, and after adapting it to its new uses, removed the whole establishment to that location. In the course of a few years the business had increased so much that more extensive accommodations became necessary. It was then decided to buy the ground and erect such a building as would be complete in all its appointments for newspaper purposes, whilst in the beauty of its design it should be an ornament to the city. The lot at the corner of Baltimore and South Streets, in the very centre of the business part of the city, was bought by Mr. Abell for about fifty thousand dollars, and an iron building—the first of its kind in the United States, if not in the world—erected thereon, according to the plans of the inventor, Mr. James Bogardus, of New York. At the death of Mr. Simmons, in December, 1855, Messrs. Swain and Abell formed a new partnership and continued as before the business of the two establishments—Mr. Swain remaining in Philadelphia and Mr. Abell in Baltimore. At the breaking out of the war the position of Mr. Abell was peculiarly trying. His personal feeling inclined to the Southern side; those of Mr. Swain to the extreme Northern. In the heat of sectional antagonism it required the most delicate management of *The Sun* to save it from suppression on the one hand, or loss of circulation on the other. At the same

time the ill health of Mr. Swain prevented him from giving the *Ledger* his active personal supervision. Under these circumstances Mr. Abell notified Mr. Swain of his willingness to dispose of his interest in the *Ledger*, and in 1864 that paper was sold to Messrs. Childs and Drexel of Philadelphia. The interest of Mr. Swain in *The Sun* continued until his death, in 1868, but Mr. Abell had the entire conduct of the paper in his hands as from the beginning. At the death of Mr. Swain Mr. Abell became sole proprietor of the paper, of which he was the founder and whose reputation was of his making. *The Sun* under Mr. Abell's careful and judicious management had been a success from the beginning. As population enlarged *The Sun* kept pace with the times and with the progress of journalism in the country. It has studied the wants of its particular community, and the aim of its proprietor has been to make it a faithful and full record of current events and incidents. Its field in Maryland, Virginia, and at other accessible points in the adjacent States, it has occupied without a rival, and has built up a reputation for the freshness of its news, the trustworthiness of its reports, and the impartiality of its editorial comments on public questions, that has given it great power and influence within its particular sphere, and made its name a familiar household word. In his conduct of *The Sun* and in his relations with his partners Mr. Abell has exhibited sound judgment, a spirit of enterprise, and the faculty of holding on under circumstances of discouragement. When his partners faltered he stood firm. It was this tenacity of purpose that saved the *Ledger* when, after a precarious existence of a few months his partners would have abandoned the enterprise. Yielding to his persuasions they held on. Then came a favorable turn in its affairs. It began to prosper, and that other great journalistic venture upon which he had set his thoughts—the establishment of a penny paper in Baltimore—became possible. Messrs. Swain, Abell and Simmons were the first printers and publishers to adopt the rotary printing machines invented by Mr. Hoe of New York. They had been pronounced impracticable by the New York publishers of newspapers. They examined, and being satisfied they would work smoothly and much more rapidly than the old style of printing press, introduced them into their respective establishments in Philadelphia and Baltimore, and thus led the way for their general use. They were of the four-cylinder class, averaging about twelve thousand impressions per hour. No less than five hundred million impressions of the Daily and Weekly *Sun* were struck off by them between the time they were put up and October, 1870, when they were replaced by two improved Hoe machines, capable at ordinary speed of throwing off thirty thousand impressions per hour. In the gathering and publication of important news in advance of other journals, the *Sun* was always foremost. During the Mexican war Mr. Abell bore his share of the expense of the once famous "Pony Express,"

whereby, with relays of fleet horses, through those parts of the Southern States in which the mail service was slow and unsatisfactory, *The Sun* was enabled to furnish the country with the latest news from the seat of war, and the Government with information of important military operations, days in advance of its own dispatches. On many other occasions subsequently, until the magnetic telegraph was brought into general use, similar forethought and vigor of action was displayed. The same energetic policy has ever since been pursued by *The Sun* in the collection of news of local or public interest from outlying points untouched by the telegraph, and also in its foreign and domestic correspondence. In that greatest of all modern inventions, the Morse magnetic telegraph, Mr. Abell, at an early day, took a deep interest, and when Congress was at length induced to appropriate thirty thousand dollars for the construction of an experimental line between Washington and Baltimore, the first document of any length transmitted over the wire was the President's message, telegraphed to the Baltimore *Sun*. The achievement created profound interest abroad, and as a matter of scientific history, the *Sun's* telegraphic copy of the message was reprinted by the Academy of Sciences of Paris, side by side with an authenticated copy of the original. Afterwards, when a company was formed for the extension of telegraphic communication from Washington to New York, Messrs. Swain, Abell & Simmons were associated with Professor Morse, the Hon. Amos Kendall, R. M. Hoe, and others in the enterprise. The history of the Baltimore *Sun* is thus intimately connected with the introduction and utilization of three great modern inventions,—the construction of iron buildings, the use of rotary printing machines, and the magnetic telegraph. When the civil war was brought to a close, *The Sun*, reflecting the conservative disposition of its proprietor, took the lead in counselling moderation, and the exercise of a spirit of conciliation and forbearance on both sides. It took some years for the hot blood, engendered by the strife, to cool. But the views then held by *The Sun*, and the calm, steady, persistence with which it continued to urge them, there is reason to believe, aided very materially in bringing about a kindlier feeling between the sections. Whatever power and influence *The Sun* has acquired—and it is acknowledged to be very great—is due solely to Mr. Abell. From the first he has been the controlling spirit. Calm, cautious, and methodical, he brought to the conduct of the paper, business qualities of a high order, and a quiet firmness that was felt in all its departments; whilst his close personal supervision has kept it true, both to the letter and spirit of its salutatory. He has put the impress of his own character upon it so strongly that it may be said to have become indelible. Never sensational; always aiming to be just; temperate in general, but bold enough when the occasion demands it, there is no journal in the country whose opinions have more weight, or in whose judgment more confidence is reposed.

Although offices of trust or honor have frequently been pressed upon Mr. Abell, he has invariably declined them. He has held, at times, the position of director in a number of corporations, to which he has been elected without desiring it, and sometimes without his consent. *The Sun* and the *Ledger* have been to him an ample fortune in themselves; but his investments outside of these enterprises have been judiciously made. Besides those that are immediately profitable, he holds several large landed estates in the vicinity of Baltimore, that are prospectively of very great value. Upon one of these, "Guilford," a noble suburban estate of three hundred acres, within a short distance of the city, and bounded by the two main avenues leading northward from it, he resides during the summer with the younger members of his family. His former country residence, "Woodbourne," a handsome property, of some two hundred acres, is occupied by his two elder sons. The wife of Mr. Abell was the second daughter of Mr. John Fox, born in Peeksville, N. V., an estimable lady, full of all charity, and freely dispensing of her means to the poor. She died in 1858. The fruits of this union were twelve children, eight of whom, three sons and five daughters, still survive.

CROW, JOHN TAYLOR, Managing Editor of the Baltimore *Sun*, was born at Adelphi Mills, Prince George's County, Maryland, December 29, 1822. His grandfather, John Crow, emigrated with his family to this country from England, and at first engaged in the importing business with the late Thomas C. Wright, of Georgetown, D. C., but afterwards removed to the neighborhood of Snicker's Ferry, on the Shenandoah River, Frederick, now Clarke County, Virginia. Here, his son, John, father of the subject of this sketch, spent his boyhood, returning, however, in his minority to Georgetown to engage in mercantile pursuits. Some time later he purchased the property of Adelphi Mills, where he married Ann Mildred Newton, the mother of John Taylor Crow. While the latter was still a youth, his father again returned to Georgetown and resumed business there. During his boyhood Mr. Crow manifested a strong inclination to enter journalism; and in 1841, at the age of nineteen, he purchased the *Georgetown Advocate*. The first number issued under his editorship appeared on the 1st of May. In his salutatory, the young editor boldly espoused those principles of independent journalism which have characterized his editorial career. At the same time he expressed a preference for the fixed principles of the Whig party of 1776 and 1840, as those which should govern the future course politically of the paper. The *Advocate* prospered, and when, in February, 1843, the office was destroyed by fire, Mr. Crow was equal to the emergency. Within the fortnight following he had fitted up a more complete estab-

lishment and enlarged the paper. Noting this piece of enterprise, the Washington *Spectator*, a Democratic journal, edited by the brother of General Joseph E. Johnston, said at the time: "We are glad to hear that the *Georgetown Advocate* will not be extinguished by its recent conflagration. It is a paper conducted with spirit, intelligence, and decorum; and as such, its extinction would be generally regretted." During much of this period, Mr. Crow was also actively engaged in mercantile business with his father. Under his judicious and enterprising direction, the *Advocate* was successful beyond expectation, winning its way into public confidence and favor by the reliability of its news, and the vigor and fearlessness of its editorial utterances. In 1847, however, he disposed of the paper to Ezekiel Hughes, intending to establish a daily paper in Chicago, then a small city of bright promise; but, pending the settlement of his affairs in Georgetown, he was offered by A. S. Abell & Co. the position of assistant editor of the Baltimore *Sun*, which he accepted, and entered upon his duties the following spring. The onerous and responsible duties of that position he continued to discharge for fourteen years; having postponed and finally abandoned on account of delicate health his contemplated newspaper enterprise in Chicago. The outbreak of hostilities, in 1861, found his health so seriously shattered, sorely tried as it had been by domestic affliction and the excitements and anxieties incident to the times just preceding the civil war, that complete rest became indispensable, and he was forced to temporarily withdraw from active newspaper work. On the eve of the memorable third session of the Thirty-Seventh Congress, in 1862, his health having by that time somewhat improved, he undertook the then delicate charge of conducting the *Sun's* bureau of Washington correspondence, including the reports of the proceedings of Congress, for that and other journals. Through all this critical period, ending only with the near conclusion of the war, he continued at his post, attending personally the Senate, and reporting its business and debates. But a far greater work awaited him. The conclusion of the war found the State of Maryland in a condition peculiarly trying in a political as well as national sense. She had been of the middle ground in the struggle, bound by her geographical and general interests to the preservation of the Union, and allied by her labor system to the cause of the South. With her people divided in sentiment in the outset, but conforming to the law ultimately, she had, nevertheless, felt the heavy hand of military rule. During the progress of the contest she underwent great changes, including the anomaly of the formation of a new constitution in time of war. Thus, at its close, the popular will had been thwarted by a registry law, which disfranchised thousands of her citizens; with the civic government controlled by a small minority. On the other hand, the results which should follow the abolition of slavery, which had been accomplished by constitutional provision and the war itself, lay fallow. Not a

step had been taken to conform the laws of the State and the relations of society to the altered conditions. It fell to the *Sun*, as the leading exponent of public opinion, to aid to the best of its ability in bringing about the sorely needed rehabilitation of the State. Being strongly imbued with democratic-republican principles and a love of popular rights, Mr. Crow felt deeply this condition of his native State and its people. He had just been intrusted with the managing editorship of the journal; and he entered into the work with spirit and courage. He foresaw that to the restoration of State unity two things were essential,—the obliteration of restrictions on suffrage imposed in the heat of war times, and the recognition in the statutes of the State of the new status of the colored people. Advancing step by step, and crystallizing public sentiment as it proceeded, the *Sun* directed its best efforts to bringing about a complete transformation in political affairs. The first response came from Howard County, where a mass meeting was held in the summer of 1865, and the Registry Act boldly denounced. Similar movements followed in other sections of the State, and a test case of the validity of the law was made in the courts. This, however, on being carried to the Court of Appeals, as then organized and assembled, was decided against the contestants, and there remained no recourse but an appeal to the Legislature. Yielding to a strong pressure, Governor Bradford convened it in extra session; and it was hoped that something would be done towards the removal of the disabilities of Maryland citizens. It was strenuously urged by the *Sun* that at that time there was no need of calling a constitutional convention, the Legislature having sufficient authority for the purpose. And so readily did public sentiment adopt this view, that the succeeding January saw a convention of prominent Conservatives, gathered from every county in the State, at Temperance Temple, in Baltimore, to give formal expression to the voice of the people. Then, for the first time since the war, were assembled together those patriotic citizens of Maryland, who, divided on national issues, were a unit on those upon which they foresaw depended the prosperity of the State. The Honorable Montgomery Blair presided, and the Honorable William M. Merrick read an address which he had drawn up to the people of Maryland, and which was unanimously adopted by the committee, calmly setting forth the grievances to which they had been subjected, appealing to the Legislature to speedily redress them, and declaring it to be the duty of all citizens to continue to assert their rights. At the same time resolutions of a similar tenor were adopted and a committee appointed to present the proceedings of the convention to the Legislature and secure signatures to a memorial previously prepared, praying the repeal or modification of the Constitution and law of the State which disfranchised so large a majority of its citizens. This memorial was presented to the Legislature in due time, but the Senate failed to take action on it.

The only resort left was the ballot-box. The *Sun* did not shrink from the issue. To its good-tempered and conciliatory though outspoken articles, which, under the inspiration of Mr. Crow, it published during this critical period, may be directly traced the Conservative victory at the autumnal election following. That election gave Maryland for the first time since the early days of the war a representative Legislature, and insured the erasure from the statute-book of the odious suffrage proscriptions. It was now possible, also, as Mr. Crow at once saw, to secure a new constitutional convention to undo the unfortunate work of its predecessor of 1864, and accomplish that which it had left undone. This, the *Sun* advocated with unanswerable arguments, and among the first acts of the session was that providing for its call. The convention met in Annapolis, May 8, 1867, and accomplished the object in view. At the same time that this movement was going forward in Maryland, President Johnson was inaugurating his Southern Reconstruction policy, and into this work Mr. Crow entered heartily. He saw clearly that the two movements should advance hand in hand, each contributing strength to the other, and that in sustaining the hands of the President, the *Sun* would be helping on the cause at home. The editorial utterances of the *Sun* during this period were distinguished for the eloquence and logic with which they advocated the restoration of the revolted States to their former status in the Union, the acceptance on all sides of the inevitable results of the war, and the resumption in all sections of amicable business and social relations. From the first Mr. Crow accepted the results of emancipation and persistently urged the enactment of a law by the State Legislature making negro testimony admissible in all cases in the courts on the same basis as that of white persons, to be received and valued according to its worth, and he had the satisfaction of seeing that his appeal was answered simultaneously with the full restoration of government in Maryland. Since these events Mr. Crow has remained at his post, directing the course of the *Sun* with his usual good judgment, and taking an active, though an impersonal part, in public affairs, paying attention especially, as has always been the purpose of the *Sun*, since its foundation in 1837, to the development and promotion of the material interests and general well-being of the city of Baltimore, the State of Maryland and the country at large. Though twice married, Mr. Crow has enjoyed but five or six years of wedded life. In 1845, he married Chloe Ann Boucher, at Georgetown, District of Columbia. Her grandfather and great-grandfather were Huguenots, and were among the emigrants of that class from France, who settled in Fairfax County, Virginia. This lady lived less than a year after marriage, leaving a son. In 1855, Mr. Crow married Mary E. Owens, daughter of Captain Jonas Owens, of Cecil County, Maryland, who died in 1860. A daughter was the fruit of the last marriage.

FULTON, CHARLES CARROLL, Senior, Editor and Proprietor of the *Baltimore American*, was born in Philadelphia, in 1816. His father, George Fulton, was of Scottish birth, and his mother, Ann Ware, was a member of a well known Delaware family. Miss Ware was a ward of the celebrated Benjamin Chew, whose mansion, in Germantown, still stands, a memento of the Revolutionary struggle. In her maiden days she was an intimate friend of Miss Harriett Chew, who subsequently became the wife of Charles Carroll, the son of the Revolutionary patriot and signer of the Declaration of Independence. That friendship led to the subject of this sketch being named Charles Carroll by his mother, as a token of respect to the husband of her former associate. When only ten years of age, he lost both parents in a single year, and by this bereavement five boys were left orphans, ranging in age from six to fourteen years. The eldest, George Washington, in a few years wandered away to what was then the far West. He volunteered to assist the Texans in their struggle with Mexico, and is now the principal owner of the largest cattle pasture in that State. The four brothers left behind in Philadelphia, were nurtured by a sister of their deceased mother, who eked out a narrow income by teaching a private school for small children, and in this way provided a home for the orphans, a failure in business having preceded the death of their father. Charles, who was the third in age, decided to learn the printing business, and entered on an apprenticeship in the office of the Philadelphia *National Gazette*, published by William Fry, and edited by Robert Walsh. His three brothers followed his lead in the choice of a trade, and, at one time, all were engaged in the same office with him, acquiring a knowledge of "the art preservative of arts," and gaining an insight into the vast fund of general information embraced in the columns of a well-conducted daily newspaper. The editor, Robert Walsh, a Baltimorean by birth and education, stood at the head of the editorial fraternity of his time, and had also made his mark in the literary world by numerous publications. With such an exemplar, Mr. Fulton obtained more practical knowledge of the conduct of a newspaper than he could have acquired as a collegiate graduate. When of age, he added to his experience by working in New York city, and subsequently went to Baltimore, where, in 1836, when twenty years of age, he was married to Miss Emily Jane Kimberly, being at the time a journeyman printer in the office of the late John D. Gay. Having an ambition to become an editor, he bought the *Georgetown Advocate*, which he conducted for five years. In the meantime, he returned to Baltimore, obtaining employment, first as a compositor, then as reporter, and by his attention to the interests of his employers, secured his promotion to the managing editorship of the *Baltimore Sun*, which position he held for about twelve years. The connection of New York and Philadelphia with Baltimore and

Washington by magnetic telegraph was soon afterwards made, and Mr. Fulton became the Baltimore agent of the New York, Western and Southern Press, in connection with his editorial duties, and for many years maintained that position with the assistance of a younger brother, who had by that time drifted to Baltimore. The old firm of Dobbin, Murphy & Bose, which had, for half a century, published the *Baltimore American*, was dissolved on the 30th of June, 1853, Mr. Dobbin purchasing the interest of Mr. Murphy, and Mr. Fulton that of Mr. Bose. For the following eleven years the *American* was owned and published by Messrs. Dobbin & Fulton. With the infusion of new blood into the management of the *American*, a commendable spirit of enterprise was adopted in the gathering of news from distant points; in giving a faithful record of local events, and in bold and fearless editorials during the most exciting times. The political agitation that sought to sever the Union in 1861, did not cause the *American* to swerve from its love for the old flag. It circulated among the commercial classes, who had the largest interest at stake, and the most to lose by the disruption of the Union. Though public sentiment was at times opposed to its teachings, through the whole of the revolutionary period the *American* was able to give a calm, steadfast, and effective support to the Union and the National Government. Many of its old friends dropped away, and powerful interests were arrayed against its editor, but the paper was too deeply rooted in the great commercial heart of the Monumental City to be seriously crippled. Charles C. Fulton was, in those troublous times, the pilot who kept the *American* out of the current of public opinion when it set too strongly towards the breakers of disunion. Mr. Dobbin died in September, 1862, and Mr. Fulton purchased the interest of the estate in the *American*, and became its sole proprietor. By that time social order had resumed its sway in the city, and the turbulent elements, whose unrestrained violence had brought disaster, and drenched its streets with blood, had been subdued. The *American* had become a power in the State, and a widely-read journal throughout the section of the Union that remained faithful to the flag. It became the recognized leader of the loyal public opinion of Maryland. Its "Special Correspondence" during the war was extensively copied, and the signature of "C. C. F." was a warranty that the writer gave expression to what he knew, and described what he saw. Mr. Fulton was with the Army of the Potomac during two of its most important campaigns, and the readers of the *American* got the benefit of his candor, his accurate habits of observation, and his indomitable enterprise in gathering news and dispatching his letters while the incidents were fresh, so that they were frequently far in advance of all competitors. His dispatches very often distanced the official reports of the War Department, and gave the first tidings of vital events to the Government. Mr. Fulton accompanied the first iron-

clad expedition against Fort Sumter, and was on board the United States steamer Bibb when the attack was made. His controversy with the commander of that expedition and the Navy Department is part of the history of the war. His opinions regarding the premature withdrawal of the fleet were subsequently confirmed from Southern sources. Mr. Fulton, amid all the excitements of that period, was remarkably successful in raising funds for the purpose of sending supplies of every kind to the Union prisoners at Richmond, who were reported to be starving and suffering from the want of clothing and other necessities. The following resolution, passed by the Maryland House of Delegates, proves that his efforts were appreciated:

"By the House of Delegates—*Resolved*, That the thanks of this House be, and are hereby, tendered to Charles Carroll Fulton, of the city of Baltimore, for his exertions for the relief of the soldiers of the Union now held by the so-called Confederate authorities; and especially for the aid afforded by him to the officers and enlisted men of the regiments of this State in Libby Prison and Belle Isle, Richmond.

"THOMAS H. KERN,

"Speaker of the House of Delegates."

"Attest: N. R. COLE,

"Chief Clerk of the House of Delegates."

Mr. Fulton did not confine his efforts to alleviating the miseries of the boys in blue in Southern prisons, but in many cases the sons of Baltimoreans, who had donned the gray, were indebted to him for attentions while lying in Northern prisons. Mr. Fulton's son, Albert K. Fulton, (now associated in the proprietorship of the *American*), was an engineer on board the "Hartford," Admiral Farragut's flag ship, and acted as correspondent, giving graphic descriptions of all the great naval engagements in which the illustrious commander conquered. The senior editor was present at the hoisting of the old flag over the ruins of Fort Sumter, when the country was in the full tide of rejoicing over the close of the war, unconscious of the impending calamity of President Lincoln's assassination. The setting sun that gilded the restored flag on the ruins, rose the next morning on a nation mourning the martyrdom of its chief. The public improvements of the city of Baltimore have always received Mr. Fulton's ardent support. He advocated the purchase and improvement of Druid Hill Park, and the tax upon the passenger railways to meet the outlay. Through his exertions the beautiful Centennial Fountain that adorns Eutaw Place was procured and erected, in which he was aided by other property-owners fronting its site, and the liberality of the City Councils. The *American* building, in which the paper has been located since 1876, can be pointed to as one of the ornaments that all Baltimoreans can view with pride. Its exterior is architecturally beautiful, and its interior a model of what a news-pa-

per office should be, replete as it is with comforts, especially in the composing and press rooms. Mr. Fulton accompanied, in 1871, the commissioners, headed by the late Senator Wade, appointed by President Grant to visit San Domingo, and report upon the advisability of annexing it to the United States. His letters gave glowing accounts of the delightful climate, prolific soil, attractive scenery, and its bountiful yield of tropical fruits. During his absence the public were startled by a sensational report of disaster to the steamship that conveyed the commissioners, and nearly two weeks of dread and uncertainty elapsed before authentic news was received of the safety of the commission. As a politician, he has occupied a prominent position in State affairs, and for many years he represented his party in the National Executive Committee. He has been delegate to national conventions for nominating Presidential candidates, and in every instance has fulfilled the expectations of the Republican party. Modest and retiring in his manners; delighting in the eloquence of others, he is not an adept at speechmaking, though in social moments and in the committee-room, he expresses his opinions freely and to the point. As the editorial correspondent of the *American*, he has traversed all sections of the country, joined in excursion trips over new lines of railway, rambled through Texas, descended coal and iron mines, explored the Oil Regions, and has never failed to present the results of his observations so as to make them attractive and interesting to his readers. His wanderings in foreign countries have also been very extensive. He spent the summers of 1859, 1872, 1873, and 1878 in European trips. His work, entitled *Europe seen through American Spectacles*, being a selection of his letters to the *American* during the Vienna Exposition, has gone through two editions, and has become a sort of guide book, especially to Baltimoreans. His departure from Baltimore on the 15th of April, 1878, on his visit to Europe and the Paris Exposition, drew a large collection of friends to give "God speed" to himself, his daughter, and the other ladies that accompanied her. Among those present were the Hon. John L. Thomas, Collector of the Port; Colonel Vernon, Surveyor; Mr. William Corkran, Naval Officer; Captain William D. Burchinal, Deputy Collector; Messrs. Samuel M. Shoemaker, John W. Garrett, Charles P. Montague, Christopher West, Theodore Hooper, and many others. Sir Andrew Head, of Canada, a guest of Mr. Garrett, also witnessed the scene. A delegation from the employees of the *American* were in attendance, and presented a magnificent basket of flowers and a profusion of bouquets. Among the number were three brothers of Mr. Fulton, to bid him farewell, and to one of them it has been a final parting. Edington Fulton went to his rest May 13, 1878, after being associated with the *American* for thirty years, with the exception of intervals when he filled the post of Surveyor of the Port, and Public Storekeeper. Mr. Fulton, after an absence of five months, re-



James P. Brown

turned from Europe in excellent health, having, during his absence, sent eighty-six letters to the *American* for publication. He is still, at the age of sixty-two, as full of activity and energy as in his younger days, with the promise of many years of usefulness yet to come.

BREWER, JAMES RAWLINGS, Clerk of the Circuit Court of Baltimore City and Editor and part proprietor of *The Baltimore Daily News*, was born in Annapolis, Maryland, December 28, 1840. His father, James B. Brewer, was a native of the same city, and died there at the age of sixty-three years. His mother's maiden name was Eliza A. Rawlings, her father being a member of the firm of Shepard & Rawlings during the war of 1812. James R. enjoyed at an early age all the educational advantages which the capital of the State afforded. When only fourteen years old he commenced to write both political and poetic articles for the press, several of which elicited praise from the pen of the editor in whose paper they appeared. At seventeen years of age, Mr. Brewer, for satisfactory domestic reasons and because of his fondness for the art, determined to acquire a knowledge of the printing business. With the knowledge already acquired at school and college, his mind now rapidly improved, and at the age of eighteen he accepted the charge as editor of the *Maryland Republican*, at that time the organ of the Democratic party for Anne Arundel County and large portions of the surrounding country. In that position, he discharged the responsible duties of his profession with remarkable ability. Having lost his father, the care of his widowed mother and several sisters greatly increased his responsibilities, which induced him to bring them with himself to Baltimore, where he might obtain more lucrative business. He therefore established his home in that city in 1862. In Baltimore, he formed a connection with the *Southern Herald*, published by Messrs. Beach & Young. Being by birth and education a Southerner, and in full sympathy with the Southern cause, he did not hesitate in the expression of his views through the columns of that journal. This at once incurred the hostility of the military authorities, and the *Herald* survived but a few weeks. About a month afterward he became connected with the *Evening Transcript*, a sprightly, popular, and successful journal. It also became too bold and outspoken for the same authorities, and in May, 1864, it was suppressed by General Lew Wallace. A few weeks after the suppression of the *Transcript*, in connection with Mr. Joshua M. Bosley, he established *The Evening Post*, which from its first number proved a great success. But, it too, after innumerable annoyances, was finally suppressed by the Federal authorities, September 30, 1864, by an order from the headquarters

of General Wallace. Becoming convinced that independent journalism could not be sustained at that time in Baltimore, Mr. Brewer resolved to abandon it during the continuance of the war. But an idle life he would not brook; it was no matter of surprise, therefore, that he accepted the position to which he had been elected, of President of the Democratic City Convention, which at that time was hazardous to the incumbent. During the autumn of that year, he was nominated for the State Senate from the Third Legislative District of Baltimore city, upon what was known as the McClellan ticket. He was not then twenty-five years of age, but so great was his popularity that he would have been elected, were it not that three-fourths of the people of Maryland had been disfranchised, and the opposition ticket was declared triumphant. His fame, by this time, had extended beyond the bounds of his own State, and Manton Marble, Esq., editor and proprietor of the *New York World*, tendered him an editorial position on that leading Democratic journal, which he accepted. In connection with the responsible position assigned him, he remained, discharging its onerous duties with signal ability, until the spring of 1865, when the filial affection which had characterized him from his earliest boyhood, caused him to resign, and return to the home in Baltimore now doubly endeared by the presence of his mother, whose health had grown quite precarious. Soon after his return, Mr. Brewer assumed editorial control of the *Sunday Telegram*, which he held for several years. During his connection with it he wrote several serial stories, which proved highly popular and greatly enhanced its circulation. Meanwhile he was not idle in politics. He continued president of the Democratic City Convention, and was also chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee. He was one of the originators of the Anti-Registry Convention, which was composed of many of the best men in the State, and was appointed by that convention a committee of one, with power to select assistants, to prepare a memorial to the Legislature of 1866, and obtain signatures thereto, praying the modification of the Registry Law, then so obnoxious to a large proportion of the citizens of the State. That memorial received the signatures of several thousands of the best citizens of Baltimore, and was probably the most numerously signed document ever presented to the Maryland Legislature. Early in 1867, Mr. Brewer called the first Democratic City Convention, after the fusion of the Democratic and Conservative parties, and was made chairman of the Executive Committee. He was appointed by that convention chairman of the committee to prepare an address and resolutions to the people of Baltimore. He wrote the address. He was unanimously nominated as a delegate at large from the Third Legislative District of Baltimore to the Constitutional Convention of that year, and was elected by a majority amounting almost to unanimity. In the fall of the same year he was elected Clerk of the Baltimore Circuit Court,

by a large majority. This position he continues to fill to the satisfaction of the court, the bar, and the public generally, having been re-elected in November, 1873. In 1870, he was unanimously chosen a member at large and Chairman of the Executive Committee, by the City Convention, and successfully conducted one of the most brilliant contests of the previous decade. A notable feature of that contest grew out of the enfranchisement of the negroes, it being the first time that that element of the population had exercised the right of suffrage. The following year Mr. Brewer was conspicuously identified with the conduct of the exciting canvass so well remembered by those who were then residents of Baltimore. When connected with the *Sunday Telegram*, he was the first to advocate the running of the City Passenger Railway cars on Sunday, and was largely instrumental in bringing to it an overwhelming majority when submitted to a popular vote. He was also chiefly instrumental in depositing the police of 1866. On February 9, 1874, he became part owner of the *Baltimore Daily News*, and is its responsible editor. Amid all the excitements of politics, and the activities and pressure of business, Mr. Brewer has ever evinced a decided and cultured poetic talent. At the request of the Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of the State of Maryland, he wrote the two odes which were read and sung at the dedication of the Wilkey Monument in Baltimore a few years since. He was also the author of a poem which was recited at the Poe memorial celebration in the same city. The publication of that poem called out numerous complimentary letters from distinguished poets and members of the *litterati* throughout the United States. As a writer, Mr. Brewer's style of composition is bold, terse, fluent; and when occasion demands, terribly sarcastic and satirical. He has an unusual command of language, and his invective is sharp, severe, and incisive. He is yet comparatively young; and with his ambition and untiring and closely studious habits it is safe to predict for him future preferment and advancement. In *physique*, Mr. Brewer is a notable personage, of heavy build, tall in stature, eyes black, brilliant and penetrating, dark hair, with a large, intellectual head and countenance. He looks like a man born to lead. In conversation he is sprightly and brimful of humor, and possesses an ardent temperament, but so thoroughly under control as never to lead to any excess of act or expression. He is a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows orders. Mr. Brewer is a man of family, exceedingly fond of his home, and surrounded by his loved ones he spends his moments as happily as it is allotted to mortals on this earth to live.

WELSH, WILLIAM H., Proprietor, Publisher, and Editor-in-Chief of the *Baltimore Gazette*, was born in York, York County, Pennsylvania, February 23, 1826. His father, Henry Welsh, was born in Hanover, York County, same State, January 13, 1800. He was a prominent Jackson man, and at one time publisher of *The State Reporter*, at Harrisburg, the Democratic organ, and afterward of the *York Gazette*. He was naval officer of the port of Philadelphia, during the administration of President Polk, and is now President of York National Bank. His mother, Margaret Maria (Small) Welsh, was born in York, September 29, 1804, and died October 8, 1834. William H. received his early education at the York County Academy, under the tutorship of Rev. Stephen Boyer, one of the best teachers of his day. In 1840 his father removed to Philadelphia to engage in mercantile pursuits, and for several years William went to the best private schools in that city. In 1842 the family removed to York, and he was placed under the tutorship of Rev. Benjamin J. Wallace, to prepare for entrance into Princeton College, New Jersey. He entered the junior class of that institution in August, 1845, and during his term was selected as one of the junior orators graduating at the Centennial Commencement, June 30th, 1847. He delivered a poem as part of the Commencement exercises, at the request of the Faculty. Mr. Welsh began the study of law in Philadelphia, July 5, 1847, in the office of Hon. Benjamin H. Brewster, and was examined for admission to the bar, July 3, 1849, passing his examination on that day. On the 3d of October following he commenced the practice of law in that city. In consequence of ill health, he left Philadelphia and returned to York, where he was admitted to practice in November, 1849. He at once took a prominent part in politics as a member of the Democratic party, and represented his county in several State conventions. He was also actively engaged as a public speaker in different counties, and delivered a number of lectures on literary subjects before and after his European continental tour. When James Buchanan was sent to England as American Minister by President Pierce, in 1853, he appointed Mr. Welsh private secretary and attaché to the American Legation at London. He sailed from New York August, 1853, and arriving at Liverpool, at once proceeded to London and entered upon his duties. While abroad, he travelled extensively in England and over the continent of Europe, and accompanied Mr. Buchanan when, in accordance with instructions from Secretary Marcy, the Ostend Conference, as it was called, in reference to Cuba, was held, commencing at Ostend, but finishing at Aix-la-Chapelle. There were present at that conference Mr. Buchanan, Minister to England, John Y. Mason, Minister to France, and Pierre Soule, Minister to Spain, with their secretaries. Mr. Welsh retired from the Legation and returned home in March, 1855, and resumed the practice of law in York.

In the summer of that year he was unanimously nominated by the York County Democratic Convention candidate for State Senator, against a candidate who had previously been elected by the Democrats and joined the Knownothing party, and after a severe contest was elected by more than nine hundred majority. In 1856 he became part owner of the *York Gazette*, the Democratic organ of the county. The last year of his senatorial term (1858) he was elected Speaker of the Senate, and in the fall of that year was re-elected Senator for three years. In 1860, he was chosen President of the Democratic State Convention, held at Reading, Pennsylvania, to nominate a Governor, and was unanimously chosen by the Convention Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee for several years. In the fall of 1861, he removed to Philadelphia and resumed the practice of law. He started, in connection with two others, March 25, 1863, in that city, *The Age*, which was published daily and weekly during the war, as a thorough Democratic and State Rights journal, with great success. In the spring of 1871, Mr. Welsh retired from *The Age*, and in the spring of 1872 he purchased an interest in the *Baltimore Gazette*. In 1875, he became President of the *Gazette* Publishing Company. He is now proprietor, publisher, and editor-in-chief. Mr. Welsh is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church. He has always been a consistent and unswerving Democrat. He married, November 29, 1860, Miss Sallie A. Wickes, youngest daughter of Colonel Joseph Wickes, a prominent citizen of Chesterton, Kent County, Maryland, and a niece of Hon. Ezekiel T. Chambers, of the same county. Three children were the result of this marriage: Henry Welsh, born October 26, 1867, Joseph Wickes Welsh, born February 7, 1870, and Bessie Welsh, born February 28, 1872.

RAINE, COLONEL, FREDERICK, Editor and Proprietor of the *German Correspondent*, of Baltimore, son of the late William Raine, was born at the Fortress of Minden, in Prussia, May 13, 1821. He received a good education in the excellent public schools of his native land. At an early age, he entered, as an apprentice, a book and publishing house at Munster, where he became familiar with the mysteries of the printing art and acquired a knowledge of proof-reading. Possessing natural abilities, he occasionally essayed newspaper articles, and earnestly devoted his leisure hours to study under private tutors, directing his attention particularly to the acquirement of the French and English languages. When scarcely seventeen years of age he came to America, whither his father had preceded him, and located in Baltimore. About the year 1838, William Raine established the *Die Geschachtigte Martha*, a religious weekly, and conducted it until the memorable political

campaign in Baltimore County of 1840, when he changed it to a weekly political paper called the *Democratic Whig*, in the conduct of which he was assisted by Frederick, who thus acquired a thorough knowledge of type-setting, and of many other things which were of infinite value to him in his subsequent career as a journalist. The paper survived but for a brief period, and young Raine, not then twenty years old, displayed his indefatigable will and energy by assuming charge of the office, and issuing, February 6, 1841, a paper of his own, entitled the *German Correspondent*. It was published weekly, with four columns to the page, and started with only eighty subscribers. Mr. Raine closely observed and patterned after the American press, which, at that time, was receiving a new impetus from the genius of Greeley and Bennett. He shaped his little enterprise accordingly, discarding the mannerism of European journals. His was the first German-American paper that emancipated itself from these trammels, and he made it his chief aim to furnish his patrons with all the important foreign and domestic news, in an easy and readable style, thus making his journal a newspaper in every sense of the word; and, in this connection, we would remark, as indicating his industry, assiduity and perseverance, as well as the difficulties and disadvantages under which he labored, for the want of proper assistance, that Mr. Raine served as the exclusive editor, compositor and carrier of his paper. In 1842, he published the *Correspondent* bi-weekly, and the ensuing year tri-weekly, meeting with steadily increasing success. His great ambition, however, was to give to the Germans of Baltimore an acceptable German-American daily paper, and, on January 5, 1844, he issued the *German Correspondent* as a daily morning penny paper, of four pages, with three columns to the page. His limited means, however, being inadequate to the increased expenses, he resumed the tri-weekly publication. In the beginning of 1845, he made a second attempt to issue a daily, which proved successful. During the Mexican war the *Correspondent* rapidly increased in circulation, and also in value as an advertising medium. The large influx of German immigrants during 1849 and 1850, added greatly to its subscription list, and it speedily assumed a rank among the first German-American papers of the day. It has always been the advocate of Democratic principles, though it has maintained them without any sacrifice of its independence. In 1867, Mr. Raine was appointed by Governor Swann as Colonel on his Staff, and, in 1868, he was chairman of the Council Committee of Reception on the arrival of the pioneer vessel of the German line of steamers between Baltimore and Bremen, in which enterprise he took a prominent part. During the two above-mentioned years, Colonel Raine represented the ninth ward of Baltimore in the first branch of the City Council in a most able and acceptable manner, introducing and advocating many measures promotive of the city's interests. He was an Elector at

large on the Greeley ticket in 1872, and again on the Tilden and Hendricks ticket in 1876. He has travelled extensively throughout the United States, making a journey to California and through that State in 1875, and a tour of the Southern States in 1876. October 31, 1877, he was appointed by Mayor Latrobe and confirmed by the City Council as one of the five Commissioners on the system of Public School Education in Baltimore, which was a mark of especial trust and confidence in his integrity, prudence and ability. On July 15, 1878, he started on a second tour over the European Continent, first visiting Great Britain. Whilst travelling in Europe, he furnished the *German Correspondent* with a series of letters, embracing all matters of interest that came under his personal observation. Colonel Raine is ably assisted in his journalistic duties by his brother, Edward Raine, and his nephew. He married, in August, 1854, Miss Pamilia C. Bull, of Harford County, Maryland. He has a brother, William, who is the publisher of a German paper in St. Louis, Missouri. Starting in life with no capital save his own brains, energy and determination to succeed; establishing a newspaper which is the peer of any of its kind in this country, and which will also safely challenge comparison with the leading American journals; filling honorable and responsible positions with faithfulness and fidelity; constructing elegant and valuable improvements, such as the Raine Building in the heart of the city, thus adding to Baltimore's architectural beauty and its taxable basis; proving himself, in all his acts, public and private, to be the honorable, upright and useful citizen, Frederick Raine presents a record of which the entire community whom he has so materially benefited by his enterprises and services, should feel proud. In manners, Colonel Raine possesses the social traits of the German people; intelligent to the highest degree; quick and intuitive in his perceptions; clear and just in his notions of right or wrong; forcible in argument, yet never captious; he impresses all who enjoy his acquaintance with the conviction that he is a man of no ordinary type.

BROWN, JOHN SMITH, late City Librarian of Baltimore, Maryland, was born November 7, 1809, near Plymouth, England, and came to this country with his parents when he was ten years of age. They took up their residence at Washington, District of Columbia. His father, William Brown, was a contractor. He went West to invest in land, where he died, leaving his family in Washington. The education of John S. was for the most part self-acquired, as he was early forced to make provision for his own and his mother's support. When he was sixteen years old he went to Baltimore and commenced to learn shipbuilding with James

Beacham, on Fell's Point. He assisted in building the Brazilian frigate, Charles Carroll of Carrolton, the brigs James Beacham and Baptist Meseck, also the ice-boat Relief, and a number of vessels. During the term of his apprenticeship he studied very hard, sometimes spending the greater part of the night in the ship-loft, by the light of a candle, working out diagrams and charts for the construction of ships. In this way he obtained considerable proficiency in mathematics. His mother remained in Washington, whither, after his hard week's work, he was accustomed to go on foot to see her. In 1831, the term of his apprenticeship having expired, he became foreman for John A. Robb, Esq., the father of the present City Register, near the foot of Washington Street. In the latter part of the year he went to draught for L. B. Culley & Brother. He furnished the designs for the brig General Sumter, Captain Bennet, owned by Benjamin Buck; also the bark Hortensia, Captain Massacot, and other vessels. In May, 1832, he went into business on his own account. He first built the Souvenir, a brig; next, the steamer Merchant. These were followed by the bark Huxall, for New York, the steamship Natchez, in 1836, the steamship Cuba, in 1847, brigs General Scott, for T. Hooper, Osprey, for Conway & Armstrong, Hisbee, for Captain Fish, with a large number of steamers, among them the Harold, Cambridge, and Kent, for Baltimore, and a large number for Southern account. In the course of his business career he developed largely the commercial interest of the south side of the Basin, and left the marks of his progress behind him. When the ruffian element predominated for a short time in Baltimore, and the famous assault on the negro calkers was made under the leadership of Joe Edwards, he alone fearlessly opposed the rabble in defence of the colored men, many of whom had worked for him for twenty-five years. At the peril of his own life, he prevented the ruffian leader from entering his office in pursuit of the defenceless workmen who had sought its shelter. Mr. Brown appealed to Mr. Frederick Pinkney, Assistant State's Attorney, for aid, who advised him to "place revolvers at the heads of the ruffians," but this he declined to do. In 1841 he was elected to the first branch of the City Council, from the ward first known as the Eighth, afterward the Twelfth, now the Seventeenth. He was returned in 1843, and continued a member thereafter until and including 1852. For the last four years he was President. When he first entered the Council there were only twelve wards in the city; many of them were represented by some of the best citizens; among the number were Dr. J. Hanson Thomas, Jacob I. Cohen, Samuel Lucas, and others of high repute. Mr. Brown, believing that the citizens ought to know the proceedings of the Council, introduced a resolution inviting the attendance of representatives of the press. It encountered some opposition, lest it should entail expense to the city; but, provision being made that it should not, the resolution prevailed, and re-



R. G. Bruce

porters have ever since attended the meetings of the City Council. In the absence of Mayor Hollins from the city for a period of six months, Mr. Brown acted ex-officio as Mayor. He drafted the bill, and as a member of the Council was chiefly instrumental in obtaining its passage through that body, for the five million loan to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad; and while acting Mayor he signed that bill, as well as others of much importance. He was President of the first branch when the ordinance was passed, purchasing the property of the Water Company, and opposed it on account of the large amount called for. As President, he declined to append his signature to it; but, after some delay, caused by his refusal, he signed it as Mayor, in compliance with a resolution of the Council. In 1854 he was appointed Supervising Inspector of Steamboats by President Pierce, and continued until 1861, when he was removed by Mr. Lincoln. Mr. Brown's reports and experience contributed largely to the passage of legislative enactments for protection in steamboat travelling. When the commission for the deepening of the harbor was organized, in 1851, he was appointed its chairman. He was one of the commissioners who purchased the site on which the present City Hall stands. Mr. Brown obtained the right of way for Locust Point Branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, approved April 10, 1865, Louis McLane, President. He also secured, by ordinance, the purchase of the lot for Cross Street Market, for nine thousand five hundred dollars, and ground sufficient to open Brown Street. His business having been broken up previous to the war, owing to a combination of trades unions, Mr. Brown retired to a farm in Harford County. In 1867 he was elected to the legislature from that county, and served for two terms, being placed on the Ways and Means and other important committees. In October or November, 1874, he was appointed by Mayor Vansant, City Librarian, at a salary of fifteen hundred dollars per annum, and was the first occupant of the new City Hall. He was re-appointed by Mayor Latrobe, and again by Mayor Kane, which he held until his death, which occurred March 21, 1878. He was thoroughly conversant on all city matters, and was of great assistance to members of the City Council, the city law officers and lawyers who desired information on municipal matters. Politically, he was a Democrat, but always independent, according to his convictions of right. When nominated for Council by his ward, he never had opposition, both parties voting for him. He was baptized and confirmed in the Episcopal Church, but in his early manhood he united with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and for the promotion of its interests in Baltimore he labored earnestly and contributed largely of his means. He always, however, cherished a strong love for the church of his ancestry. He was married three times; first, to Sarah Harrison Auld, of Baltimore, November 5, 1832. By this marriage there were three sons and one daughter: Captain William Dawson Brown, of Ches-

apeake Artillery, Confederate States Army, killed at the battle of Gettysburg; the Rev. John W. Brown, D.D., Rector of Trinity Church, Cleveland, Ohio, and the Rev. Philip A. H. Brown, of Trinity Parish, New York. The daughter, Elizabeth Jane, married the Rev. Daniel Howard Parish; both deceased. His second marriage was in Richmond, Virginia, to Elizabeth A. Coleman, December 6, 1842. There were four children by this marriage: Robert Coleman, Margaret (both deceased), Charles Morton and Clara Macartney (Mrs. Giebuskie). The third marriage was with Cassie F. Whiteford, of Harford County, Maryland, December 28, 1871. To this marriage there was no issue. Mr. Brown's physique was short and rotund. He was persevering, industrious, and straightforward, domestic in his habits, and possessed fine social qualities. His well-known cheerfulness and amiability were especially conspicuous in his home-life.

BRESEE, OSCAR F., senior partner of O. F. Bresee & Sons, General Agents of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, for the Southern States, was born March 26, 1825, in the District of Montreal, Canada. He is the oldest of seven children now living, whose parents, John and Aseneth Bresee, were both of French Huguenot descent. His mother's maiden name was Barber. He received an academical education in the place of his birth. His subsequent education was self-acquired. On the death of his father, in a spirit of conscious self-dependence, Mr. Bresee found his way, in his eighteenth year, from his home in Canada to the city of Hartford, Connecticut, and, as if by accident, chose insurance as his life-work. He commenced soliciting for a Mutual Fire Insurance Company, which took country risks only, and travelled the State of Rhode Island. He was afterward induced to go to Pennsylvania, to act as General Agent of the State Mutual Fire Insurance Company at Harrisburg. After two years of successful effort with that company, then in the full tide of a prosperous career, he went to Richmond, Virginia, to assume the entire General Agency of the Insurance Company of the Valley of Virginia, of Winchester. The limited field of its operations—marine as well as fire—was rapidly enlarged under his masterly direction, until the territory embraced in his management extended from New York to New Orleans, and the premiums, all of which passed through his hands, amounted to half a million dollars annually. That position of labor and responsibility he held until 1858; and it may be mentioned *en passant*, that among his sub-agents at that period, many of whom he trained, were hundreds of men who now stand high in insurance circles all over the country, while among the departed, whose memories are fervently cherished, were

such men as the late William D. Sherred, of Philadelphia, and Thomas Jones, the founder of the *Insurance Monitor*. Mr. Bresee subsequently organized the Insurance Company of the State of Virginia, of which he acted as Secretary and Treasurer. At the same time, and up to the breaking out of the war, he conducted an agency business for twenty-eight Northern companies and five Southern, including in the former such companies as the Aetna Fire, and the Mutual Life, of New York. A business conducted on a scale of such magnitude naturally bore a rich harvest, and Mr. Bresee accumulated a very handsome fortune. But this was scattered by the ill-fortunes of the four years' civil war, and he had to commence anew upon the restoration of peace. He resumed the General Agency of the Mutual Life, in Richmond, and that of the Security Fire, of New York, which he held until his removal to Baltimore, in 1866. In that city he has devoted his whole time since to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York. That company was organized in New York, in 1843, and has long since attained, as it still holds, the foremost place among the Life Insurance institutions in the world. The magnitude of its business proves that it enjoys the confidence of the people. Its present accumulations (1878) amount to more than eighty-five millions of dollars, with a surplus fund, New York standard, exceeding ten millions, six hundred and sixty-nine thousand, five hundred dollars. The average amount of new insurances granted during the past five years exceeds thirty-seven millions of dollars per annum, and the total sum assured under its ninety-one thousand, five hundred and thirty-three policies is nearly three hundred millions of dollars. There being no stockholders to control the company, all the profits are divided among the policy-holders. At the time of Mr. Bresee's entrance upon the General Agency of the company in Baltimore, its business in Maryland was quite limited. From a renewal list of only a few thousand dollars a year, he has, in the comparatively brief period that has intervened, swelled the amount of the premium receipts in his district to very nearly a million dollars annually, and has made his General Agency, in point of new business, one of the most prominent general agencies of the Mutual Life. Mr. Bresee has unlimited faith in the efficiency of ceaseless activity, with a wonderful degree of natural aptitude for his calling; he, nevertheless, believes that genius in insurance means hard work; that there is no royal road or short cut to good fortune, and that the way to success must be hewn by incessant labor. He has furnished the most demonstrative proof of earnestness by his own example, and has thereby inspired the workers connected with him with the same spirit. In the selection of his co-laborers he has exhibited a degree of sagacity to which is traceable one of the most important elements of progress and prosperity. And not only in directing the efforts of his subordinates throughout a large territory, but in the general management of the concerns of his agency, down to the smallest details,

the same comprehensive administrative vigor is manifestly seen. He is, too, a believer in the moral power of large figures, and, therefore, in the persuasive and unanswerable form of the enormous resources of the company with which he has been so prominently identified. In the course of his insurance business he has been paralleled by very few, if any, agents in the country. He can truthfully assert that there was not a policy-holder insured through his agency that ever suffered loss through the failure of a company while the policy was in force. Nor, during his eventful career, has he ever represented a company for which he did not make money. These are incidents of a business record of which any agent might reasonably be proud. Mr. Bresee is now in the prime of a vigorous manhood and bids fair for many years of usefulness. He was the first Treasurer of the Brown Memorial Church, in Baltimore, in which capacity he served for several years; he has, also, been a trustee of that church from its organization to the present time. He has been identified with the Masonic fraternity for more than twenty years. In his youth, Mr. Bresee acquired considerable knowledge of agricultural pursuits on his father's farm, and since then he has cultivated a taste in that direction. He has owned for several years the well-known "Rose Hill Stock Farm," in Orange County, Virginia, having under cultivation about one thousand acres. This property was formerly owned by the Taliaferro family, and occupied by them for several generations past. It is considered one of the finest stock farms in the State, and is worth a fortune in itself. He married Miss Louisa Kleckner, of New Berlin, Pennsylvania, daughter of Joseph Kleckner, a merchant miller of that town. They have six children, as follows: Alfred A., Edward L., May, Winston, Oscar F., Jr., and Stuart, the first two named being associated with their father in business, which they worthily represent. They have had the advantage of a good education and a sound business training. Alfred married Miss Mary E. Passano, daughter of Louis Passano, and Edward married Miss Emma Patterson, daughter of T. N. Patterson, both highly esteemed families of Baltimore.

PPETER, GEORGE, Lawyer and State Senator, son of Major George and Sarah N. Norfleet (Freeland) Peter, was born November 28, 1829, in Montgomery County, Maryland. His father was a native of Georgetown, D. C., and of Scotch descent, and his mother was born in Petersburg, Virginia, being of English ancestry. Major Peter was educated at Georgetown College, and entered the United States Army in the year 1799; he served until 1809, when he resigned. In the war of 1812, he entered the army again, and served as major of volunteers. He was one of the soldiers detailed to watch the movements of Aaron Burr, and was witness

in the celebrated Burr trial. He was a representative in Congress from the Sixth District of Maryland from 1816 to 1819, and again from 1825 to 1827; he was elected twice to the State Legislature; and also served as Commissioner of Public Works for the State of Maryland. George Peter is one of the most prominent and successful lawyers of Montgomery County, and, like his father, has frequently been chosen to fill important public offices. Having received no collegiate education, and depended principally upon his own exertions from an early age, he may properly be termed a self-made man. After receiving a common school education, he commenced the study of law, at the age of eighteen, with John Brewer, Esq., at Rockville, Montgomery County, Maryland, and was admitted to the bar at the age of twenty-one. He at once entered upon the practice of his profession at Rockville, and after a short time, removed West, locating at Saline County, Missouri, where he remained for three years. He then returned to Rockville, Maryland, and entered into partnership with his preceptor, Mr. Brewer, and has continued in active practice there ever since. He was a member of the Convention of 1864, that framed the Constitution of Maryland of 1864, and filled the office of Prosecuting Attorney of Montgomery County for four years, beginning with the year 1867. In 1877 he was the nominee of the Democratic party for State Senator, and elected without opposition. By the advocacy of important measures, he has proved himself one of the most active and efficient members of that body. In 1878, he was the nominee of the Democratic party for representative in Congress for the Sixth Congressional District of Maryland, and was defeated by a small majority. Mr. Peter is a man of great personal popularity, and generally recognized as one of the most influential members of the party with which he is identified. He was married in 1852 to Miss Eliza L. Gassaway, daughter of John and Eliza Gassaway, of Montgomery County, and has seven children living.

BROOKS, CHAUNCEY, President of the Western Bank of Baltimore, was born in Burlington, Hartford County, Connecticut, on the 12th of January, 1794. His father, Chauncey Brooks, an extensive farmer, was also a native of the above place. The progenitors of Mr. Brooks were of English origin, and came to America prior to the Revolutionary War, settling in New Haven, Connecticut. About the commencement of the war of 1812, young Brooks, then in the nineteenth year of his age, removed to Baltimore, Maryland, where he embarked in mercantile business in association with the late General Walter Booth, a very wealthy and prominent citizen of Meriden, Connecticut. The partnership continued about eight years, the firm conducting during that

period an extensive and successful jobbing dry goods business. From then until the present time, Mr. Brooks has established several commercial houses under various firm names, and conducted several kinds of trade, embracing the wholesale dry goods, grain, wholesale boot and shoe, and other commodities. It is estimated that he has furnished capital for, and had the leading control in, no less than thirty different mercantile establishments. In 1845, he was elected President of the Western Bank of Baltimore, a position which he has held from that time to the present, about one-third of a century. He has been director in the Savings Bank of Baltimore the same length of time. In 1856, he was elected President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, which position he held until 1869. He has contributed very largely to the building up and improvement of Baltimore, having erected numerous extensive and substantial warehouses in the business centres, as also many private structures. In 1820, Mr. Brooks married Miss Marilla Phelps, daughter of Lynde Phelps, of Burlington, Connecticut. Her mother was Louisa Gaylord, daughter of Captain Aaron Gaylord, who lost his life in the defence of his home and family, at the celebrated massacre of Wyoming, July 3, 1778. His daughter, then a child seven years of age, was, on the night of the massacre, taken by her mother, with two other children, from the scenes of the atrocities. The heroic mother, with her precious charge, and such food as she could convey on the horses which she took with her, made her way through a trackless forest, travelling some eight hundred miles alone, finally reaching her home in the northern part of the State of New York, after a perilous journey of about eight weeks. During the above period, her two brothers, anxious in regard to her fate, organized a company to institute a search for her, going to Wyoming and finding it in ashes. A short while after their return to their home in New York State, they were surprised to see her walk into the house, she and her children unscathed. This remarkable lady attained a venerable age, and always took the intensest interest in relating her early adventures to her children and grandchildren. Mrs. Chauncey Brooks died in 1861. Chauncey Brooks has had eight sons, four of whom are living, Walter Booth, Thorndyke, John Chauncey and Albert Brooks. Mr. Brooks was an old line Whig. Through the late American civil war he was an unswerving and stanch Union man. Though in the eighty-fifth year of his age, Mr. Brooks enjoys vigorous health, and is in possession of the most perfect mental faculties, giving constant daily attention to his multifarious and responsible business affairs.

BRADFORD, AUGUSTUS WILLIAMSON, was born in Bel Air, Harford County, Maryland, January 9, 1806. He was the son of Samuel Bradford, and his mother's maiden name was Jane Bond, both natives of the same county of Harford, and both descendants of English ancestry, who settled in Maryland before the Revolution. He received a good English, but not a classical education, and for some time after leaving school, followed the business of a surveyor, and was afterward elected for several successive years to the House of Delegates of Maryland, and subsequently elected the Sheriff of Harford County. His chief concern seemed to be that the subject of this sketch and his brother (who were his only children), should receive the best education he could afford to give them. Augustus, the elder of the two, was sent, at a very early age, to one of the old field schools of the day, adjoining the town, and which he continued to attend until the year 1816, when he entered the Harford County Academy, at Bel Air, at that time in the charge of a somewhat celebrated teacher—then well known and doubtless still remembered by most of the youth of that day—the Rev. Reuben H. Davis. He was famous in his generation as a classical teacher, but still more famous as a rigid disciplinarian. Mr. Bradford continued under his tutorage for six years, and until May, 1822, when he entered St. Mary's College, Baltimore, where he graduated in July, 1824, in his eighteenth year; he and Dr. Ferdinand Chatard, of Baltimore, being now the only survivors of the graduating class of that year. Directly after graduating he returned to Bel Air, and at once entered upon the study of the law there in the office of the late Otho Scott, where he continued until he was admitted to the bar, in 1827. He immediately commenced the practice of law, and remained in Bel Air until 1831, when he removed—somewhat experimentally—to Baltimore city. He remained there only a year, and upon the breaking out of the cholera, in that city, in 1832, he returned to Bel Air, and resuming his practice in that county, continued there until the winter of 1838-9, when he removed finally to Baltimore. Mr. Bradford attached himself in early life to the Whig party, and earnestly espoused the cause of its great leader, Henry Clay. He was one of the Electoral candidates, elected upon the Clay Electoral ticket, in Maryland, in the Presidential election of 1844, and the defeat of that great statesman in that election, so disheartened and disgusted him, that like many others of his followers, he took no part in political contests for many years thereafter, and it was not until the Presidential election of 1860, that he ever afterwards addressed a political assemblage in the State, or attended any political meeting of its citizens. In 1835, Mr. Bradford was married to Elizabeth Kell, the youngest daughter of the late Judge Kell, of Baltimore, one of the Associate Judges of the Sixth Judicial District of Maryland, composed at that time of the counties of Baltimore and Harford. In 1845, Governor Pratt appointed

him the Clerk of Baltimore County Court, at that time having exclusive jurisdiction of all civil suits instituted in the city or county of Baltimore, as well as of all criminal proceedings originated in the county, and his appointment as the clerk of such a court was another reason which made it, in his opinion, his duty, to abstain from all active participation in party politics while he held that office. How he discharged its duties may be found by a reference to the minutes of the court, and especially to a letter from the judges thereof, addressed to him, and ordered by them to be spread on these minutes, as the last of their official acts, before both these judges and their clerk, went out of office, under the new State Constitution of 1851. Two of the three judges who subscribed that letter had, previously to their appointment, taken an active interest in party politics, and as it happened, both of them had always been in their political principles avowedly opposed to those of their clerk, a circumstance that renders such a testimonial as honorable to them, as it enhances its value to their clerk, as a voucher for its impartiality. Such is the tenor of this letter, that in these times, especially when official misfeasance or delinquency is so much more often the rule than the exception, that extracting it from these judicial minutes, we give it at length, as there recorded:

BALTIMORE, December 1st, 1851.

TO AUGUSTUS W. BRADFORD, ESQ.,

Clerk of Baltimore County Court.

SIR: Having this day made a careful and thorough examination of the papers and records of the office of the clerk of the County Court, such as the law requires, and the Judges of this Court have performed from time to time, we avail ourselves, on this, the last occasion, and the one which closes our official relations, to convey to you in terms of unqualified approbation, our feeble attestation to your upright and perfect discharge of the responsible duties which the law imposed upon your office.

We only thus reiterate what we had frequent occasion to certify, that now, as heretofore, we have uniformly found the voluminous papers and records under your charge, arranged and preserved in perfect order and with all the advantage of economy and convenience of access so indispensable to its successful administration.

In our repeated examinations, we have never yet discovered the slightest trace of omission or neglect. Through the whole period of your official action not the smallest complaint has ever been breathed to the court from a single individual of that vast public whose business is daily connected with your office. Your subordinates have been efficient and competent men, and with such assistants and the perfect order and arrangement of your office, its administration by you could not but challenge the confidence of the court and the community.

That these salutary ends should be attained and certified to the public, was in the view and design of the law which imposed the visitorial power over the office upon the court,

The first part of the paper discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It is essential for the business to have a clear and concise record of all income and expenses. This will allow the business to track its financial performance over time and identify areas for improvement. The second part of the paper discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all assets and liabilities. This will allow the business to track its net worth over time and identify areas for improvement. The third part of the paper discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all taxes paid. This will allow the business to track its tax liability over time and identify areas for improvement. The fourth part of the paper discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all debts. This will allow the business to track its debt liability over time and identify areas for improvement. The fifth part of the paper discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all equity. This will allow the business to track its equity over time and identify areas for improvement. The sixth part of the paper discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all other financial information. This will allow the business to track its overall financial performance over time and identify areas for improvement.



W. C. Bartleson

Engraving by J. H. Smith



Faint, illegible text, possibly a signature or a small inscription.

and it is with unfeigned pleasure we now record the fact that you have not disappointed them.

In offering this just tribute of commendation to your official conduct, we should still fail of our purpose, if we were not permitted to add our personal and individual acknowledgments to yourself and the clerks more immediately connected with the functions of the court, for the patient and obliging discharge of their laborious and important duties. Their thorough familiarity with and knowledge of practice and duty, justified at all times our unreserved confidence, and we need hardly say essentially advanced the business of the court.

In return for your courteous and gentlemanly bearing, in all your relations with the court, we can only wish you in your retirement, years of happiness and continued prosperity; and as a testimonial of our just appreciation of your public service, we have directed a copy of this paper to be recorded in the archives, as the last act of the Judges of Baltimore County Court, and as a proper appendage to this their final report.

Sincerely and respectfully yours, etc.,

WILLIAM FRICK,
JOHN PURVIANCE,
JOHN C. LE GRAND.

In January, 1861, Governor Hicks appointed Mr. Bradford, as one of the representatives from Maryland, to the "Peace Conference," then about to assemble in Washington, and upon the first manifestation of a disunion sentiment in the South, and even before any overt act of rebellion had been yet committed, he so conspicuously supported the cause of the Union, that upon the organization of the Union party in Maryland, and the assembling of its Gubernatorial Convention, in Baltimore, in the summer of 1861, Mr. Bradford, on the first ballot of that Convention, was nominated as their candidate for Governor, and after thoroughly canvassing the entire State, was elected by the unprecedented majority of 31,000 votes, over one of the most popular and influential citizens of the State, nominated by the opposition. He was inaugurated as Governor of Maryland, in January, 1862, and continued in that office until January, 1866, during all which time he was the ardent advocate of the Union, and exerting whatever power he possessed for its restoration. These exertions, however, cost him a ruinous personal sacrifice. In July, 1864, during a raid made into the State by the insurgent forces, a squad of them, detailed for the purpose, from their camp, in the neighborhood of Reisterstown, visited his dwelling, situated about four miles from Baltimore, and in his absence, set fire to it and burnt it to the ground, with all that it contained, including furniture, books and private papers. They left a note with the female members of his family, who at the time were its sole occupants, stating that the act was committed by order of Brigadier-General Bradley T. Johnson, in retaliation for the burning by General Hunter,

of the house of Governor Letcher, of Virginia. Although, as before stated, the Government had no more ardent or consistent supporter in its efforts to subdue the Rebellion than Governor Bradford, he was throughout impelled to that course, not so much from any political hostility to existing or pre-existing parties, as the conscientious conviction that nothing but a determined adherence to the Union could preserve the Nation, and was especially essential to the salvation of such a State as Maryland. Her conservative attachments were traditional, and kept her at all times so safely anchored to the Union cable, that no State Rights or slavery heresies had ever yet been able to weaken that tie. Governor Bradford adhered to these conservative principles to the end as well as at the very beginning of the Rebellion, and his confidence in the loyalty of Maryland, at both these periods, rested chiefly upon her well-known conservatism; but that conservatism never for a moment caused either him or his constituents to hesitate, when the question of slavery was interposed, and the issue at some moments might have seemed to be, whether it or the Union should be sacrificed. He and they had both been long since convinced that this ancient institution was in no respect adapted to her geographical position or her industrial pursuits, and that but for the officious and unwarranted interposition of Northern enthusiasts, a generation ago, it would have disappeared from our territory. Now, however, other enthusiasts, nearer home—now made zealots in the cause of emancipation—struggling as such zealots are apt to do, to excel their prototypes, and to make themselves the most conspicuous of any in their partisan aspirations, were seeking for ascendancy as leaders in the matter of emancipation, and willing, apparently, to accept it on any terms, provided, only, that it could be accomplished promptly. Governor Bradford was already sedulously employed in securing the accomplishment of emancipation in a more legitimate and the only Constitutional manner. On the meeting of the Legislature, early in January, 1864, having called their attention to that anomalous provision in their existing Constitution, prohibiting the abolition of slavery, and pointing out how that clause might be abrogated, and a new Constitution abolishing slavery be adopted before the end of the coming summer, he had the satisfaction of seeing the Legislature adopt his advice, and all things promising the results he had predicted. The new demonstrations made by the radical emancipationists, and which first attracted attention in the latter part of 1863, and seemed at times almost to indicate that they would favor emancipation on almost any terms, though for a while they alarmed the Constitutional friends of emancipation, then seeking its accomplishment by a change of the organic law, were wholly insufficient to baffle or delay their object. The vote of the people sustained the call of the Convention which did its work, and its Constitution was ratified. That Convention, by one of the clauses in the new Constitution, gave authority to the

soldiers absent from home, at the time fixed for its adoption by the vote of the people, to join in that vote, and pointed out the process by which that vote should be ascertained and reported. It also enjoined upon the Governor "to make known to the officers of the State regiments the provisions of this article, and request them to exercise the right hereby conferred upon them, and to take all means proper to secure the soldiers' vote." In pursuance of this direction, and the discretion thereby confided in him, Governor Bradford, at the proper time, appointed agents to visit the different regiments in the field, to receive and deliver to him the returns of the votes of the different companies, furnished these agents with printed instructions, pointing out in the most particular and precise manner how the officers charged with the duty of taking the votes of the soldiers were to proceed, the rules they should observe in ascertaining the legality of the votes offered, and inclosed copies of the forms of return which the returning officers should observe, and other instructions designed to make the course to be taken by the soldiers in the taking and return of their vote so perspicuous, that no one could well go astray. He did this in the apprehension—well founded as the result proved—that the opponents of the new Constitution, possessing abundant means for the purpose, would use them liberally in subjecting the returns of these soldiers' votes to the severest scrutiny. When these military returns were made to the Executive office, one of the most distinguished and astute counsel in the State appeared there and asked the liberty to inspect them. This was immediately granted, and the Governor's consent given to the appointment of a day when the counsel should appear before him, file any exceptions he might make to the legality or sufficiency of these returns, and argue them at length before him. The day was appointed, and the arguments made before the Governor consumed two days. There were upwards of sixty points of exceptions made to the different returns of the soldiers' votes. Without pausing here to note them, the reader, curious on that subject, may find their purport in the "Opinion of the Governor," set forth at length in the Appendix to *Debates of Constitutional Convention*, of 1864, volume iii, page 1919. The new Constitution went into effect in Maryland on the 1st of November, 1864, and thus to a great extent by the action and influence of its then Governor was slavery thenceforth abolished in Maryland, by the direct action of its own people, without military interference or Constitutional aggression of any kind, some time before it disappeared elsewhere under the provisions of the National Legislature. But though Governor Bradford, by thus adhering to the only Constitutional mode by which slavery could be abolished in Maryland, manifested his readiness to see it so abolished, and by his consistent and persistent course, did as much towards its abolishment as any other citizen of the State, it was evident from the whole tenor of his addresses and writings upon the subject during the progress of the war, that the

polar star which guided his course during the lowering gloom of the Rebellion, was his paramount attachment to the Union, and that sooner than surrender it, he was ever ready to sacrifice every other interest or institution. This he made most emphatically manifest in an address which he delivered before the citizens of Baltimore, in the midst of the most exciting agitation, to which we have just alluded, growing out of the discussions upon the question of emancipation in Maryland. The occasion was a banquet given to welcome the advent of General Schenck to the command of the Middle Military Department, which took place in January, 1863, and over which the Governor presided. We give the following extract from his opening address:

"The loyal men of Maryland, my friends, have no parties to sustain, no parties to create, no parties to revive. They have no presidents to make, no presidents to recommend. Were the presidential election to come off in a month, Maryland's loyal men would not rest their hopes on the Republican party, or the Democratic party, or the old line Whig party. They would propose no candidate but a pure *Pro Patria*, Anti-rebellion honest man, and that alone would fill up the measure of their candidate for the presidency. They know full well that however much any one party may have had to do in tearing down the fair fabric which was once such a pride of all of us, that no one party can of themselves ever build it up again. My gallant friend here to-night belonged to an old national conservative party that I am sure, he as well as myself, if we spoke our honest thoughts, would say compared most favorably with any that ever preceded or survived it; but yet I am sure I speak his sentiments, as well as my own, when I say that if we could, by a single word of ours, revive that old party to-morrow we would not do it until we had first reconstructed that old family mansion now so fearfully shaken by the whirlwind of Rebellion. Such, my friends, I would have our guests and others believe is the loyalty of Maryland's loyal men. Such I believe it to be, such I know it should be, and I have confidence it will continue to be. It will repudiate all local, all sectional, all subordinate, all selfish considerations—every consideration in fact that has the power or possibility of diverting its hand from the great work that occupies its heart. The loyal men of Maryland have but one purpose and one hope, but one ambition and one thought, and that is the *Union*, its restoration, its preservation, its perpetuity. We would save it at all hazards, and if not with all the improvements that some of us might suggest, then with all the interests and institutions that have ever found shelter beneath it. We would then, at least, be saving it in the identical shape in which our fathers themselves received it from their own patriotic ancestry. We would, therefore, save the ark and all that it contains, every bird, and every beast, and every creeping thing that ever found refuge beneath its roof. But if this be not possible, and some must be thrown overboard, then let them go. I say—sacred,

patriarchal, though some may regard them—go to the very depths of the sea, so that we may save the ark itself with its precious freight of popular government, public liberty, republican institutions, religious toleration, the home of our children, the hope of the universe. All—all to be annihilated whenever it goes down.”

Governor Bradford attended the meeting and was called to preside over the deliberations of the *Loyal Governors*, held at Altoona, Pa., in the month of September, 1862—in many respects a most interesting assemblage. He was appointed by President Johnson, in 1867, the Surveyor of the Port of Baltimore, an office which he held only until April, 1869, when General Grant removed him, although one of his supporters in the election of 1868; appointing in his place Eddington Fulton, Esq., brother of the editor of the *Baltimore American*. He never sought office, however, with any inordinate solicitude. In 1874, during General Grant's last term, he offered Governor Bradford the appointment of Appraiser in the Baltimore Custom House, and as soon as the papers of next morning apprised him of the fact, and before receiving any official communication of it, he hurried to Washington to decline the appointment. After calling on the President and making known to him the reasons which compelled him to decline the position, he, at the instance and request of the President to put those reasons in writing, wrote the following letter, to which others in like circumstances would do well to refer:

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WASHINGTON, December 22, 1874.

TO PRESIDENT GRANT.

MR. PRESIDENT: The morning papers of to-day have brought to my notice the fact that you yesterday did me the honor to nominate me to the Senate for the office of Appraiser-General of Merchandise in the Baltimore Custom House. Whilst tendering you my cordial thanks for the nomination, I consider it as due to you, as well as to myself, to state why I feel constrained to decline it.

The office is one that seems to me to require the services of an experienced and judicious *merchant*, and my own past pursuits have been so entirely outside of such a sphere, without either mercantile education or experience, that I cannot but feel, that for me to undertake to discharge the duties of such an office, would make me entirely dependent upon deputies or assistants. To accept any office, under such circumstances, would be altogether repugnant to my notions of official qualification and responsibility, and I beg, therefore, sir, that you will withdraw my name from the consideration of the Senate and substitute some other.

Whilst I have thus expressed the chief, if not the only reason that prompts me to this course, I trust I shall be understood that in coming to this conclusion, nothing like hostility or opposition, either to yourself or your administration, has mingled with the motives that have actuated me; on the contrary, I beg leave to assure you, that for the one as for the other, I cherish nothing but the best wishes

and the kindest feelings. I have the honor to be, with highest regard, your obedient servant,

A. W. BRADFORD.

The President appointed Judge Goldsborough, of the Eastern Shore, after Governor Bradford's declension, and the latter has held no office since. We have already referred to the destruction of Governor Bradford's property, which was costly and valuable, and although as we understand, many are under the impression that for that loss he has been indemnified, it may be as well to state the fact that not a dollar in the way of such indemnity has ever yet been paid or promised to him, either by the State or Federal Government. The last reference we have to make to Governor Bradford's executive career, is a brief *impromptu* address, called from him during the festivities attending the inauguration of his successor, Governor Swann, in January, 1866, on the day upon which he surrendered the State Government to that gentleman. Brief though it be, and delivered upon the spur of the moment, yet considered as his valedictory to his State, it seems to be an appropriate conclusion to this sketch of his career. Governor Bradford spoke as follows: "I thank you, my friends, for the kindly feeling expressed in this call, and as I am sure you would not have me interrupt the festivities of this occasion by anything in the way of a long speech, I will endeavor not to disappoint that expectation. The occasion is well calculated to call to mind the time when and circumstances under which I entered upon the executive duties, which I this day surrender with unaffected pleasure to my distinguished successor. After a retirement of fifteen years from all political and professional life, and whilst engaged in the quiet rural pursuits to which early predilections inclined me, in August, 1861, the Convention of the Union party of Maryland did me the honor to nominate me for Governor of my native State, an honor none the less distinguished, and I assure you not the less appreciated, because it came unsought. I would not have you believe that I am less sensible of the distinction of such a position than the rest of my fellow-citizens, and yet I can with truth declare there is no man living who can say that I ever directly or indirectly, by word or deed, solicited or sought the situation. I was absent from the State when the nomination was made, and had been for some weeks, and when you call to mind the circumstances of that period, the gloom that then enveloped us, the insurrection that, having mastered the South, was spreading around us, gloating over the transient triumphs then but recently achieved—the Bull Run battle and the battle of Springfield but then just over—and when you remember the state of things in our own State,—society shaken to its very centre, an old and influential party very generally sympathizing with the rebellion, aided and assisted by many of the old leaders of another party, with all of whom I had previously maintained the most intimate social and politi-

cal relations—you will not wonder that I did not covet the position, and that I felt staggered at the thought of the responsibilities it involved. But still I could not but feel, that at such a time and when the little mite that any of us possessed was so obviously due to the government under which we lived—a claim strengthened by the sight of so many proving recreant around us—to decline any responsibility, however onerous, would be a cowardly dereliction of duty, inconsistent with the course I had endeavored through life to pursue. With a grateful sense, therefore, of the honor done me by the convention, I accepted its nomination, and canvassed the State from Alleghany to Worcester. The loyal sons of Maryland, from no particular effort or merit of mine, as I am well aware, but chiefly from that early and innate devotion to the Union which, throughout the late fearful struggle has been the crowning glory of the masses of our people, elected me by a majority of more than 31,000 votes—a majority, as I know, not so much given to Augustus W. Bradford, as to the candidate of the Union party pledged to aid in putting down the insurrection and restoring the Union, at any cost that human sacrifice could offer. With a trembling apprehension that I might prove unequal to the task, I entered upon the discharge of my duties, and though I do not mean to relate a history of the last four years or pronounce any epilogue to my administration, you will excuse me for a brief allusion to the character of some of the difficulties of my situation. They far exceeded the estimate I had formed of them. It was not merely that the physical or clerical duties of the office were quadruple those of any preceding term, and with no addition to its clerical force, but such were the mental anxieties of the situation as at times to be almost overwhelming. Here permit me to say a word in justice to my assistants in the departments, and I owe the same tribute to all the other State officers with whom I have been officially associated. I found them at all times vigilant, industrious, and attentive, and consider it one of the fortunate circumstances of my official term that I was able to go through it without any change of subordinates. My earliest concern was that the State, though divided as she was in sentiment, should send forth to the Union army such a number of representatives as befitted the loyal State I knew she was. And so the people were to be stimulated to volunteer, and the secret influences extensively at work to discourage that proceeding, were to be thwarted or neutralized. Then they were to be provided with the best officers, and out of twenty-five hundred applications, docketed and on file, these selections were made. I owe them, too, the justice of saying, that with few if any exceptions, they not only fully met my expectations, but have, as I believe, fulfilled the highest hopes of their fellow-citizens. When volunteering flagged, the militia were to be enrolled and drafted; and the people, all unaccustomed to coercion, and encouraged by so many around them to resist it, were to be reconciled to the proceeding. Other

and still more embarrassing difficulties were constantly springing up. On the one side were the secessionists and sympathizers, cloaking under an affected devotion to the rights and interests of the State, the most inveterate hostility to the Government, and a scarcely concealed attachment to the interests of the rebellion. On the other side were occasionally found politicians of an extreme type, who for some party end seemed disposed to rudely experiment with the well-known loyalty of the State, and apparently supposed that such were its interests or affections that it would submit to offensive discriminations against the State itself, rather than jeopardize the success of the Government by any open collision with its rulers. Dark and difficult was the path by which your executive at times had to thread a way through these intricate mazes. That he could satisfy every one or even all the loyal ones was not to be expected. Others probably might have done better or done more; might at least have found fewer difficulties, or reached the goal by some shorter if not safer route. But I can conscientiously say, that let them have travelled by whatever route they might, none could have sought that goal with a more earnest or honest purpose, of fulfilling the pledges with which he started, and reaching it, if possible, victoriously at last. I will not enter into any discussion of those political topics, National or State, now challenging public attention. They have in a great measure been intrusted to political agents, in whom I, and as I believe, the people generally have entire confidence. From this day forth I have no other interest in or influence over these subjects than any other citizen in the private walks of life, and yet such has been my connection with some of them that I shall never cease to look with a lively concern to those ultimate results and developments which the progress and conclusion of the war have so far but partially unfolded. The great object of that war was to conquer the rebellion, and preserve the Union; and now that the powers of the Government have so successfully asserted their supremacy—now that these detestable and dangerous heresies are so confessedly expunged from the textbooks of Southern politicians; now that the great blot upon our body politic, the fruitful source of all our strife, has been completely erased, Slavery being lifted from the land, and the Constitution of the United States as well as the most ultra of the Southern States themselves declaring that it shall never again pollute it—it seems to me that to fail to take advantage of these new and auspicious results—to fail to reunite the States for whose reunion we have so long and faithfully and successfully struggled—reunite them promptly and practically, would be to blindly bow to the behests of party rather than to respond as we should to the wants and claims of the country, and realize the substantial fruits of the situation as well as its incipient advantages. Of Maryland and her destiny I feel proud and I feel secure. She has vindicated her loyalty, and whilst passing through the struggle incident to that vindication, she has found

time to manifest her wisdom. Short as has been her new career, it has been long enough already to attest the value of that wisdom; and any true son of the good old State, as he looks back into her past through the five years that have just elapsed—a period of time in her history, that, like the Roman Lustrum, has been to her a season of purification—then takes a glance at her *present*, and peering away across its clear sky, surveys the bright horizon of her *future*, must feel like the old Roman, at the thought of his citizenship, an exultant pride in his birthplace, as he can say, ‘This Maryland, this loyal, union-loving, freedom-loving Maryland, this upward bound, expanding, regenerated Maryland, this is, indeed, our Maryland.’ Long may she continue to grow and prosper, fulfilling and realizing the motto upon her time-honored escutcheon, that bids her to ‘*increase and multiply.*’” The reporter from whose published report we quote, added the following note: “The Governor’s speech was delivered with an indescribable eloquence and earnestness, that carried with him the fullest sympathies of his audience, as was manifested not only by their applause, but by the rapt and close attention which was given to every word that fell from his lips. At the close nearly all present sought an opportunity to present their respects and express their appreciation of his great services to the State.” Governor Bradford is a member of Mount Vernon Place M. E. Church, of Baltimore. He has had twelve children, of whom seven are living. Their names are Augustus W., Emeline K., Jane B., Lizzie, Charles H., Thomas Kell and Samuel Webster.

MASON, REV. AUGUSTE FRANCKE, Pastor of Calvary Baptist Church, Washington, D. C., was born in Clockville, New York, November 17, 1839. He is a descendant of sturdy old Samson Mason, a Dragon of the Republican army of Oliver Cromwell, who came to America in 1650, and concerning whom the records of Rehoboth, Massachusetts, contain the following curious mention: “December 9, 1657, it was voted that Samson Mason should have free liberty to sojourn with us, and to buy house, lands, or meadow, if he see cause for his settlement, provided that he lives peaceably and quietly.” Anabaptist as he was, this permission was regarded a peculiar act of grace on the part of the New England Puritans. For generation after generation the descendants of Samson Mason were pastors of the Baptist Church in Swansey, Massachusetts. The Rev. Alanson P. Mason, D.D., the sixth generation from the old Cromwellian, and Sarah Robinson Mason, were the parents of Auguste Francke Mason. Mr. Mason’s father, an able and prominent minister of the Baptist Church, after a pastorate at Clockville, New York, was settled for six years at Brooklyn, New York, and thirteen years at Chelsea, Massachusetts. Mr. Mason’s mother was the

daughter of a New England farmer, of moderate means, and a woman of superior intelligence and great force of character. She was educated at the then celebrated Mrs. Willard’s Seminary, at Troy, New York, in which school she afterwards became a teacher. Mr. Mason was educated at Chelsea, Massachusetts. After leaving the High School, he became a clerk in the counting-room of the dry goods house of James M. Beebe & Co., of Boston, where his energy and business aptitude pointed to a successful business career. But, in 1857, during the great religious awakening of that year, he was the subject of deep religious convictions, which caused him to withdraw from mercantile life, and to turn his attention to the Gospel ministry. After a course of study at Madison University, Hamilton, New York, from which he afterwards received the degree of Master of Arts, he was ordained, at Barnstable, Massachusetts, in June, 1859. Although comparatively a young man, his ministerial labors extend over a period of nearly twenty years, and have been attended with marked success. He has been settled as pastor at Meriden, Connecticut; New York City; Leominster, Massachusetts; and is at present (1878), Pastor of Calvary Baptist Church, Washington, D. C., one of the largest churches in that city. Mr. Mason is an earnest and forcible speaker, and his sermons exhibit much originality of thought and scholarly research. The efficiency with which he has discharged his pastoral duties is evidenced in the large and increasing membership of Calvary Church, and the prosperous condition of the Sunday-school, in which he has always taken the deepest interest. The church of which he is pastor, was organized sixteen years ago, and owns an edifice that cost over one hundred thousand dollars, together with two Mission Chapels, all free from debt. In the vestibule of the church is a tablet to the memory of the Hon. Amos Kendall, through whose efforts and munificent donations, the church secured its edifice and substantial basis. The funds for the support of the church and Sunday-schools,—about six thousand dollars per annum,—are raised entirely by pew rents and voluntary subscriptions, and no collections for the benefit of the church are ever taken. Calvary Church now has a membership of five hundred and forty, and the aggregate average attendance of the three Sunday-schools supported by it is about one thousand.

BROWN, J. HARMON, Register of Wills, in Baltimore, was born in that city, January 14, 1809. His father, Stewart Brown, was, for many years, a highly respected merchant in Baltimore, and was prominent in many of the good works of his day. The subject of this sketch received his education in the city schools. When seventeen years of age, he entered the counting-room of Mr. Hugh Boyle, and remained in it about four years. In 1830, he engaged in the metal

business in Baltimore, on his own account, which he conducted for thirteen years. In 1843, he was an assistant in the banking house of Alexander Brown & Sons, and afterwards, in the banking agency of Brown Brothers & Company, of New York, until about 1866. In 1867, he was elected, on the Democratic ticket, Register of Wills of the city of Baltimore, an office for which his previous business experience and tact well qualified him. To this office he was again elected in 1873, without opposition. Mr. Brown has been a ruling elder in the First Presbyterian Church for thirty-eight years. For ten years he has been Treasurer of the Baltimore Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor. He has been a Manager of the Maryland State Bible Society since its formation, and, for the last five years, Corresponding Secretary. He has also been, from its beginning, a Manager of the Maryland Industrial School for Girls, and also, a Manager and Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Henry Watson Children's Aid Society. Ever since its organization, he has been Vice-President of the Prisoners' Aid Society. For about twenty years he has been a teacher in the Penitentiary Sunday-school. He has also been an efficient member in all the religious societies connected with the Presbyterian Church. In 1830, Mr. Brown married Miss Margaretta, daughter of John Wilson, a well-known merchant of Baltimore. He has four children living, all of whom are married. One is a missionary in Brazil.

SILVERWOOD, HON. WILLIAM, Legislator, Temperance Reformer, and Merchant, son of William and Sarah (Sensecal) Silverwood, was born at Croxton Kerrial, Leicestershire, England, January 13, 1826. His parents were both natives of England, his father being a descendant of Thomas and Sarah Silverwood, whom the genealogical record of the family shows to have been residents of Croxton Kerrial as early as the year 1709. Mr. Silverwood's father died at Croxton Kerrial, February 8, 1873, at the advanced age of eighty-five, and, as Mr. Silverwood was revisiting England at that time, he was present at his father's bedside during the closing hours of his life. William Silverwood, Senior, being a farmer, in reduced circumstances, with a large family to support, the educational advantages of the subject of this sketch were necessarily very limited. His present position has been attained entirely through his own exertions. He attended school in his native village until his twelfth year, and was then employed, away from home, as a farmer boy, until he was eighteen years of age. After two years spent in the employ of W. Parson, Esq., he entered into the service of an English gentleman, the Rev. Edward Manners, a relative of the Duke of Rutland. He remained in the employ of that gentleman until the year 1848, being then

twenty-two years of age, when he decided to emigrate to America, having accumulated enough from his earnings to defray his expenses to this country. He was married on the 6th of March, 1848, to Miss Mary Sadler, daughter of David and Elizabeth Sadler, of Waltham, Leicestershire, the marriage ceremony being performed by the Rev. Mr. Manners, his employer, who gave the bridal party a wedding dinner, as a mark of the high esteem in which Mr. Silverwood and his bride were held. On the 4th of April, following, Mr. Silverwood and his wife embarked, at Liverpool, on the sailing vessel "Thomas Bennett," and, after a long voyage, characterized by all the disagreeable and hazardous experiences of an ocean voyage in those days, they landed in the city of New York May 27, 1848. Four days thereafter they embarked in a schooner, at New York, and sailed for Baltimore, arriving at the latter city on Saturday, June 4th, of the same year. The expense of the trip reduced Mr. Silverwood's means to the sum of a sovereign and a few shillings, and as he was unable to obtain employment for several days after his arrival in Baltimore, his future outlook was not altogether encouraging. He remained unemployed but one week, however, and just as his last dollar was being expended, he apprenticed himself to Mr. Daniel Goodacre, a stonecutter, with whom he worked for a year and a half, and, after that, completed his apprenticeship with Messrs. Gault & Brothers. On completing his apprenticeship, he was engaged in journey-work for that firm for about six months, when he commenced business, as a stone-cutter, on his own account, in Old Town, on what was then known as Canal Street. He continued in that business, at the same place, until the year 1866. Ten years prior to that time, he also entered into the coal business, in which he has continued up to the present time, being now exclusively and extensively engaged in the regular coal and wood business, at No. 261 North Front Street, and 81 East Monument Street, in the city of Baltimore. While in the stone business, Mr. Silverwood filled several large contracts in and around Baltimore. The steps and portico to the main entrance at Bay View Asylum, in Baltimore, the workmanship of Mr. Silverwood, is said to be one of the largest pieces of granite work in the United States. The platform of the steps is sufficiently high to admit of vehicles passing beneath. For eighteen years prior to 1873, he was associated in business with Mr. Richard Sheekells, since whose death, which occurred at the time mentioned, he has carried on the business with his sons, under the firm name of Silverwood & Sons. Commencing without a dollar, Mr. Silverwood has worked his way up gradually and successfully, and his business career since his arrival in Baltimore, has been one of uninterrupted success. He is President of the Coal Trade Banking Association, of Baltimore city, which position he has held since the organization of that association. He was a member of the Maryland Legislature, having been elected to the House of Delegates, on the



James C. Compton.



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Republican ticket, in the year 1864. While a member of that body, he introduced a bill, which became a law, and is now in force, providing against the sale of spirituous liquors to minors, the beneficial results of which are apparent in the great decrease in drunkenness throughout the State, since the passage of the bill. He has been identified with the Republican party since its organization, and, during the late war, was very outspoken in his allegiance to the United States Government, often at great personal peril. He was a member of the Union League, and was an efficient member of the Christian Commission from the time it was first organized, contributing to its financial needs, and visiting the hospitals, and ministering to the wants of the wounded and suffering soldiers. He was the pioneer of a large English element, which settled at Baltimore and vicinity after his arrival here, over which he exerted a great influence in favor of the Government, during the war. He has been a member of the Methodist Church from boyhood, his ancestry having been members of the same church from the days of Wesley. For several years he has been Treasurer of the Board of Trustees of the Monument M. E. Church, of North Baltimore Station. He has long been an earnest and enthusiastic worker in the cause of temperance, being connected with most of the temperance organizations of the State. He has filled the positions of Grand Worthy Templar of the Temple of Honor of Maryland and the District of Columbia; Grand Worthy Patriarch of the Sons of Temperance; Grand Worthy Patron of the Cadets of Temperance, and Chairman of the First Legislative District of the City of Baltimore, of the Maryland State Temperance Alliance, the meetings of the Alliance in the district mentioned being held under his direction. He has lectured and worked diligently and energetically throughout the State for years, in the interest of the temperance cause, declining to receive any compensation whatever for his services. He has also lectured, frequently, on miscellaneous subjects, his lectures being principally descriptive of his American and European travels, Mr. Silverwood having crossed the American Continent in 1877, spending some time at Salt Lake, San Francisco, the Geysers, and other places of interest on the Pacific Coast, and having twice revisited Europe, since his arrival here, in 1848. He always speaks extemporaneously; and, having a remarkable memory, brings to bear an inexhaustible fund of statistical information to illustrate the truth of which he speaks. He has acquired a ready mode of generalizing facts, calculated to interest and convince his hearers. He is a member of the Baltimore Poor Association, and also of the association, under the auspices of which the children's excursions are carried on every year, and has, from time to time, contributed liberally towards other charitable and benevolent enterprises, as he has had opportunity. He has five children, three sons and two daughters: John William, Sarah Elizabeth, Robert David, Harriet Lucy,

and Wesley Lincoln. His two oldest sons are associated with him in business, and all the members of his family are active in temperance and church work.

COMPTON, HON. BARNES, State Treasurer, was the third child and second son of William Penn and Mary Key (Barnes) Compton, and was born November 16, 1830, at Port Tobacco, Charles County, Maryland. His parents were of English descent, but Mary Key, his maternal grandmother, was of Scottish ancestry. She was the daughter of Philip Key, of St. Mary's, and a sister of the late Hon. Henry G. S. Key. Her husband, John Barnes, was clerk of the court for Charles County from his majority to his death, at seventy-six years of age, in the year 1844, and his brother, Richard Barnes, was Register of Wills for the same court for a number of years. The father of Mr. Compton was a son of Dr. Wilson Compton, of Charles County, who was a son of the original settler. Dr. Compton married Elizabeth Penn, daughter of Wm. Penn, of the same county, the owner of the old estate known as Ludlow's Ferry, which was the great thoroughfare across the Potomac from Eastern Virginia. When only three years old, Mr. Compton lost his mother, and his father when he was at the age of eight. His grandfather, John Barnes, died when Mr. Compton was fourteen years of age. In his childhood he lost two brothers and a sister, and was thus left sole survivor of his family and heir of both the paternal and maternal estates. He was educated at Charlotte Hall, St. Mary's, till ready for college. He graduated A. B. at Princeton, New Jersey, in 1851. He then returned and took possession of his patrimony, a large estate of twenty-seven hundred acres, and became a planter, and the second largest slaveholder in the county. In 1855 he was nominated as a candidate for the Legislature on the last Whig ticket in that county, but was defeated by Hon. William D. Merrick by five votes. He joined the Democracy in 1856, and voted for Buchanan. In the County Convention the following autumn, he was nominated by acclamation for the State Senate, but this honor he declined. In 1859 he was without opposition nominated and elected to the House of Delegates for two years. The session of 1860 was held as usual at Annapolis, the capital of the State, but for political reasons the session of 1861 was convened at Frederick City. Mr. Compton was on his way to take his seat in that Legislature, when learning that a number of its members had been arrested by the Federal authorities, he made his escape across the Potomac into Virginia, where he remained until the expiration of his term of service. He then returned to his home and remained unmolested until after the assassination of Lincoln, in 1865, when upon false information he was arrested and imprisoned in

the Old Capitol at Washington. He was here retained four days and discharged without conditions. In 1866 he became a candidate for the State Senate, receiving sixty out of eighty votes in the convention for the nomination, and was elected without opposition for four years. The Constitutional Convention intervening in 1867, another election was required in the fall of that year, when he was again nominated and elected without opposition, and made President of the Senate. The whole Senate having been elected, it required a casting of lots to decide who should take the short or the long term. Mr. Compton drew a short term, and was elected again in 1869, for four years from January, 1870, without opposition, either in the convention or before the people. He received three hundred and ten out of a poll of three hundred and thirteen votes, cast in his own district, and was for a second time made President of the Senate. Upon each of these occasions that body was composed exclusively of members of the Democratic party. In 1872 he became a candidate for the office of State Treasurer, but was defeated in caucus by Hon. John Davis, of Baltimore. In March of the same year he was appointed Tobacco Inspector by Governor William Pinkney Whyte, and served two years in that office. In 1874 he was elected State Treasurer for two years, and was re-elected in 1876, and in 1878 he was unanimously nominated in the party caucus for a third term, and re-elected by the Legislature. Mr. Compton was married October 27, 1858, to Margarette Holliday Sothoron, daughter of Colonel John Henry Sothoron, of St. Mary's County, and has six children. The names of his four sons are, John Henry Sothoron, Key, William Penn, and Barnes; his daughters are Mary Barnes and Elizabeth Somerville. He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Mr. Compton has travelled very extensively in the United States and in Canada. He is a man of fine presence and great personal popularity. For many years he has taken an active part in the political campaigns of the State and invariably attracts by his eloquence a large and interested audience. As a public speaker he is clear, forcible, and logical. He has also delivered a number of lectures of acknowledged merit on literary and social topics. In the councils of his party he exerts a commanding influence, and in the many high public trusts which have been committed to him not a word has ever been breathed against his honor and integrity.

ARCHER, JOHN, M. B., was born in Harford County (then a part of Baltimore County), Maryland, May 5 (O. S.), 1741. He was the son of Thomas Archer, a farmer, residing near Churchville, in that county. His great-grandfather was Robert Archer, who lived in the north of Ireland. His grandfather, John Archer, who married Esther Irwin, came to America in the early part of the last cen-

tury from the vicinity of Londonderry, with his family, consisting of his wife, three sons and a daughter. It is believed that he first settled in Cecil County, near Nottingham. He soon, however, removed to the adjoining county of Harford. The family is probably descended from John de Archer, who crossed over from Normandy to England with William the Conqueror, inasmuch as we have the excellent authority of the *Encyclopedia Britannica* for the statement (in the article "Heraldry") that all the Archers in Great Britain are descended from him. The date, however, of the migration to Ireland of the particular member of the family from whom the emigrant to America was descended is unknown. Two of the latter's sons, Nathaniel and James, removed to Virginia and North Carolina respectively. The daughter, Esther, married in Harford County and left numerous descendants. Thomas, the third son of John Archer, married Elizabeth Stevenson, of the same county. They had five children, four of whom were swept off in their infancy, in 1747, by a malignant fever, the only surviving child, John, the subject of this sketch, and from whom all the Archers in Maryland, who are relatives of this family, are descended, barely escaping death at the same time. John Archer received his rudimentary education at Nottingham Academy, in Cecil County, at that time a school of considerable reputation. Here he was a classmate of Dr. Benjamin Rush, with whom an intimacy continued until his death. In 1760 he took the degree of A. B. at Nassau Hall, and three years later that of A. M. He then studied theology and entered the ministry of the Presbyterian Church. In a very short time, however, a throat disease depriving him almost entirely of his voice, he abandoned the pulpit and turned his attention to medicine. In the spring of 1765, he became a private pupil of Professor John Morgan, and attended lectures in the College of Philadelphia, a medical department having just been engrafted upon it, which was the germ of the present University of Pennsylvania. On the 18th of October, 1766, he married Catharine, daughter of Thomas Harris, a neighboring farmer, and Mary McKinney. Thomas Harris was another youthful emigrant from the Protestant section of Ireland. He died in 1801, being upwards of one hundred years of age, and leaving several children, many of whose descendants now reside in Philadelphia. Between his second and third courses of lectures John Archer practiced physic in New Castle County, Delaware. After his third course he took his degree, June 21, 1768. This being the first graduating medical class in America, there was quite an exciting contest as to who should receive the very first medical honors conferred in the New World.* Declining a partnership

* The faculty, out of respect to the mother country, favored an Englishman, the only one among the eight graduates. The American aspirants resisted stoutly, and the matter was compromised by conferring the degrees alphabetically, except that the Englishman's name was allowed to appear somewhat higher upon the list than the alphabetical arrangement would have permitted.

generously offered by his preceptor, Professor Morgan, he returned from Delaware, in July, 1769, to the place of his nativity, and commenced the practice of medicine. There being no other regularly educated physician within many miles, his professional services were in constant requisition in his own and the adjoining counties. This did not, however, prevent him from engaging early and with much spirit in the great Revolutionary struggle. In June, 1774, he was appointed on the "Committee of Observation," to which were intrusted the local interests of the patriot party, and he was noted throughout for the zeal and untiring vigilance with which he discharged the important duties of his office. He also found time to drill his company of minute-men, though for this purpose, owing to the impairment of his voice before mentioned, he was obliged to use a speaking-trumpet. On the 27th of November, 1776, he and another citizen were chosen "at a meeting of the greater part of the inhabitants of Harford County"—so the record runs—"as Electors of a Senate to serve the State of Maryland and of a Committee of Observation for Harford County." In August of the following year he was chosen a delegate to the State Convention to frame a Constitution for Maryland. This convention also drew up and adopted the famous Bill of Rights. Upon the close of the war he devoted himself exclusively to his profession, and had constantly under his charge medical students from Maryland and other States. In 1796 he was chosen Presidential elector at large for the State. Four years afterwards he was elected to Congress as a Jeffersonian Democrat, and was re-elected in 1802. Whilst in Congress he was frequently consulted by his professional brethren of Washington in their most difficult cases. Soon after the expiration of his second term he was unfitted from active pursuits by an attack of rheumatism, and remained in this condition until 1810, when, on the 28th of September, he died suddenly, in the seventieth year of his age. For nearly half a century he had been a member, and during a great portion of the time, an elder in the Presbyterian Church at Churchville, as his father had been before him. In Hooper's *Medical Dictionary*, with Additions by Samuel Akerly, M.D., is the following: "Archer, John, M.D., of the State of Maryland, a celebrated practitioner of medicine. Many contributions of his on various subjects of medical science are to be found in the New York Medical Repository. . . ." The "M. D." should be *M. B.*, as he never applied for the higher degree, and was therefore called "Doctor" only by courtesy. There is also a sketch of him in Lanman's *Biographical Dictionary of the American Congress*. Dr. Archer had nine children, six of whom (all sons) reached years of discretion, five of them selecting medicine as their profession, and studying under their father. The youngest of these, George W., died whilst a student. The other four, Thomas, Robert Harris, John, and James—named in the order of their ages—completed their medical studies and

practiced their profession. The remaining son, the youngest of the family, was the Hon. Stevenson Archer, for several years Chief Justice of Maryland. They have all passed away. Four of them, however, left numerous descendants, many of whom still live in Maryland, others in Pennsylvania, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas. Judge Archer and Hon. William S. Archer, of Virginia, once traced out a relationship between themselves, through a collateral branch of the family. Gen. James J. Archer, who greatly distinguished himself during the late war as commander of one of "Stonewall" Jackson's brigades, and died in Richmond, in 1864, was a grandson of the subject of this sketch, and a son of Dr. John Archer, Jr. Hon. Stevenson Archer, another grandson, recently in Congress from Maryland, represented the same district which was formerly represented at various times by his father, Judge Archer, and his grandfather, whose history we are writing. Dr. Archer was above medium size, possessing great bodily strength, and had a large share of both moral and physical courage. His mind was of the combative order, never courting, yet never declining controversy, if the cause to be upheld was of moment, and his sarcasm, when roused, is said to have been withering. Although, in politics, unflinching in the support of his party, he was too independent to degenerate at any time into the demagogue or the place-hunter, too honest to be led merely by public opinion, or to allow ambition to swerve him from his convictions of right. While, therefore, he was admired for his strength of character, he was honored for his incorruptible integrity. In his portraits, his physiognomy is remarkably stern. His heart, however, was exceedingly kind, and he was ever prompt to relieve the distressed or resent their wrongs.

ARCHER, THOMAS, M.D., the eldest son of John Archer, M.B., was born in Harford County, Maryland, February 23, 1768. He received a good education, for those ill-favored times (embracing some knowledge of Latin), and after due preparation in his father's office, attended three courses of medical lectures in the University of Pennsylvania, at that time the College of Philadelphia. In 1788 he commenced the practice of medicine in his native county, and was constantly thus employed for nearly twenty-five years. In 1803, he married Miss Elizabeth Poca Phillips, daughter of James and Martha Phillips, of Harford County. Not many years afterwards, an attack of inflammatory rheumatism left him in a lamentable state of suffering and helplessness, from which, though living several years afterwards, he never rallied, but gradually sank under it and other afflictions, and died on the 7th of October, 1821, in the fifty-third year of his age. He left a daughter and

three sons, all of whom are now dead. His figure, previous to the ravages of the diseases just named, was of remarkable symmetry. He was singularly gentle and unobtrusive in his manners, warm in his attachments, and his life throughout was so unexceptionable that "no human being," it has been said by those who knew him well, "could lay a wrong at his door." For many years he was a member of the Presbyterian Church.

ARCHER, ROBERT HARRIS, M.D., the second son of John Archer, M.B., was born in Harford County, Maryland, August 28, 1775. He received as good an English education as was at that time afforded in his native county; becoming also quite proficient in Latin, and acquiring some knowledge of French. After the usual medical course in his father's office, he completed his studies in the University of Pennsylvania, in 1794-5, and 1795-6. In the spring of 1798, he removed to Baltimore, where for about seven years he enjoyed a large practice. Soon after settling in that city, and while the yellow fever was raging there, he was appointed physician to the City Hospital, which was crowded with sufferers from that disease. Seized himself with the epidemic, he came near losing his life. In 1799 he was commissioned by the Governor, Surgeon of the 27th regiment of State Militia. On the 5th of April, 1805, he married Miss Mary Stump, daughter of John Stump, of Cecil County. In the autumn of the same year, on the invitation of a former student of his father (Dr. Arthur May), he removed to Lancaster, Pennsylvania. He does not seem to have received very favorable impressions of that city, which at that time was a very paradise of quacks, where scientific skill had small chance of appreciation. Accordingly, in 1809, he returned to Maryland, where he practiced medicine (in connection with farming) in Cecil County, for ten years, when he was elected to the State Legislature, and at the expiration of his term was re-elected. In 1822 he removed to Harford County, having purchased a farm within a mile of his birthplace. In 1823 he was appointed by the Legislature one of the Governor's council of five, and re-appointed yearly for four consecutive years, embracing two years of Governor Stevens's term, and the whole of Governor Kent's. The loss of nearly all his property in his old age, compelled him to practice his profession even after he had become an octogenarian—his intellect remaining in extraordinary vigor. His professional career thus extended considerably over sixty years. During the last decade of his life, he served for several years as Judge of the Orphans' Court. He died at his home, of apoplexy, 19th May, 1857, in his eighty-second year. His widow survived him seven years. He was a large man, of strong

constitution and fine appearance. He left six sons and a daughter. Four of the former married and had children. Three of his sons and as many of his grandsons served in the Confederate Army. Dr. Archer's mind was of no common order, and in professional skill he was surpassed by few of his contemporaries. Socially, he formed the warmest attachments. For more than half a century he was a member of, and during the greater part of that time an elder, in the Presbyterian Church.

ARCHER, JOHN, M.D., third son of Dr. John Archer, Senior, was born at Medical Hall, in Harford County, Maryland, October 9, 1777. He and three of his brothers, all of whom became distinguished members of the profession, studied medicine with their father (who had established a medical school of some note at his residence, called Medical Hall), and graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia, May 22, 1798. He practiced his profession successfully during his life, but divided his attention between that and other business in which he was extensively engaged. In the year 1802, he was married to Ann, eldest daughter of John Stump, of Stafford, with whom he became connected in business, at that place and at Rock Run, where they had merchant flour mills, stores, etc., and transacted a large and lucrative business. During the war of 1812, when the British forces invaded Maryland, he received from the Governor of Maryland a commission as Surgeon in the army, and served with the Maryland troops while they remained in active service. He was elected President of the Port Deposit Bridge and Banking Company, which prospered during the many years of his presidency, continuing in good credit until after his death, in 1830. These, with the improvement and management of his landed estate, furnished him such full and agreeable occupation that he had neither time nor inclination for politics, and was never a candidate for any office except that of Presidential Elector, in 1828. He was distinguished for clearness of intellect, soundness of judgment, dignity and suavity of manner, and strict integrity.

ARCHER, JAMES, M.D., the fourth son of John Archer, M.B., was born in Harford County, Maryland, August 2, 1779. He received, in the schools of his native county, a good English education, with considerable knowledge of Latin. After the requisite preliminary studies under his father, he attended in 1804, 1805, and 1806, medical lectures in the University of Pennsylvania, graduating in the last named



Affectionately yours
Edw. L. Archer

year. After practicing his profession for a few years in Harford County, he removed, in 1810, to Mississippi Territory, where he combined planting with the practice of physic. In 1812, on the 10th of May, he married Miss Margaret A. Ross, daughter of Captain Ross, from South Carolina. He died in May, 1815, leaving no children. He was a man of good constitution, robust health, and fine personal appearance. His habits were in all respects exemplary; although prematurely cut off, he attained great skill in his profession, and seems to have been entirely destitute of political aspirations.

ARCHER, HON. STEVENSON, LL.D., youngest son of John Archer, M.B., was born in Harford County, Maryland, October 11, 1786. After an academical course in Baltimore city, he entered the sophomore class of Princeton College, where he graduated in 1805. He then studied law, at first in the office of John Montgomery, at Bel Air, and afterwards with Chancellor Johnson, at Annapolis. Soon after his admission to the bar, he was elected (1809) to the Legislature as an independent candidate; and in 1810, was re-elected as a Democrat. About this time he was appointed Paymaster of the 40th regiment of Maryland militia. In 1811, he married his second cousin, Miss Pamela B. Hays; and in the same year was elected to Congress, having barely attained the requisite age. He was re-elected in 1813, and again in 1815. In that body he was a staunch supporter of all the war measures against Great Britain. In 1817, he declined to stand for a fourth election; and as soon as his Congressional term had expired, he was appointed by President Madison, Judge of Mississippi Territory, which included the whole area now constituting the States of Mississippi and Alabama. This judgeship comprised both gubernatorial and judicial powers. After an arduous journey on horseback through the wilderness to his new field of duty, he ordered a flat-boat to be built at Wheeling to transport his family and effects; but, it seems, resigned his office before it was completed. He had several terms of court at St. Stephens (on the Alabama river), a town which then rivalled Mobile. In less than a year, however, he gave up his position and returned to Maryland. In 1819, he was, for the fourth time, elected to Congress from his old district as a Democrat. From the date of his admission to the bar until 1824—except while Territorial Judge—he practiced his profession in the counties of Harford, Cecil and Kent. In the last-named year, he was appointed Chief Judge of the Judicial District embracing Baltimore city, and Baltimore and Harford counties. This position he filled until 1844, when he was appointed by Governor Pratt, Chief Justice of the State, in place of Judge Buchanan, deceased.

He died on the 26th of June, 1848, after a brief illness, at his home, "Medical Hall," which was also the home of his father and grandfather. Some years before his death, the degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by his *alma mater*. He had four sons and five daughters; one of the former died in his youth; all the rest married and had children, and with the exception of two daughters, are still living—two sons and two daughters in Mississippi and Louisiana, and a daughter and a son (the Hon. Stevenson Archer, who recently represented in Congress for four consecutive terms, the Second Congressional District), in Harford County, Maryland. Five grandsons of the subject of this sketch served in the Confederate Army. Judge Archer was a large man, of fine physique and prepossessing appearance; his mental endowments were of a very high order, and his decisions had always great weight with the members of the bar throughout the State. Though not an old man at the time of his death, he had been in public life almost continuously for nearly forty years—twenty-five of that time upon the bench, and during the whole period, not a suspicion was ever cast upon his good name. He appears to have been eminently qualified for the judicial station which he held so long. He possessed in a remarkable degree the "*suaviter in modo cum fortiter in re*," so essential in a judge, was always kind, courteous, patient, calm, thoughtful and deliberate, and by his admirable manner, as well as by the strict impartiality of his conduct, he secured the affectionate regard and unbounded confidence of the whole community.

ARCHER, GENERAL JAMES J., C. S. A., was the fourth son of Doctor John Archer. He was born at Stafford, Harford County, Maryland, on the 19th day of December, 1817. He graduated at Princeton College in 1835, and in 1838 as civil engineer at Bacon College, Georgetown, Kentucky. He afterwards studied law with his brother, Henry W. Archer, and was admitted to the bar; but before he had fairly entered upon the practice of his profession, war was declared against Mexico, when he accepted a commission as captain in one of the voltigeur regiments raised for the occasion, and with his company joined the army of General Scott, then on its march from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico, and served with him until the close of the war. He participated in all the battles which resulted in the capture of the city of Mexico; and for his gallantry at Churubusco and Chapultepec, was promoted to the rank of major. After the Mexican war, the regiment to which Major Archer belonged was disbanded, and he received a new commission as Captain in the regular army of the United States, and was in command of a post on the Pacific Coast at the commencement of our civil war in 1861. His principles

and associations attached him strongly to the Southern side, and upon the first notice of the beginning of the conflict, he resigned his commission in the United States Army, handed over his command to Philip H. Sheridan, who was his next in rank at the station, crossed the plains by the shortest route to Virginia, and tendered his services to the Confederate States. His first appointment was to the command of a regiment, composed of Georgian and Texan troops, which he thoroughly trained and led in battle until June, 1862, then after the battle of Chickahominy, in front of Richmond, he was promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General in command of the brigade composed of the first, seventh, and fourteenth Tennessee, and nineteenth Georgia regiments, and fifth Alabama battalion; and subsequently the thirteenth Alabama regiment. This brigade was attached to General A. P. Hill's division of General Stonewall Jackson's corps, and took a conspicuous and efficient part in the battles of Mechanicsville, Cold Harbor, Frazier's Farm, and the other great battles near Richmond, which resulted in the defeat of General McClellan, and his retreat to the shelter of his gunboats on the James River, and afterwards in the battle of Cedar River, the second battle of Manassas, the capture of Harper's Ferry, the battle of Antietam, the battle of Fredericksburg, and in the memorable battle of Chancellorsville, where General Stonewall Jackson was slain. In all these, and in many other minor engagements, his valor and good conduct were conspicuous. In the battles around Richmond, General A. P. Hill's division, of which General Archer's brigade was part, lost three thousand eight hundred and seventy killed and wounded out of thirteen thousand men. General William McComb, who succeeded to the command of his brigade, in a letter in reference to General Archer, says: "In his death, the writer lost one of his warmest friends, Maryland one of her most gallant sons, the brigade the best commander it ever had, and the Confederacy one of the bravest officers in the army—one competent to fill any position in the corps. He could see, decide and act with as much alacrity as any officer I ever knew." At the battle of Gettysburg he was slightly wounded and captured, and being taken to Johnson's Island, was confined there as a prisoner of war until the summer of 1864. He was then taken, with other Confederate prisoners of high rank, to Charleston Harbor, where the Union fleet was bombarding the city, and was there exchanged. Upon being liberated from imprisonment, General Archer immediately returned to Richmond. He was then in feeble health, and was urged by his friends to take time to rest and recruit his strength, but he refused to do so, and immediately returned to active duty under General Lee. His long and rigorous confinement had, however, so undermined his constitution, that he was unable to endure the fatigue and exposure of another campaign. He sank under the attempt, and died at Richmond on the 24th day of October, 1864. A plain

marble shaft marks the place where his body lies buried in Hollywood Cemetery, in a lot presented by the proprietors.

ARCHER, HON. STEVENSON, Ex-member of Congress, was born in Harford County, Maryland, February 28, 1828. His grandfather was Dr. John Archer, and his father Judge Stevenson Archer, memoirs of whom are contained in this volume. The subject of this sketch graduated at Princeton College in the class of 1846, afterwards studied law in the office of Otho Scott, Esq., in Bel Air; was admitted to practice his profession in 1850; in 1851, formed a partnership with Hon. E. H. Webster, which was continued until Mr. Webster was appointed Collector of the Port of Baltimore. In 1853, he was elected to the Maryland Legislature by the Whig party. In 1867, he was appointed Special Judge for a term of the Cecil County Court, and won the high opinion of the members of that bar. In 1866, he was elected a member of Congress from the Second Congressional District, and was re-elected to the same position in 1868, 1870, and 1872. While in Congress, he always maintained the principles of the Democratic party. During the whole eight years of his service, he was a member of the Naval Committee. In 1868, he was delegate to the National Democratic Convention which nominated Seymour, and in 1876, was a delegate to the National Convention at St. Louis, which nominated Tilden for the Presidency. In 1855, he married Jane C. Franklin, a daughter of Smith and Elizabeth Cage, of Sumner County, Tennessee. Their surviving children are Estelle, Frances, Stevenson, Blanche, and Percy.

BURCHINAL, WILLIAM DOLBY, was born in Dover, Delaware, October 4, 1832. His parents were of English birth. His mother's maiden name was Burton; and was a member of the large family of that name settled in Sussex County, Delaware. He had five sisters and three brothers, namely: Mary Howard, Elizabeth Dolby, who married John W. Harris, John C., Jesse Burton, Addie Emma, Joseph T., Anna, and Rebecca Burton; the last three are not now living. His father and mother, on their immigration, took up their residence in Delaware, where they remained for seven years. They then removed to Maryland, where they lived for the next three years. After that time we find them alternating between these two States and New Jersey, taking William with them, and procuring employment for him as helper or clerk in stores in the several towns. In 1861, he was employed as a clerk in

the store of T. W. Ellison, Sr., in Chestertown, Maryland, when he enlisted in the Federal service, and was commissioned as Second Lieutenant, Company D, Second Regiment, E. S. Maryland Infantry. He was afterwards promoted to First Lieutenant, then Adjutant, and, finally, to the Captaincy of Company A, same regiment. He served in that capacity until November 1, 1864, when, with the regiment, he was mustered out of service, by reason of expiration of time. The following February, he was again commissioned; this time as Quartermaster to the eleventh regiment Maryland Volunteer Infantry. In this capacity he served until June of the same year, when that regiment was mustered out also. Returning to Kent County just at the time the Registry Law passed, at the session of 1864-5, and was about to be put into operation, Governor A. W. Bradford forwarded to him a commission as one of the Registrars. Although opposed to the act, as unnecessarily oppressive, and believing that in the end it must destroy the very object which it was intended to perpetuate, he accepted the appointment, presuming he would be less obnoxious than if a man were sent from Baltimore to perform the duties required. His worst enemies acknowledged the propriety with which he executed the unpleasant task. Mr. Burchinal was married to Mrs. Margaret A. Brown, May 1, 1868, formerly Miss Merritt, a descendant of one of the oldest families in the State. Mrs. Burchinal is a lady probably unsurpassed in the characteristics essential to true womanhood. By her first marriage she had four children, namely: Mary M., who married J. C. Burchinal, Hiram, William H., and Arthur M. Having been selected as a delegate to the Republican National Convention, held at Chicago in that year, he made it the occasion for a wedding tour. In 1869, he was tendered a position in the Baltimore Custom-house, by the Hon. John L. Thomas, Jr., the Collector, as Inspector of Customs. He was afterwards promoted, by the same gentleman, to be Assistant Cashier of Customs, which position he resigned in 1872, in consequence of impaired health. He then purchased a farm near Chestertown, and engaged in agricultural pursuits. In 1873, he received the Republican nomination of his county for the County Clerkship, but was defeated through the intense feeling engendered against the Republican party, growing out of the war. In 1876, he received the appointment of Deputy Collector, under Colonel Edward Wilkins, which he still holds under Hon. John L. Thomas, Jr. Mr. Burchinal is a man of decided opinions and great force of character; true in his friendships and outspoken in his antipathies; social in his temperament, and courteous in his intercourse; and gives promise of still greater political influence and position in his county and in the State.

EVANS, WILLIAM WARRINGTON, M.D., D.D.S., was born in Baltimore, April 30, 1843. He is the third son of Elizabeth and Rudolph H. Evans, who, in 1849, founded the beautiful Baltimore Cemetery. On his father's side the family traces no farther back than four generations. Thomas Evans is the first of whom there is authentic knowledge. He came from Wales and settled in what is now known as Upper Darby, near Philadelphia. On his mother's side, the record goes back to Robert d'Oyley, first feudal Baron of Hook Norton, and King's constable in the time of William the Conqueror. He built the famous Castle of Oxford, in 1071-2, and rebuilt the embattled walls around that city. The subject of this sketch is a nephew of Thomas W. Evans, of Paris, France, whose fame as a dentist has made his name renowned throughout Europe. The Doctor's eldest brother, John d'Oyley Evans, now Baron d'Oyley, is living in Paris, where, in 1876, the title of Marquis was conferred upon him by the late Pope Pius IX. Doctor Evans's early studies were pursued at home, under a private tutor, and afterward, at Georgetown College, District of Columbia. At the age of nineteen, he was graduated from the Baltimore College of Dental Surgeons, and two years later from the Medical University of Maryland. He subsequently pursued an additional course of studies at the Long Island Medical College, Brooklyn, New York, and received from it a graduate's diploma. The Doctor's early life was spent in the country, where his love of art and nature seems to have been his chief delight. Even when a mere boy he gave evidence of artistic taste and mechanical skill. In his seventeenth year he made a model house and gave it to a fair in Baltimore. It brought five hundred dollars, and architects and experienced carpenters pronounced it perfect in all its details; but could not believe that it was the handiwork of a boy who never had a lesson in drawing or carpentering. Dr. Evans commenced the practice of dentistry in Baltimore, in 1864, and was associated with his old preceptor, Dr. P. H. Austen, who first endeavored to elevate artificial dentistry to the standard of a fine art. After being thus associated for two years, he was called to Paris by his uncle, Dr. Thomas W. Evans, who desired to make him his assistant. His stay in Paris was of very short duration, owing to disagreement of terms, for the most part; and in a few weeks after the arrival in France, the young dentist returned to America. The great city of Paris had powerful attractions and allured him from his native land again. On his return there he entered into a lucrative and select practice of his profession, apart from his distinguished uncle. After some time his health failed, when he again returned to the United States. Up to this time he had never experienced want, as all his needs were supplied by a kind father, whose wealth had been equal to any emergency, until a reverse of fortune swept away nearly all he had. Cut off from those supplies, the battle with the

world only served to develop still further the ability within him. In the summer of 1868, a few months after his return from Paris, Dr. Evans married Edith, daughter of John B. Wildberger, Esq., only son of Charles H. Wildberger, an old and highly esteemed resident of Washington, District of Columbia. This somewhat changed his plans, as he had intended to locate in San Francisco. In consequence of financial embarrassment and ill health he had a hard struggle until a year after his marriage. About that time, Rev. B. A. Maguire, President of Georgetown College, wrote him to come and take charge of that institution professionally. That invitation brought with it hope and relief. His skill soon made itself known. His inventive genius, artistic taste, high moral character, and gentle, unassuming manners have raised him in a few years to the highest position in his profession. In the Capital of the Nation his name stands pre-eminent, as does his uncle's in Europe. There his uncle waited on royalty. Among his patients were numbered the talent, the wealth, the nobility of France. Here, the nephew works for the President's family, together with Cabinet officers and high officials. Dr. Evans rarely goes into society, though frequently importuned by his patients. The pleasures of home and the companionship of a devoted wife and beautiful children, together with love for work, render him indifferent to society life. His professional apartments are the grandest in Washington: with his laboratory they bespeak the delicate taste and refinement which have always marked his work.

BRANTLY, REV. W. T., Doctor of Divinity, and Pastor of the Seventh Baptist Church, Baltimore, Maryland, was born May 1, 1816, in Beaufort, South Carolina. His father, Rev. W. T. Brantly, D.D., a distinguished clergyman and excellent scholar, was the preceptor of the late Rev. Richard Fuller, D.D., of Baltimore, and was for many years pastor of the First Baptist Church of Philadelphia. He died in 1845. The mother of Dr. Brantly was Anna, a sister of Hon. Charles J. McDonald, Governor of Georgia. During his father's pastorate in Philadelphia, Dr. Brantly received his elementary education in the best private schools in that city, preparatory to his entering Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island. He graduated at that institution in the year 1840, under the presidency of the eminent educator and author, Rev. Francis Wayland, D.D., and was elected by the Faculty a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society, an honor conferred only upon distinguished graduates. Previous to his entering college, he was converted, and in the year 1834 was baptized into the fellowship of the First Baptist Church, of Philadelphia, by his father, who was then the pastor. Several inviting opportunities to enter mercantile life in Philadelphia were offered him;

among them an interest in the successful banking house of Drexel & Company, all of which he declined. He believed himself called of God to the profession of the Gospel ministry, and he therefore preferred to enter the University and qualify himself for the work. After graduating with honor, he received and accepted the same year a unanimous call to the pastoral care of the First Baptist Church of Augusta, Georgia, which had been constituted by his revered father twenty years before. His pastorate there was a happy and successful one, lasting eight years. Though the church was large and influential at the commencement of his pastorate, it did not reach the full measure of its usefulness or strength until the days of Dr. Brantly's leadership, when its numbers were doubled, and it became one of the strongest Baptist churches in the State. Dr. Brantly resigned the pastoral care of the church in Augusta, to accept the chair of Belles-lettres, History, and Evidences of Christianity in the University of Georgia, the leading denominational institution in the State, located at Athens, and at that time under the presidency of Rev. Alonzo Church, D.D., a distinguished Presbyterian. He entered upon the duties of his professorship in 1848. His service of eight years in that State University, is sufficient evidence of his qualifications to meet successfully the important duties which devolved upon him. During those years he was often and often solicited to become the pastor again of some of the largest churches in the country—among them that of the First Baptist Church in Philadelphia—but he declined. At length, in 1856, he accepted the call of the Tabernacle Baptist Church of Philadelphia, and became its pastor. This church had a very numerous membership, and a large and costly house of worship, with whom he remained until 1861. His ministry in that church was greatly blessed; and it was during his pastorate that, besides meeting the current expenses, ten thousand dollars were paid on an indebtedness of twenty-five thousand with which the Tabernacle had been burdened at the beginning of his ministry with that people. In January, 1861, he went South, and became pastor of the Second Baptist Church of Atlanta, Georgia, which is now, probably, the largest Baptist church in the State, numbering about five hundred members. The success which crowned his efforts there may be inferred from the improvements made in their house of worship, costing twenty thousand dollars, and making it one of the best church edifices in the State; and that, too, in the troublous times of the civil war. Besides his pastoral work at Atlanta, he was for a time the editor of the *Christian Index*, the denominational paper of that State. Atlanta, during the war, being the centre of military operations in Georgia, and there being at times at least ten thousand strangers in the city, his large church would be often crowded to overflowing. In the summer of 1864, the necessities of army operations compelled him to change his residence; he took up his quarters in Augusta, returning to his old flock at



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Atlanta after the war, and remaining there until 1871—ten years. In consequence of the resignation by Dr. Fuller of the pastorate of the Seventh Baptist Church of Baltimore, that church manifested its usual good judgment by extending a unanimous call to Dr. Brantly to fill the vacancy. The Doctor accepted the call, and in the discharge of the important duties of his office he has proven himself an acceptable minister of Christ. The purity of his diction, and the earnest and graceful style of his delivery, together with the cultured thought and logical reasoning of his sermons draw to him large congregations. The membership is large, and the improvements recently completed in the Lecture and Sunday-school room indicate present prosperity and prospective success. Since his pastorate, a handsome parsonage, in which he resides, has been purchased at a cost of nearly fourteen thousand dollars. Dr. Brantly is now one of the associate editors of the *Religious Herald*, the denominational paper of the South, the place having at one time been filled by Dr. Fuller. Socially, Dr. Brantly is a modest, refined gentleman, and the part he takes at conventions is always instructive and interesting. In 1841, he married Miss Mary Ann, daughter of Dr. W. H. Turpin, of Augusta, Georgia. She died in 1866, leaving a son, W. T. Brantly, Esq., an attorney-at-law, practicing in Baltimore, and a daughter, Louisa D., who married Colonel J. L. Morehead, son of Governor Morehead, of North Carolina. In 1870, Dr. Brantly married Mrs. Mattie Marston, a young widow of Georgia; they have one child, Anna Eva. The Doctor was ordained to the Gospel ministry December 27, 1840, at Augusta, Georgia, and received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from the University of Georgia.

RAYNER, ISIDOR, a member of the Baltimore Bar, son of William S. Rayner, a well-known citizen of Baltimore, was born in that city, April 11, 1850. Although quite a young man, Mr. Rayner occupies a very prominent position at the Maryland Bar, and is generally recognized as one of its ablest members. He was educated in part at Maryland University, and in his sixteenth year went to the University of Virginia, where he graduated at the age of nineteen. He then attended the law school of that institution, and on completing his course, returned to Baltimore and entered the office of the well-known law firm of Brown & Brune, composed of the Hon. George William Brown and Frederick W. Brune, Esq. He continued his studies with this firm until 1870, when he was admitted to the bar and opened an office at No. 30 St. Paul Street, Baltimore. He remained there six years, and then removed to No. 51 Lexington Street, Rayner Building, where he is at present (1878) located. He has been in continuous practice ever

since his twentieth year, confining himself principally to civil-business, only occasionally engaging in criminal cases. He has lately taken a very prominent part in politics, but has never allowed his participation therein to interfere with his law practice. Being an eloquent speaker, and skilful debater, he rendered his party efficient service during the gubernatorial campaign of 1875, and the Presidential contest of 1876. His first political speech, delivered in Baltimore, October 7, 1875, attracted great attention, and was published in full in the Baltimore *Daily Sun*, at the request of several of the most prominent citizens. At the solicitation of many leading members of his party, he prepared an elaborate address, in 1876, discussing the political issues of the day, which was also published in the same paper, occupying five columns, and was extensively circulated as a campaign document during the Presidential contest. Mr. Rayner was elected to the Maryland House of Delegates, on the Democratic ticket, in 1877, from the Twelfth ward of Baltimore. He was the chairman of the Baltimore city delegation, and introduced many of the most important measures of the session, among which were the law prohibiting building associations from issuing promissory notes, the law for the relief of the Western Maryland Railroad, the law to relieve charitable institutions from taxation, the law giving jurisdiction to the Appeal Tax Court to revise and correct erroneous assessments of property, and the law prohibiting children from attending immoral places of amusement. He was also an earnest advocate of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal bill, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad bill, and the Militia bill, providing for an appropriation of twenty-five thousand dollars annually for the Fifth Maryland regiment, and has displayed as much ability in framing as in advocating bills. He was Chairman of the Committee on Internal Improvements, and in the absence of the Hon. Montgomery Blair, acted as Chairman of the Judiciary Committee. In his twenty-first year, he married Miss Virginia Bevan, daughter of William F. Bevan, of the firm of Bevan & Sons, Baltimore, and has one child living.

ALBERT, HON. WILLIAM JULIAN, ex-member of Congress from Maryland, was born in Baltimore, August 4, 1816. He is of German descent, his great-grandfather, Lawrence Albert, having emigrated from Wurtzburg, Bavaria, to America, in 1752, and settled in York County, Pennsylvania. Here, by thrift and industry, he acquired a respectable fortune, which was augmented by the diligence and abilities of his son Andrew. The original estate remains in the possession of the family. Jacob Albert, the father of the subject of this sketch, finding an agricultural life unsuited to his tastes, removed to Baltimore, in the year 1805, and

with a small capital, furnished by his father, embarked in the hardware business, by which, in the course of time, he acquired a large fortune. Mr. Albert was destined by his father for the profession of the law, and pursued a collegiate course at Mount St. Mary's College, near Emmetsburg, Maryland, where he completed his education in 1833; but the state of his health prevented him from pursuing the course of study necessary to fit him for the bar. In 1835, he travelled for the benefit of his health through the Western States, and as far south as New Orleans, regaining his health and strength by the tour. Returning to his native city he determined to engage in mercantile business, and became associated with his father and brother, Augustus James, in the hardware business, which they carried on with success until the year 1855, when they retired. On May 15, 1838, Mr. Albert was united in marriage with Emily J., daughter of Talbot Jones, a well-known and respected merchant of Baltimore. The young couple sailed for England, and arrived in time to witness the coronation of Queen Victoria, in June. They were also present in the same month at the opening of the London and Birmingham Railroad, the first in Europe. They travelled all over Europe by post, visiting Paris, Switzerland, Germany, Italy, all the historic places. Mr. Albert has made several visits to Europe since, but the greatest pleasure of his life was that first slow, old-fashioned journey. Mr. Albert still looks back with pride to the days when he was a fireman, under the old volunteer system, twenty-five or thirty years ago, and to the efforts he put forth to have that system replaced by the paid department. He was one of the first and most influential in proposing and securing that change. So enthusiastic was he in the enterprise that he had Latta's Steam Fire Engine brought from Cincinnati to Baltimore, for trial, almost entirely at his own expense. In 1856, Mr. Albert assisted in reorganizing the Baltimore and Cuba Smelting and Mining Company, and as a director from that time to 1860, devoted much of his time and energies to the interests of the company, which, during the whole period of his directorship, was eminently prosperous. In the violent political agitations which followed the election of Mr. Lincoln to the Presidency, in 1860, Mr. Albert espoused the Union cause with zeal and energy, and brought all his influence to the support of the Administration. At the first meeting of citizens of the Union party, held in Maryland, to denounce the proceedings of South Carolina, and to pledge the State to the support of the Government, Mr. Albert presided. At the outbreak of the war and during its continuance, he remained firm in his political principles, and his social position made him a central figure in the various movements designed to prevent Maryland from joining the seceding States. In the autumn of 1861, he was appointed a member of a delegation sent to wait upon the President and solicit a portion of the patronage of the Government in behalf of the people of Baltimore, who were suffering in trade as a consequence of the strong an-

tagonism of the dominant party in the city and State to the Administration, and this mission was entirely successful. At this time Mr. Albert's house had become the headquarters of the friends of the Administration, and the officers of the Army and Navy frequently enjoyed his hospitality. In 1863, "The Union Club" was formed for the purpose of centralizing the Republican party of the State, and Mr. Albert, one of the founders, became subsequently its President. In the autumn of the same year he co-operated in the organization of the First National Bank of Baltimore, of which he has ever since been a director. At Mr. Albert's house, in the winter of 1863, was held a meeting of the friends of the Government, who resolved to call a convention to amend the Constitution of the State. With the co-operation of the Hon. Henry Winter Davis and Judge Hugh Lenox Bond, a majority was returned favorable to the abolition of slavery. During this winter Mr. Albert was elected President of the Maryland State Fair, intended to aid the Sanitary and Christian Commissions in their benevolent labors. This fair was opened during the Easter holidays by President Lincoln, who was the guest of Mr. Albert. This is believed to be the only occasion on which Mr. Lincoln, during his Presidency, partook of private hospitality. In 1864, Mr. Albert was nominated by the Republican Convention as Elector at Large for the State, in the approaching Presidential election, and being elected, was chosen President of the Electoral College of Maryland. The Constitution of 1864, having declared the abolition of slavery in Maryland, Mr. Albert turned his attention to the condition of the freed blacks. He took a leading part in founding the Association for their Moral and Intellectual Improvement, and was its President during the term of its existence. This association established more than a hundred schools in the rural districts alone; affording educational facilities to at least four thousand colored children, at an annual cost of \$50,000. This liberal bounty is derived almost entirely from private charity. In this connection should be mentioned the "Normal School," situated in Baltimore, a seminary intended to supply teachers for the colored population; an institution which has ordinarily about two hundred pupils in attendance, and is estimated to have cost \$25,000. During the period of the war, Mr. Albert was a member of the Vestry of Grace Church, and his management of the affairs of the church, at a time when he was left alone by the resignation of the other vestrymen, will be long remembered by the congregation. For over thirty years he has been Treasurer of the Convention of the Episcopal Church, in which office, despite differences of political opinion, he has ever retained the confidence of both clergy and laity. Notwithstanding the many and arduous duties to which he was thus called, his warm sympathies with the soldiers of the Union armies in the field, led him to miss no occasion of ministering to their comfort or alleviating their sufferings. To this end he assisted in establishing "The Soldiers'


Home," for sick and disabled soldiers, and also the Asylum for their orphan children. He visited the battle-fields of Antietam and Gettysburg, where he ministered to the dying and wounded on the field. The dissensions which arose in the Republican party during the Presidency of Mr. Johnson, greatly weakened their numbers in Maryland. A call was therefore made for those of the party who supported the policy of Congress, in opposition to that of the President, to meet at the Front Street Theatre, to urge upon Congress the passage of the Civil Rights Bill. At this meeting Mr. Albert was chosen Chairman. In 1866, the Republican party of the Fifth Congressional District, nominated Mr. Albert as their candidate for Representative in Congress, and he was re-nominated in 1868, in which year also he received their nomination as Elector for Grant and Wilson, in their Presidential campaign. In 1872, he was elected a Representative from Maryland to the Forty-third Congress, in which he served on the Committee on Foreign Affairs. A model gentleman and a faithful representative, he was recognized among the most distinguished men who have represented Maryland in the Congress of the United States. During the last session that he was in Congress he began to be afflicted with rheumatic gout, from which he has since been a great sufferer. In 1875, he visited California, to view the glories of the Golden Gate and the wonders of the Yosemite Valley, also hoping to receive benefit to his impaired health. During the winter of 1877-78, he was confined much of the time to his room, and spent most of the summer of 1878 at the Hot Springs, in Arkansas.

BORDLEY, JOHN BEALE, Lawyer, and one of the Judges of the Provincial Court of Maryland, was born in Annapolis, February 11, 1727. He was the son of Thomas and Ariana [Vanderheyden] Bordley, the former a native of Yorkshire, England, and the latter, of Cecil County, Maryland. His father came to America, in 1694, with an elder brother, a clergyman, and settled in Kent County, Maryland, where he studied law and became one of the leading members of the legal profession. A few years after the death of his father, Judge Bordley's mother married Edmond Jennings, of Annapolis, and in 1737, accompanied him to England, where she soon afterward died. Before leaving America, she placed her son John Beale, then ten years of age, under the care of Colonel Hynson, of Chestertown, Maryland, where he received a common school education. Young Bordley exhibited such capacity and desire for knowledge that his teacher prolonged his hours of instruction, by private lessons, and manifested the deepest interest in his pupil. In his seventeenth year he removed to Annapolis and became a law student in the office of his eldest brother, Stephen, who had just entered upon a successful

practice in that city, after a thorough course of law-study in England. As his brother's legal attainments were of the highest order, and he was in possession of an extensive miscellaneous and law library, very superior advantages were afforded Mr. Bordley for pursuing his legal studies, and acquiring a knowledge of literature. He became a diligent student of the law, and devoted considerable time to history, philosophy, and mathematics, evincing great partiality for the latter study. He frequently practiced surveying as a pastime, which he afterward found to be a very useful branch of knowledge to him. He was admitted to the bar in due time; but not having a very decided preference for the profession, tried other pursuits. He gave sufficient attention to commerce to acquire an insight into business transactions. During his early years, he was remarkably modest and diffident, a trait of character which he said led him to self-examination and improvement, and caused him to be just and forbearing toward others. In entering upon his professional career he was not compelled to rely upon his own exertions for support. He inherited a landed estate, which yielded him a handsome competence; and, in his twenty-fourth year, he married Miss Margaret Chew, daughter of Mr. Samuel Chew, a prominent citizen of Maryland, who possessed some fortune from her father, which afterward received an addition on the death of her mother. Looking forward to a useful career, Mr. Bordley resisted the temptation to indulge in the luxury and ease of the fashionable society of Annapolis, then held out to him, and removed to Joppa, a small town on the Gunpowder River, between Harford and Baltimore, in the neighborhood of his landed estate, where he established a solid reputation for industry, and exhibited traits of character which made him very popular throughout the community. In 1753, in his twenty-sixth year, he was appointed by the Governor to the office of Prothonotary, or Clerk of Baltimore County, which then included Harford County. This was the most important and lucrative of any of those clerkships. While filling this position, he continued to reside at Joppa. He filled this office with entire satisfaction for more than twelve years, when he was impelled by his own feelings to resign it, rather than be answerable under the *Stamp Act*, and the other "arbitrary and cruel proceedings," as he called them, of that period. During his attendance on the courts as prothonotary, he became so well reconciled to the law, that he entered upon the practice of his profession, which he pursued for several years with great success. At first, his practice was confined principally to Cecil County. On relinquishing the office of prothonotary, he removed to Baltimoretown, as it was then called, where he continued to practice his profession. In 1766, he was appointed one of the Judges of the Provincial Court of Maryland; and in 1767, he also received the appointment of Judge of the Admiralty Court, both of which offices he held until the change of government in 1776. As a judge, he was noted for his love of

justice and mercy, and for his attention to the interests of the poor and oppressed. In 1768, he was appointed one of the Commission to run the Tangent Line between Maryland and Delaware. He was one of the Governor's Council during the greater part of the administration of Governor Sharpe, and during the whole of Governor Eden's administration. An intimate friendship existed between him and these gentlemen, and Governor Sharpe, even late in life, never spoke of him without terms of strong affection. In 1770, he came into possession of a beautiful estate at Wye Island, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, to which he soon afterward removed, and where he lived in elegant retirement, resigning himself entirely to the plans he had formed for making himself an independent farmer. On quitting the Western for the Eastern Shore of Maryland, he voluntarily withdrew from public life, because, as he expressed it, he felt himself in a state of slavery to the British Ministry. In 1774, however, he was called by the general voice of Maryland to join the Committee of Public Safety, formed by the Provincial Convention, assembled in Annapolis, and in 1777 was appointed one of the Judges of the General Court of Maryland. His estate at Wye Island consisted of sixteen hundred acres of good arable land, with a fair proportion of woodland. Having been extensively engaged in raising tobacco on the Western Shore, he endeavored to cultivate the same crop on Wye Island without success. He therefore turned his attention to the culture of wheat, for which he found the soil and climate peculiarly adapted. In a few years, the Wye River wheat was abundant, of superior quality, and brought the highest market price. Judge Bordley's farms were remarkable for their general order and excellence. He loved agriculture, and tried to promote improvement in this branch of industry. In 1771, he purchased Pool's Island, in the Chesapeake Bay, about half way between the Susquehanna and the Patapsco, and near Joppa, his former residence. The Revolutionary War prevented the carrying out of the plans by which he intended to bring this spot into a state of improved cultivation. It finally proved a good investment, however, and it is said to have been a gratifying circumstance to Judge Bordley that the cattle raised on this island contributed essentially to the large supplies of the American armies. In 1783, he was elected a member of the "American Philosophical Society," the meetings of which he derived great pleasure in attending, on his removal to Philadelphia in later years. He founded the "Agricultural Society of Philadelphia," of which he declined being President, but filled the position of Vice-President from its organization until the close of his life. He was an earnest advocate of the decimal division of money. In 1789, he published an article on *Moneys, Coins, Weights and Measures*; in 1790, an essay on *National Credit and Character*; and frequently published articles on agriculture. In 1799 he wrote his largest work on husbandry, entitled *Essays and Notes*.

Having resigned the Wye estate to his son, in 1791, Philadelphia became his home. That city was then the seat of Government, and the centre of the most refined society. Judge Bordley's home became the resort of the nobility and the most distinguished Americans of that time. Among his visitors and intimate friends were Washington, Jefferson, Hamilton, the Carrolls, the Dulanys, the Johnsons, Wolcott, Cabot, Liston, Pickering, Montmorenzi, and others. In personal appearance, Judge Bordley was tall and well proportioned; his countenance very expressive, and his manners graceful, refined, and unobtrusive. He was remarkable for extreme modesty, independence of mind, and benevolence. He was a leading and devoted member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and while he was firm in adhering to his religious views, he was free from prejudice, always having due regard for the opinions of others. His first wife died November 11, 1773. He was married again October 3, 1776, to the widow Mifflin, of Philadelphia. He died January 26, 1804, leaving several children. His remains were interred in St. Peter's Churchyard, Philadelphia.

LAIBORNE, WILLIAM, the first settler of Maryland, and the discoverer of the Isle of Kent, was born about the year 1587. He was the second son of Edmond Claiborne, Esq., of Claiborne Hall, county of Westmoreland, England, of a Norman family, descended from Bardolph, of Askew, a brother of Alan, Earl of Richmond, A. D. 1076. His mother was Grace, daughter of Sir Alan Billingham, of the same county. She survived her first husband, and died at the age of thirty-six years, and is described, in her epitaph, as "a most excellent woman, of the greatest piety, of unconquerable energy and patience, sparing of her words, yet full of the greatest charity for the poor." Deprived at an early age of a father's care, William Claiborne grew up with no greater constraint than the advice and counsel of his elder brother, Thomas Claiborne, the inheritor of Claiborne Manor, which was held by military service, the proprietor being obliged to keep ready for daily emergencies, a certain number of armed men, horse and foot, to repel the Scots. Amid the stirring scenes on the border, Claiborne passed his youth, and learned those practical lessons in irregular warfare that prepared him for his contests with the aborigines of America, and developed those qualities of indomitable will, courage, and self-reliance, which, in after years, were characteristic of the man. It is supposed that a part of his youth was spent at Kitterby, his reputed birth-place, a favorite hunting-seat of his family, in York County. He received a liberal and scientific education, and in that respect, as well as in fortune, family and breeding was superior to most of the adven-

turers who came to America. He was appointed, July 25, 1621, Surveyor of the Virginia Company of London, and arrived in the ship *George*, at Jamestown, Virginia, in the month of October following. The company's letter said: "It is our express will that the Tenants belonging to every office, be fixed to his certaine place upon the lands sett out for itt, for which Mr. Cleyburne is chosen to be our Surveyor, who at the Companies very great charge is sett out, as by his condition of agreement you may perceive." By the agreement referred to, he received free transportation for three persons, a house and two hundred acres of land in fee simple, a salary of thirty pounds per annum; twenty pounds for books and instruments, and was authorized to charge six shillings per diem for all private surveys. Claiborne devoted himself with ardent and laborious zeal to the duties of his office, and notwithstanding many difficulties and dangers, in the short space of two years, succeeded in collecting materials for the first reliable map of the Dominion, and was also able to pay much attention to his private affairs, to engage in trade, and to make voyages of discovery in the interest of the Company. In June, 1622, he, with Captain Francis West and others, petitioned the King, "praying to be protected against undue freights, customs, and duties on tobacco," which petition was duly granted. The Governor, Sir Francis Wyatt, patented to him, June 3, 1624, seventeen thousand five hundred acres of land, for valuable services to the Dominion of Virginia. On June 16, 1624, the Charter of the Virginia Company of London was pronounced by Chief Justice Ley, to be "thenceforth null and void," and Virginia became a Royal Colony. On August 26, 1624, Claiborne was appointed, by King James I, one of the Council of Virginia, with Sir Francis Wyatt and others. On March 4, 1625, King Charles I continued him of the Council, with Sir George Yardley and others, and appointed him Secretary of State in Virginia for the following royal reasons: "Forasmuch as the affairs of state of the said colony and plantation may necessarily require some person of *quality and trust* to be employed as Secretary, for the writing and answering of such letters as shall be from time to time directed to or sent from the said Governor and Council of the Colony aforesaid, our will and pleasure is, and we do by these presents nominate and assign the said William Clayborne, to be our said Secretary of State." Claiborne was, now, one of the wealthiest, ablest, most enterprising, influential and trusted members of the Colony. He made himself familiar with the policy of the Indian chiefs; with whom he cultivated a lasting friendship, and over whom he exercised a beneficent influence by his courage and honorable dealing. To them his word was as good as his bond, and they always regarded him with respect and affectionate reverence. Again, on March 26, 1627, he was continued with John Harvey and others, one of the Council, and in the same words as formerly, was re-appointed Secretary of

State. The Governor of Virginia was required by King Charles to encourage and promote the exploration of the Dominion of Virginia, and the discovery of the sources and waters of the Chesapeake Bay. In 1627, Claiborne commanded an expedition against the Indians, and captured the town called Candayack, at the junction of the York and Pamunkey rivers, where he afterwards resided. On March 13, 1628, Governor John Pott authorized him to explore the Chesapeake, and to make discoveries between the thirty-fourth and forty-first degrees of north latitude. Under this commission, he discovered Palmer's Island, near the mouth of the Susquehanna, and Kent Island at the mouth of Chester River, and established trading-posts at both. In accordance with the customs of the times and the laws of Virginia, he purchased Kent Island "from the Kings of that country," with the approval of the Royal Governor; but, unfortunately, he neither asked for nor received a patent for the Isle of Kent. It was the intention of Claiborne to establish a university of learning on Palmer's Island. Upon Kent Island he planted a vigorous and flourishing settlement of more than one hundred sturdy Protestant colonists, members of the Church of England, under the spiritual charge of Rev. Richard James, whose diocesan was the Bishop of London. Here, on the beautiful Isle of Kent, and by the Rev. Mr. James, the Gospel of Christ was first preached to the aborigines of Maryland. This settlement was thoroughly organized as a component part of the Dominion of Virginia, and was represented by Captain Nicholas Martin in the House of Burgesses of Virginia. Up to this period, the career of William Claiborne had been one of unbroken prosperity. He stood high in England at the Court of his King; in Virginia, he was regarded with merited respect and treated with honor; and in his infant colony, on the Isle of Kent, the abode of peace, plenty and happiness, he was loved with filial affection by the contented inhabitants. The first cloud that cast a shadow across his path was the unwelcome visit of Sir George Calvert, the First Lord Baltimore, to Jamestown. In October, 1629, Sir George Calvert, disgusted with the failure of his colony in Newfoundland, and looking for fresh pastures, visited Virginia, sailed up the Chesapeake, "taking notice" of the flourishing settlement on the Isle of Kent. His arrival produced much commotion when it was known that he coveted a settlement within the bounds of Virginia. Virginia was a Protestant colony, and the inhabitants regarded with natural suspicion and alarm the coming of a man who had been three times converted to the Romish faith, and who had recently broken up the Protestant church at Ferryland, and imposed Roman Catholic priests upon the unwilling people. Claiborne, at the earnest solicitation of the inhabitants of Kent Island, went to England to endeavor to protect their rights and his own vested interests. On May 16, 1631, he obtained from King Charles a license to continue his trade in all "parts of America for

which there is not already a patent granted to others for sole trade," and also "power to direct and govern, correct and punish such of our subjects as may or shall be under his command in his voyages and discoveries." This license was indorsed by Secretary Coke, at Greenwich, "*Letters written by His Majesty to settle the possessors.*" Having fully explained the exact condition of his colony to the King, whose knowledge of American geography was confused, and strengthened with the license, he returned to Virginia and projected new voyages. On June 20, 1632, Charles I, the Protestant King of England, granted to Cecilius Calvert, the second Lord Baltimore, a Roman Catholic, the Charter of Maryland, embracing a tract of land therein described, as "hitherto uncultivated in the parts of *America*, and partly occupied by savages, having no knowledge of the Divine Being." As soon as it was known that Lord Baltimore had received a grant of lands lying within the bounds of the Old Dominion, Claiborne, and other influential planters of Virginia, petitioned the King to revoke it and protect them in their vested rights. What those rights were the King was fully aware of, and Lord Baltimore could not plead ignorance. The plain meaning of the words of the Charter excluded the Isle of Kent, and moreover, the intent of the King when he signed it, was undisguised and unmistakable. Lord Baltimore, backed by the Roman Catholic Queen, determined to take advantage of every legal technicality. With him, it was a question of power, acres of land, dollars and cents; the religious bearing of the subject was adroitly kept in the background and not made apparent in England. On July 3, 1633, it was decided in the Star-chamber, "to leave Lord Baltimore to his patent, and the other parties to the Courts of Law, according to their desire. But for the preventing of further questions and differences, their lordships did also think fit, and order that things stand as they do, the planters on either side shall have free traffic and commerce each with the other." This decision did not fairly meet the case, was unsatisfactory to both parties, and had the effect of relegating the issue to the arbitrament of events. The Maryland colonists, consisting mostly of Protestants, arrived at Point Comfort, in Virginia, February 27, 1634, and the Governor, Leonard Calvert, informed Claiborne that Lord Baltimore claimed jurisdiction over Kent Island. Claiborne appealed to the Governor and Council of Virginia, who instructed him, that "they wondered why such question was made, that they knew no reason why they should render up the right of the Isle of Kent, more than other formerly given to this colony by His Majesty's patent; and that the right of my Lord's grant being yet undetermined in England, we are bound in duty and by our oaths to maintain the rights and privileges of the colony." Though enjoying the full confidence and sympathy of the people and council of Virginia, Claiborne's position was difficult, and rendered doubly embarrassing

by the insincerity of Governor Harvey, a man of limited understanding, puffed up with arrogant vanity, and inflated with self-importance, who upheld the pretensions of Baltimore, until he was arrested, April 28, 1635, in his own house, deposed from office and sent to England, "with an assured hope that Sir John Harvey's return to England will be acceptable to God, not displeasing to His Majesty, and an assured happiness unto this colony." As soon as Governor Calvert purchased from the Indians the site of St. Mary's, and was firmly domesticated in Maryland, every engine of petty annoyance and slander was turned against Claiborne to provoke a pretext for dispossessing him of the Isle of Kent and breaking up the Protestant colony. He was accused of exciting the hostility of the natives against the settlement at St. Mary's, through the instrumentality of Captain Henry Fleet. Claiborne instantly demanded an investigation. On June 20, 1634, a conference was held with the King of the Patuxents and other chiefs, in the presence of George Calvert, a brother of the Governor, Frederick Winters and others of the Maryland colony, and of Captain Samuel Matthews and John Utie, of Virginia. The testimony was carefully written out and attested by both Marylanders and Virginians. The chief positively denied that Claiborne had ever spoken against the Marylanders or attempted to induce them to attack or injure them. He said that "Fleet was a liar, and that if he were present he would tell him so to his face." All the Indians present corroborated this statement. Lord Baltimore, on September 4, 1634, instructed Leonard Calvert, that, if Claiborne would not acknowledge his patent, to seize and hold him close prisoner at St. Mary's, and "take possession of his plantation on the Isle of Kent." The King, however, on October 8, 1634, issued an order, requiring the Council of Virginia and all the Lieutenants of Provinces in America to assist the planters on Kent Island, "that they may peacefully enjoy the fruits of their labors, and forbids Lord Baltimore or his agents to do them any violence." Governor Calvert chose to follow the instructions of his brother and disobey the commands of the King. In the spring of 1635, his commissioner, Thomas Cornwallis, forcibly seized the goods of a trader and captured a pinnace, the Long Tail, belonging to Claiborne. On April 23, 1635, while Claiborne's men were attempting to recover the property, Cornwallis fired into them, killing three of them, and in the conflict losing one of his own men. Another fight occurred on May 10, in which Thomas Smith, gentleman, was captured by Baltimore's men. He was afterwards tried for piracy and sentenced to death by the General Assembly of Maryland, in 1637. At the same Assembly a bill was passed, act of 1637, chapter 30, for the attainder of William Claiborne, and the confiscation of his property on Kent and Palmer's Islands, to the Lord Proprietary. The King was deeply incensed at the high-handed outrage of the Maryland officials, and on July 14, 1638, wrote to Lord Baltimore sternly reminding him of his former com-

mandment, that the planters of Kent Island, "should in no sort be interrupted in their trade or plantation by you, or any other on your right, but rather be encouraged to proceed in so good a work, we do now understand that, though your agents had notice of our said pleasure, signified by our letters, yet contrary thereto, they have slain three of our subjects there, and by force possessed themselves of that island and carried away both the estates of said planters." In conclusion, the King wrote, "By these particular letters to yourself, we strictly require and command you to perform what our general letter did enjoin, and that the above-named planters and their agents may enjoy in the meantime their possessions and be safe in their persons and goods there, without disturbance or further trouble by you or any of yours, until that case be decided." The historian Chalmers records that, on April 4, 1639, it was decided, by the Lords Commissioners, "that no grant from his Majesty should pass to the said Clayborne or any others, of the Isle of Kent or other places within the said patent; whereof his Majesty's attorney and solicitor-general are hereby prayed to take notice. And, concerning the violences and wrongs, by the said Clayborne and the rest complained of, in the said petition to his Majesty, their lordships did now also declare, that they found no cause at all to relieve them, but do leave both sides therein to the ordinary course of justice." The decision relieved Kent Island of its allegiance to Virginia and settled the question of sovereignty in favor of Lord Baltimore, but left the rights of Claiborne's property to be ascertained according "to the ordinary course of justice." However expedient it appeared, in the high court of state policy, that one man should suffer rather than the unity and prosperity of the Colony of Maryland be imperilled, it was a severe blow to Claiborne. At one fell swoop, he saw the fruits of his arduous labors swept into the lap of the enemies of his person and religion; his infant colony, represented in the halls of the Legislature of Virginia, forcibly wrested from its fostering mother; his beloved pastor, Rev. Richard James, driven with brutal scoffs, from his flock, houseless and homeless, into the wilderness; the books for his university polluted by an ignorant soldiery; his beautiful mansion, adorned with rare shrubbery and ornamented with a cultivated taste and the refinements of a beloved home, desecrated by vandal hands; and he himself, the discoverer, founder and owner, a fugitive, and denounced at his own hearth as a traitor and alien. Knowing that the bill of attainder was never enacted into a law and that the forfeiture of his property, according to the laws of Maryland, was invalid and its appropriation illegal, Claiborne, on August 8, 1640, appointed George Scovell, of Nancimon, Virginia, his attorney, and through him, respectfully petitioned the Governor and Council of Maryland to be allowed to recover his estate according to the ordinary course of justice. His application was rejected in insulting terms. It is but justice to Lord Baltimore's

memory to say, that he never assented to the bill of attainder against Claiborne or directed the seizure of his property; but it is a matter of record that he shared in the profits of the spoil of Claiborne's effects and received his portion of the cattle belonging to the widow of the Rev. Richard James. Afterwards, at the time that Lord Baltimore was suspected by the public and in disgrace at court, summoned by the House of Lords, and put under bonds not to leave the kingdom, William Claiborne stood high in favor, among the people and at court, and was appointed, April 6, 1642, the "King's Treasurer within the Dominion of Virginia during his life." When the monarchy declined Claiborne became a partisan of the Parliament. In 1643, the Deputy Governor of Maryland, Giles Brent, seized a ship commissioned by Parliament, commanded by Richard Ingle, and imprudently tampered with the crew, and proclaimed Ingle a traitor. Captain Ingle escaped to England and obtained a letter of marque, and as captain of the ship Reformation, returned in 1645 to Maryland, and "did venture his life and fortune in landing his men and assisting the said well-affected Protestants against the said tyrannical government and the Papists and malignants. It pleased God to enable him to take divers places from them, and to make him a support to the said well affected." Finding "that all things were favorable for the recovery of his ancient possessions," Claiborne boldly seized upon Kent Island and drove Governor Calvert out of Maryland. It is not recorded that he offered any violence to the trespassers upon his property. On June 3, 1650, he was appointed one of the Council of Virginia, and on January 29, 1651, received a patent for 50,000 acres of land for transporting one hundred persons into the colony. On September 26, 1651, he was appointed one of the Commissioners for reducing Virginia and the inhabitants thereof to their due obedience to the Commonwealth of England, and performed that duty with singular tact and moderation. The Commissioners then came to Maryland, deposed Governor Stone, and overthrew the power of Lord Baltimore, for the time being. In December, 1651, he received patents, including 1450 to his daughter, which amounted to 44,000 acres of land. On April 20, 1652, he was unanimously appointed Secretary of Virginia. On July 15, 1654, Claiborne again appeared in Maryland, in company with Richard Bennett, and by virtue of the former commission reduced Maryland a second time. Commissioners under Parliament retained control of Maryland until March 24, 1657, when the claim to Kent Island was finally surrendered to Lord Baltimore, after a heroic struggle of twenty-five years. Claiborne returned to Virginia, and at the restoration of Charles I, in his old age was again appointed Secretary of State, and was one of the leading members of the Virginia Legislature, in 1663 to 1666. He held a military command at the breaking out of the Bacon Rebellion, and in January, 1676, was one of the court-martial on John Martin's ship. That was his last service and ap-

pearance in public life. He died soon after in New Kent County, Virginia, respected and beloved, after having, in the most eventful and trying times, enjoyed the full trust and honors of three Kings and the confidence of the Commonwealth of England. The ingenuity of his most persistent enemies have not found anything to blemish his character or personal knightly honor, and he deserves the gratitude of posterity as the man who first planted civilization and Christianity within the borders of Maryland. He left three children, William, Thomas, and Jane. His son, Thomas Claiborne, married Ann Fox and had a son, Nathaniel Claiborne, who married Martha Cole and had a son, Colonel William Claiborne, who married Mary Leigh, daughter of Fernando Leigh, and sister of the celebrated Benjamin Watkins Leigh, of Virginia. Colonel William Claiborne had four sons, General Ferdinand Leigh Claiborne, U. S. A., Hon. William C. C. Claiborne, Governor of Louisiana, from 1812 to 1816. Dr. Thomas A. Claiborne, U. S. A., and Hon. Nathaniel Herbert Claiborne, member of Congress from Virginia, from 1835 to 1837. General Ferdinand Leigh Claiborne married Madeline Hutchins, daughter of Colonel Anthony Hutchins, of Adams County, Mississippi, and had four children, Hon. John F. H. Claiborne, member of Congress from Mississippi, from 1835 to 1838, Leigh Claiborne, Osman Claiborne (deceased), and Charlotte Virginia Claiborne, who married Hon. John H. B. Latrobe, of Baltimore, and had the following children: General Ferdinand Claiborne Latrobe, Osman Latrobe, Richard Stewart Latrobe, John H. B. Latrobe, Jr., Virginia Latrobe, and Lydia Latrobe. General Ferdinand Claiborne Latrobe, the present Mayor of Baltimore, who has been twice elected to that office, distinguished himself as a gallant officer of the Confederate Army; he married Louisa Sherlock Swann, daughter of Hon. Thomas and Elizabeth (Glenn) Swann, of Baltimore, and has a son, Thomas Swann Latrobe.

FELLMAN, CAPTAIN JOHN RUDOLPH, Union Officer, was the eldest child of Abraham and Elizabeth (Schlatter) Fellman, and was born in Staffellbach, a small town in Switzerland, October 7, 1825.

His father was a farmer; he died in 1869, and his wife in 1866. They had only two other children, Heinrich and Elizabeth, who, with their families, are living in Switzerland, the brother on the old homestead. Captain John R. Fellman received his primary education at the public school in his native town, and at the age of thirteen entered Schoefland College, a state institution, from which he graduated in 1842. He then commenced to teach school, and followed the vocation for eight years, though it was very uncongenial to his tastes. In 1850, he came to the United States, and engaged as clerk and bookkeeper in the city of Rochester, New York, until the

beginning of the late war, when he was appointed by Governor Morgan as an agent for recruiting soldiers. This he followed for nearly a year, when the Governor appointed him First Lieutenant in the 108th New York Volunteers. The regiment proceeded to Washington, and soon after participated in the battles of Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, and Gettysburg. In all of these, Lieutenant Fellman led his men with great gallantry and bravery, and after the battle of Chancellorsville, was promoted to the rank of Captain. At the battle of Gettysburg, the career that promised to be of so much service to the armies of his country, was cut short, his right leg being shattered by a cannon-ball, and it was found necessary to amputate the limb. When he was able to wear an artificial limb, he received an appointment in the Veteran Reserve Corps, in March, 1864, and served in the various hospitals at Philadelphia, Nashville, and Knoxville, Tennessee, until mustered out in July, 1866. While suffering from his wound, after the battle of Gettysburg, his family joined him in Maryland, and remained, and he now settled permanently in that State. In September, 1868, he was appointed Examiner in the Appraiser's Office, a branch of the Custom-House Service, which position he has since held. For over twenty-five years Captain Fellman has been a member of the Turners' Association of the United States, in which he has been very prominent, having held every office in the organization, and has been a delegate to the National Conventions held in Pittsburg (1856), Louisville, Rochester, New Ulm, Minnesota, and Cleveland, Ohio. He was brought up in the Protestant religion, but has not been a member of any church since he left the old country. He has always been a Republican, having cast his first vote for John C. Fremont. He was married, April 25, 1845, to Elise Wolf, by whom he has one child, Emma Albertina, married to Albert Loxie, a native of Berlin. They reside in Baltimore, and have three children, J. R. Paul, Emma, and William.

BERRY, GEORGE R., Fire-brick Manufacturer, was born in Baltimore, December 5, 1820. His parents were Benjamin F. and Eliza W. Berry, both natives of Baltimore, but of English descent. His father was a lumber merchant. Mr. Berry received the groundwork of a good English education in the common schools of his native city. At the age of eleven years, he entered the service of his uncle, Colonel John Berry, who was the oldest fire-brick manufacturer in the United States, having commenced in 1812, and from the beginning, making a brick fully equal to the English brick manufactured at Stowbridge, and on which this country had been dependent up to that time. The manufacture of fire-brick, as well as other articles, had been urged in a circular issued by the General Government, to

which several gentlemen responded. On being tested, Mr. Berry's brick was found to be a superior article, and was known as "Berry's Premium Fire-brick." It has been very extensively used by the Government ever since, and has found its way into every State of the Union, as also to Cuba and South America. The most eminent geologists, and others competent to judge in the matter, have pronounced the Maryland clay superior to any in the world for the manufacture of brick; and it is certain no city can boast of handsomer brick than those of which Baltimore is very largely built. Colonel John Berry, soon after the establishment of his brick works, associated with him his brother, Thomas L., the firm name being John and Thomas L. Berry. For several years George worked as a brick-maker, and became a thoroughly competent manufacturer of the article. He was, at length, transferred to the office, and, at the age of twenty-one, placed in charge of the books. On account of his well-known integrity and knowledge of the business, he was given a one-fourth interest, in 1853, which was increased to one-half, in 1856. Both the senior members of the firm dying in that year, General John Summerfield Berry, son of Colonel John Berry, became possessor of the other half interest, and the business has since been conducted under the name of John S. & George R. Berry. The bricks manufactured by them have taken the first premium for many years at various exhibitions. The unexampled prosperity of the firm is mainly due to the enterprise and energy, coupled with his thorough knowledge of the business, of the subject of our sketch. To firms of like character, Baltimore is indebted for the grand success of her manufacturing interests in the past few years. Mr. Berry, in addition to his successful business career, has held many public positions of honor and responsibility. In 1858, he was elected a member of the State Legislature, from Baltimore. His efficiency as a Director of the Maryland Penitentiary is attested by the fact of his being appointed seven successive times to that position; first, in 1865, by Governor Bradford, and then by each Governor since, except one, the last appointment to expire in May, 1882, which will make fifteen years' service, should he complete the term. In 1865, he was commissioned, by Governor Bradford, one of the Board for the Registration of Voters for the Fifteenth Ward, in which he resided. In 1871, he represented that ward in the first branch of the City Council. In 1876, he was commissioned, by Governor Carroll, as a Delegate to the National Prison Congress, held in New York, in that year. He has also served as a School Commissioner; and, in 1878, was elected, by the City Council, as one of the Directors to represent the city's interest of five million dollars in the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. Mr. Berry's record for business capacity and integrity, is one of which he may be justly proud. He has risen from the humblest walk in life to a position among the distinguished representative men of his city and State. For many years he

has been a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows orders. He is a member of the Mount Vernon Methodist Episcopal Church. He has been twice married; first, to Miss Elenora Koster, in 1843, and, in 1862, to Miss Lucretia B. Osborne.

BERRY, GENERAL JOHN SUMMERFIELD, Manufacturer, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, June 18, 1822. He was the son of Colonel John Berry, well known to the last generation as a patriotic, worthy, and enterprising citizen, whose deeds in defence of Baltimore in the War of 1812 will ever hold an honored place in the historic record. He was a descendant of Benjamin Berry, of England, who had resisted the oppressions of Charles the First, and with Charles Bell, his brother-in-law, one of the men who beheaded that monarch, came to America and settled in a tract of country, then known as the "Forest," in Prince George's County, Maryland. Benjamin Berry married Miss Claggett. Their children were William, Jeremiah, Benjamin, and Richard. William was great grandfather of the subject of this sketch. Jeremiah settled in Cumberland. Benjamin's children were Richard, Sarah, Dorsey, and Ruth. The latter married Captain Samuel Griffith, of the old Maryland Line, who in 1775-6 raised a company of eighty-four men at Baltimoretown, and fought at Brandywine, New Jersey, and Germantown, Pennsylvania, at which place he was ordered to storm a battery, and came out with only sixteen men who had not been wounded; being himself wounded in the right groin. General Berry's maternal great-grandfather quitted England in an early day, and also settled in the "Forest." In immediate response to a circular issued by the United States Government in 1812, calling upon the citizens to devise means for the production at home of articles for which they had been until then mainly dependent upon England, Colonel John Berry, the General's father, established a manufactory of fire-brick, on the corner of Howard and Lee Streets, and succeeded in producing an article in every respect equal to the celebrated Stowbridge (English) brick, and which was in great demand. It at once secured a high reputation for excellence, and has maintained it to the present time. It is extensively used by the Government, and in iron, copper, and gas works in this country, as also in Cuba and South America. The General had the advantages of a liberal education in his youth, partly in Baltimore, and partly at Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania. On leaving college, he entered the dry goods store of B. H. Richardson; but in a year after, in 1845, he became associated with his brother-in-law, Mr. John Hurst, in the wholesale dry goods business, from which he retired after eleven years' successful trade. Soon after Colonel John Berry commenced to manufacture fire-brick he associated his brother, Thomas L., with him in the business, which was successfully conducted by them until 1856, in which year they both died. In



1853, George R. Berry, a cousin of the General, who had from early manhood been in the service of the firm, was taken into partnership. On the decease of the principals, the new firm of John S. & George R. Berry was formed, which has continued with much prosperity until the present time. In 1857, he was elected as a Delegate to the Maryland Legislature, from Baltimore County, and on the assembling of that body was chosen Speaker of the House. At that time party feeling ran high, rendering the position of Speaker a peculiarly arduous one. Up to that period Mr. Berry had never taken a seat in a deliberative body, and was practically ignorant of parliamentary rules. But he applied himself diligently to the study of the duties, and with such effect that no appeal was ever taken from his decisions. In the early days of his speakership, an incident occurred which is scarcely paralleled in parliamentary history. The House was in Committee of the Whole, the Speaker having left the chair, and a highly excited and bitter debate upon certain portions of the Governor's message, which reflected severely upon the party then in power, was in progress. A member was severely denouncing the Governor, when another interrupted him, causing, in an instant, a scene of wild confusion, which the Chairman *pro tem.* was unable to suppress. It was well known that many of the members were armed. The Chairman, himself, becoming greatly excited, declared that he would compel the interrupting member to take his seat; and leaving the chair with the manifest intention of using force if necessary, Speaker Berry promptly occupied it, and in commanding tones called the House to order. Quiet being partially restored, the offending members took their seats, when a member arose, and demanded by what authority the Speaker had resumed the chair, while as yet the Committee of the Whole had not been dissolved in due form. "By the authority of this House, and to preserve the honor and dignity of the State of Maryland, and to bring this disorderly body to order," was the prompt reply. The objector refusing to take his seat, was at once placed under arrest by order of the Speaker. His friends persuaded him to make an apology to the Speaker. The apology having been made, the House called for a public reprimand, upon which he said: "I deserve it." The Speaker instantly said: "The gentleman has pronounced his own reprimand," and ordered his discharge. Thus closed a scene, which, but for the firmness of Speaker Berry, might have occasioned a terrible catastrophe. The Speaker of the House of Representatives at Washington, there regarded as one of the ablest presiding officers in the country, wrote to Mr. Berry complimenting him on the presence of mind and energy he displayed. In 1861, he was elected a member of the Legislature then assembled in extra session, as also to the next regular session in the following year, of which he was again chosen Speaker of the House, over a number of distinguished competitors. In 1862 he was appointed by Governor Bradford, Adju-

tant-General of the State, and at the earliest request of Governor Swann, Governor Bradford's successor, he retained the office. General Berry served the State in that capacity, much to the neglect of his private business, for the space of eight years and three months. During that period he devoted much time to carrying out in all its particulars the law creating the Maryland National Guard. On the acceptance of his resignation by Governor Bowie, the Governor complimented him highly on the efficiency and fidelity which he had displayed during his long service. In 1864 he was elected a member of the Convention to frame a new Constitution for the State; and was the only slaveholder who advocated the insertion of the article abolishing slavery. He has been three times elected Grand Master of the Masonic Order in the State of Maryland. General Berry served as aid to Governor Hicks in 1857, and in 1861 to Governor Bradford. He was a State Commissioner of Spring Grove State Insane Asylum from 1860 to 1866, and President of the Board for four years. He is President of the Board of Managers of the Home of the Friendless, and fills the same position in the Board of Trustees of the Home for the Aged of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is also President of the Emory Grove Camp Meeting Association. From 1863 to 1866 he was one of the Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, appointed by the Board of Public Works to represent the interests of the State. He has been twice married; first, to Miss Alverda M. Waters, daughter of F. G. Waters, of Baltimore; his present wife was Miss Emily H. Berry, daughter of Thomas Berry. He is a member of Summerfield Circuit, Methodist Episcopal Church, Baltimore County, where he has been Recording Steward since 1853.

MALLORY, DWIGHT DAVIDSON, one of the most prominent and successful men in the oyster and canned fruit trade in the United States, was born at Fair Haven, Connecticut, April 10, 1838. He is a son of Willard and Elizabeth (Davidson) Mallory, both of whom were natives of Connecticut, and both of English descent. Mr. Mallory received a common school education in his native town, and in 1854, being then in his sixteenth year, commenced the grocery business on his own account. He continued in that business at Fair Haven, until December, 1856, when he removed to Detroit, Michigan, and entered into the oyster business in that city, receiving large shipments from his father, who was then engaged in the same business at Fair Haven, and who had been in the oyster trade from boyhood. Mr. Mallory continued in business, at Detroit, six years, and in the fall of 1862, removed to Baltimore, where he commenced the oyster and fruit packing business on Aliceanna Street, renting the property adjoining William Taylor's packing house. That place being poorly adapted to his rapidly increasing business, he soon afterwards built the house now occupied



Yours Truly

D. D. Malloy

DE EVOLUCIE
DOOR H. VAN NISSEN

by William L. Ellis & Co., which he sold to that firm in 1865, and finally erected the large buildings now occupied by the firm of D. D. Mallory & Co., on the northeast corner of Wolfe and Lancaster Streets, one of the largest packing houses of the kind in the city of Baltimore. Mr. Mallory has several hundred persons continually in his employ, and during the busy season his employees have shucked over seven thousand five hundred bushels of oysters per day. He is also extensively engaged in the business of fruit packing, and in this line has packed over fifteen hundred bushels of peaches per day. These statements will enable one to form some idea of the extent of his business. The firm of D. D. Mallory & Co. is well known throughout the country; its trade extends to all parts of the United States, and frequently large shipments are made to Europe and other foreign countries. It has branch houses in Detroit, Michigan, Chicago, Illinois, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. Mr. Mallory has frequently been solicited to become a candidate for public office, but has invariably declined, preferring to devote his entire attention to his business. He has always avoided speculative enterprises calculated to interfere with his business success; and as a result of his foresight, prudence and diligence, he is to-day at the head of one of the largest establishments of the kind in the country, with an enviable reputation for business integrity and financial stability. He has been a member of the Free Masons for nineteen years, and is a member of the Knights Templars. He is a member, and one of the trustees, of the Second Presbyterian Church, of Baltimore, and has always been a liberal supporter of various charitable and benevolent enterprises. He was married in the year 1860, at Fair Haven, to Miss Elizabeth C. Spencer, daughter of Lewis Spencer, of Brooklyn, New York.

SMITH, HON. ASA H., Legislator, son of Captain Benjamin B. and Ann (Thompson) Smith, was born in Baltimore, February 26, 1823. His father was a native of New York and his mother of Maryland; the latter is still living at the advanced age of eighty-five. Mr. Smith's father was wounded on board the vessel, *Joseph and Mary*, of which he was master's mate, in the War of 1812, and was afterwards captain of a schooner, which was lost at sea, when Captain Smith perished. On account of his father's death, which occurred while the subject of this sketch was quite young, Mr. Smith was thrown upon his own exertions for support at the age of twelve. His education, therefore, was very limited. He attended one of the first schools organized in Baltimore under the public school system. On leaving school, at the age above mentioned, he served an apprenticeship as paperhanger, manufacturer, and upholsterer, the three branches of the business then being connected. After serving seven years, he entered into that business on his own account, in which he has ever since continued. He

has also been extensively engaged in the building and sale of houses in the city of Baltimore. Having qualified himself as a builder in early life, he has superintended the construction of these buildings. The houses built by him have yielded him a handsome revenue. Although Mr. Smith lost heavily during the civil war, on account of the depreciation of real estate, his creditors did not suffer; for he has never met with a reverse in business which prevented him from paying dollar for dollar. In 1861 Mr. Smith's wall paper manufactory, then in operation, with twenty-one employees at work, was closed, in consequence of the general suspension of business resulting from the war. He has since been engaged in the retail paperhanging business. He was on Pratt Street at the bridge over Jones's Falls, near the place where the first shot was fired, and saw the riot of 1861, amid great danger, but escaped by entering a door on East Pratt Street, the doorframe being cut away within a few inches of his body by bullets from the guns of the Massachusetts regiment. He was at Fortress Monroe and saw the great naval fight between the *Merrimac* and the Union vessel, *Monitor*, by which the United States man-of-war *Congress* was destroyed, the *Cumberland* sunk, and the *Minnesota* disabled. He saw the subsequent fight the following day between the iron-clad *Merrimac* and the *Monitor*, when the *Merrimac* was disabled, and had to put into Norfolk, where she was finally captured by the United States forces. After the engagement, Mr. Smith rendered good service in caring for the dead and wounded. He has been director of the Catonsville and Ellicott City Passenger Railway since 1868. He served seventeen years in the Baltimore Volunteer Fire Department, being a member of the Howard Fire Company, acting as treasurer of the company for five years, and as President for seven years. He was a member of the organization known as "The Baltimore United Fire Department," which consisted of seven representatives from each fire company of Baltimore, the object of the organization being to create a fund for the benefit of disabled firemen. On the creation of the Paid Steam Fire Department, the volunteer companies went out of existence, and this fund was finally appropriated to the Aged Men's Home, which had been a short time before organized. The appropriation was made on condition that the firemen should be provided for. Mr. Smith retired from the fire department on the organization of the paid department, having served without any remuneration whatever. During his seventeen years' service he was a very active and energetic member of the volunteer department. He served at as many as five fires during a single night, and passed through all the exciting and thrilling experiences which characterize the life of a fireman, and has been instrumental on several occasions in saving human life. He is one of the managers, on the part of the city of Baltimore, of the House of Refuge, which has been in existence for over twenty years. He has been a member of the Odd Fellows for several years and has

THE HISTORY OF THE

REIGN OF HENRY THE SECOND

BY JOHN GILBERT FROTHINGHAM

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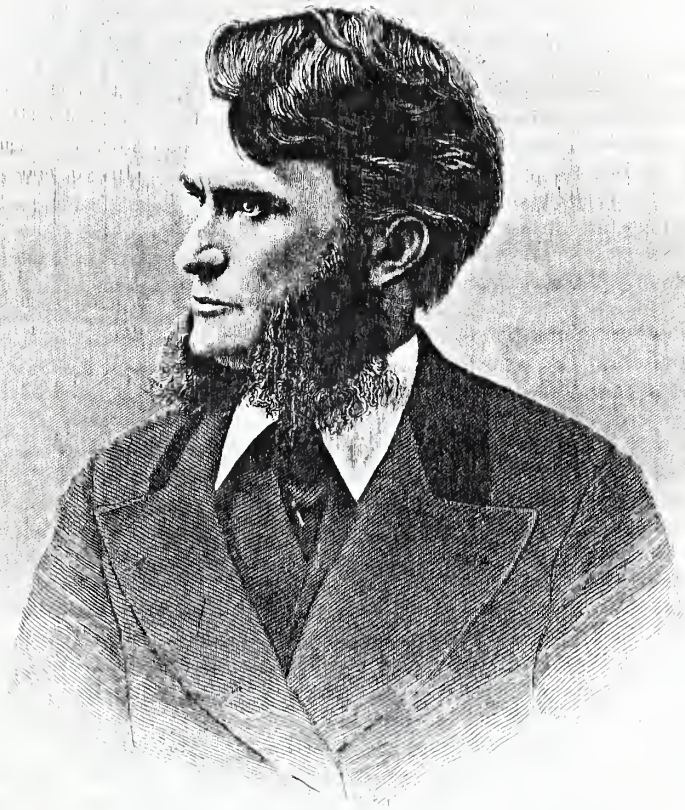
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filled every important office in the subordinate lodges. He is a member of the Democratic party, and was a firm Union man during the late war. He was elected to the Maryland House of Delegates on the Democratic ticket, in 1877, by a majority of 6437, having been nominated without opposition. He took an active part in the canvass, speaking and organizing workmen's associations in opposition to the candidate of the Workingmen's party. He has introduced several bills and been an efficient and reliable member of the House. He has been married four times, and has a large family of children and grandchildren. The maiden name of his present wife is Laura E. Beal, daughter of Alpheus and Jane Beal, of Prince George's County, Maryland. His oldest son served in the Union army, from the beginning to the close of the late war, and died from exposure soon after the capture of Richmond.

RANKIN, REV. JEREMIAH EAMES, D.D., Pastor of the First Congregational Church, Washington, D. C., was born in Thornton, Grafton County, New Hampshire, January 2, 1828. His father, Rev. Andrew Rankin, widely known in that State for his early advocacy of total abstinence, and abundant Christian effort, was of Scotch descent, the family having settled in Littleton, N. H. His mother, Lois Eames, was the daughter of Jeremiah Eames, Esq., of Stewartstown. She was of English descent, and a woman of rare Christian excellence. The early childhood of Dr. Rankin was spent in Salisbury, New Hampshire, South Berwick, Maine, and Concord, New Hampshire. Although exceedingly fond of boyhood sports, he early evinced a great fondness for books, and, at nine years of age, began the study of Latin under Stephen Chase, LL.D., afterward Professor of Mathematics at Dartmouth College. His successive teachers were J. D. Berry, D.D., at South Berwick, Maine, William Cowper Foster, A.M., Concord, New Hampshire, and Lafayette Ranney, M.D., Chester, Vermont. He entered Middlebury College at sixteen; was among the leading scholars of his class, standing sometimes at its head, and graduated with honor from that institution. Two years after graduating, having spent the first year teaching the languages in "The Bartlett Grammar School," New London, Connecticut, and the second, as private teacher in Warren County, Kentucky, he was invited to the tutor's chair in his alma mater. His associates in the faculty were President Labaree, Professors H. Eaton, W. H. Parker, and R. D. C. Robbins. At the termination of one year's tutorship, he delivered the master's oration, and that autumn went to Andover Theological Seminary. At this time he was a regular contributor to several religious papers, and had published articles in *Simmons's National Magazine*, and one article of unusual brilliancy, entitled "Byron and Shakespeare," in the *Par-*

lor Magazine, conducted by Rev. J. T. Headley. During his seminary course he taught one term at Sanbornton Square, New Hampshire, where he was actively engaged in promoting a revival of religion in his school and in the Congregational Church. Upon graduating at Andover, in 1854, he had the first literary honor of the societies and the third honor of his class. His instructors at Andover were Professors Park, Shedd, Phelps, Stowe and Barrows, all of them variously eminent men. Dr. Rankin was invited to remain as resident licentiate, which he declined. The same year he delivered the poem before the associated alumni of his alma mater. He declined a call from the Congregational Church, in East Wilton, N. H., and began his ministerial labors at Potsdam, New York, with the Presbyterian Church; being twice invited to become their pastor. This pastoral call he declined, though, in December, 1854, he was ordained as an evangelist, at Stockholm, New York, by the St. Lawrence Association, at the same time with Fayette Pettibone, under appointment of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions for Turkey. After two years labor in Potsdam, he was called to the First Congregational Church in St. Albans, Vermont, where he was installed as pastor, June 24, 1857. There the largest revival ever known in the history of that church took place under his ministry. After five years' service at St. Albans, he was called to Appleton Street Church, in Lowell, Massachusetts, where his people were very devotedly attached to him and his ministry was very successful. After a pastorate of two years in Lowell, he received two almost simultaneous calls from the First Church in Lynn and the Winthrop Church in Charlestown, now Boston. The latter he accepted, and had for five years a large congregation and a prosperous ministry. During his pastorate in Charlestown he was one of the editors of the *Congregational Review*, being associated with the Rev. Drs. Bodwell, Barrows, Marvin, and Tucker. In 1869 the degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him by his alma mater. In October of the same year he received a unanimous call to the First Congregational Church of Washington, D. C., and was installed there, March 20, 1870, though he began his labors the August previous, the Rev. Dr. R. S. Storrs preaching the installation sermon, and the Rev. Dr. J. P. Thompson preaching the sermon of dedication. Other distinguished ministers from many parts of the country participated in the services. The church at that time had about one hundred and thirty members, one hundred and three, with the previous pastor, having organized a new church the previous May. The division in the church was the result of a serious difference as to the wisdom of receiving colored people to the communion upon an equality with the whites, those who remained as members of Dr. Rankin's church, with General O. O. Howard at their head, maintaining that no distinction should be made on account of race or color. During the nine years of Dr. Rankin's



Yours truly,
J. C. Rankin

ministry the membership of his church has increased to six hundred, the debt of sixty-five thousand dollars has been reduced to twenty-three thousand dollars, an organ worth twelve thousand dollars has been purchased, and the congregation is now (1878) one of the largest and most active in the city. Dr. Rankin's church has been attended by such men as Vice-President Wilson, Speaker Blaine, Senators Buckingham, Washburn, Dawes, Pomeroy, Windom, Representatives Poland, Smith, Frye, Monroe, and indeed by a large part of the New England representatives in Congress. On public days Dr. Rankin sometimes preaches on public topics. Two of his sermons, one on "The Bible, the Security of American Institutions," and the other, "The Divinity of the Ballot," have been largely distributed over the country. For many years he was a special contributor to the *Independent*, the *Congregationalist*, and the *Advance*. He has also published literary articles in *Sabbath at Home*, and Dr. Deems's *Sunday Magazine*, and is at present a frequent contributor to several of these periodicals. He has printed many sermons, especially on public affairs, several translations from Adolph Monod, and one original treatise, published by the American Tract Society. He has just edited a Gospel temperance hymnal, recently published by A. S. Barnes & Co. for the especial use of Francis Murphy, the great temperance advocate, many of the hymns and melodies being original. In 1873 he published in Boston a volume of Scottish poems, entitled, "The Auld Scotch Mither and Other Poems in the Dialect of Burns," which were spoken of in the highest terms of praise by George Macdonald, LL.D., of London, P. Hatley Waddell, LL.D., of Glasgow, Dr. Ray Palmer, and other distinguished men, who expressed their surprise that one born two removes from Scotland should have written with such ease in the Scotch dialect, and caught the true spirit—the naivete and pathos—of the Northern muse. Dr. Rankin, indeed, has given much attention to Scotch literature. A poetical tribute to the poet Burns is embraced in the last edition of Bryant's *Library of Poetry and Song*. This was delivered at a Burns festival in Washington. His style of preaching is simple and direct, with very little ornament, and this of the briefest and most pertinent kind. His funeral oration in the Senate chamber on the death of Vice-President Wilson was pronounced by the Boston *Herald* as one of the most just and complete discourses of the kind ever delivered, and Senator Sumner's private secretary said the comparison drawn between the two statesmen was remarkable for its aptness and accuracy. The work of Dr. Rankin's church in the interests of humanity has been very marked. It stands in the community as in favor of temperance. Its position in favor of human rights has been consistently maintained, and large colored missions have been taught. Dr. Rankin has been hostile to slavery ever since the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. He was invited to become associate pastor of the Circular Church, Charles-

ton, South Carolina, through Professor Shedd and Dr. Blagden, in 1855-6, but declined because "he wanted to be on the Northern side when the split came." He has always acted consistently with this decision. In Potsdam, St. Albans, Lowell, Charlestown, and Washington, his public utterances have always shown his faith in Republican institutions, the preamble of the Declaration, and the Golden Rule. A Washington paper, *The Capital*, Conservative and Democratic, thus speaks of his lecture on Burns: "Rev. Dr. Rankin maintained his high reputation as an elegant writer in his sympathetic and appreciative discourse on the ploughboy poet, Robert Burns. All the phases of Burns's wonderful career, his genius, and 'e'en his failures,' were sketched with grace and with the strong hand of a master. Mr. Rankin is himself a poet, a poet-preacher, with the strongest humanitarian views, and the liveliest interest in the advancement of the whole human race. His lecture on Robert Burns abundantly proved this, had any demonstration been necessary." Of the same lecture Frederick Douglass says: "Dr. Rankin's lecture on Robert Burns was eminently just, keenly discriminating, eloquent and masterly, and altogether the best lecture I ever heard upon this, my favorite poet." Dr. Rankin was married, November 28, 1854, to Mary Howell Birge, daughter of Cyrus Birge, Esq., and Adeline Frink, formerly of Middlebury, Vermont. Their eldest son, E. B. Rankin, M.D., graduated in medicine at Columbia Medical College, District of Columbia, and, for one year, had charge of the Children's Hospital there. He is now practicing medicine, homœopathically, at Winnetka, Illinois. Dr. Rankin's second son, Walter N., died in May, 1877, at the age of nineteen. He was a member of Princeton College, a generous, noble-hearted and gifted boy, who exhibited rare talent as a musical composer, and was skilled with the pencil. The third child, Mary Farnham, recently graduated with first honors at the Mount Vernon Female Seminary, Washington, D. C., and on November 11, 1878, was married to Harvey D. Goulder, a young lawyer of Cleveland, Ohio. The fourth, Andrew Wyman, died an infant, in Lowell, Massachusetts. The fifth and youngest child is Edith Gadcomb, now ten years of age. Dr. Rankin's labors in the pastorate have been unbroken, save by a short annual vacation, usually spent in the woods, on the water, or among the farmers of some quiet region. He has spent several summers with the Friends in Montgomery County. He loves plain country people, and has a native repugnance to all attempts at aristocracy, whether of race, property, or culture. He is a ripe scholar, a fine linguist, well versed in French and German literature, and a man of great versatility of gift, and freshness and vigor of thought. He is a forcible and energetic speaker, with a clear, strong, sympathetic, ringing voice, which always attracts attention. In personal appearance he is of little more than medium stature, with a muscular, closely knit frame, a large head, full brown and deep-set

blue eyes, and a general roundness of face. He wears English side whiskers. His hair is thick and jet black, with very few of the "siller greys," that he has described in one of his Scotch poems. He has always been an energetic, industrious, active, practical man. All his literary work has been incidental to his other work, as he is seldom absent from his pulpit, and is a faithful and industrious pastor.

CALVERT, SIR GEORGE, the first Lord Baltimore, was born in 1582, at Kipling, Yorkshire, England.

He was the son of Leonard Calvert, a respectable farmer, and his wife, Alice (Croyall) Calvert. In 1593, he was matriculated in Trinity College, Oxford, and in 1597, received the degree of Bachelor of Arts. While at college, he was distinguished for scholastic acquirements and literary culture. Upon leaving college, he made an extended tour through Europe; after which, he married, and became the clerk of Sir Robert Cecil, Earl of Salisbury. His employment brought him to the notice of King James I, with whom he became a great favorite. In 1603, he was a member of Parliament, for Bossiney, in Cornwall; and, in 1605, upon the occasion of the visit of the King to Oxford, he was made a Master of Arts. In 1606, he was Prothonotary, in Connaught, Ireland, and was, also, frequently employed abroad on public business, for several years. In 1610, he was made clerk of the Privy Council, and was, in consequence of his familiarity with foreign languages, intrusted with the Italian and Spanish correspondence. In 1613, he was appointed one of the Commissioners to hear grievances, examine and report the condition of affairs in Ireland. In February, 1619, King James appointed him one of the principal Secretaries of State, and the next year granted to him the increased custom on silk, for twenty-one years, and an annual pension of one thousand pounds. He was an accomplished courtier, and became the prime favorite of the whimsical and pedantic monarch, having won his heart by timely assistance in the preparation of a tractate against Vorstius, a professor in the University of Leyden. King James became so reckless in his expenditures, so lavish in grants of monopolies, so tenacious of kingly prerogative and bold in its abuse, and so free in dispensing orders for the release of recusants, that the friends of civil liberty and popular rights became alarmed, and laid the foundation for that political party, opposed to absolute power, which exists in England at the present day. At the election in December, 1620, Sir George Calvert was returned to Parliament, for York. At the very opening of the session, Calvert made himself so conspicuous by his bold advocacy of the claims of the King, that "he was censured for his forwardness." At this period his disposition was restless, aspiring, and ambitious. For the purpose of increasing his wealth and influence he devoted himself to the speculation of coloniza-

tion, then so rife in England. In 1620, he became interested in planting a colony at Ferryland, in Newfoundland, became connected with the Virginia Company, and, on the 5th of July, 1622, applied for membership in the New England Company. On the 30th of March and 7th of April, 1623, he received letters patent for the Province of Avalon, in Newfoundland, and sent thither many colonists, provided with building materials and necessaries. Being then a Protestant and a member of the English Church, the spiritual wants of the colony were not overlooked, and the people of Ferryland were provided with pastors, clergymen of the Church of England. In 1624, he represented Oxford in Parliament, but the obloquy brought upon him by his share in the intrigue to marry the Prince, Charles, to the infanta of Spain, a match hateful to the English people, caused him to seek retirement and repose for his wounded spirit at his country-seat, "Thistlewood." About this time he was created Baron of Baltimore. Archbishop Abbot, a contemporary, speaking of Secretary Calvert, wrote, "A course was taken to rid him of all employments. This made him discontented, and, as the saying is, 'desperatio facit monachum,' so he apparently turned Papist, which he now professeth, this being the third time he hath been to blame that way." Lord Baltimore having declared himself, in 1625, a Roman Catholic, manifested the zeal of a convert. Being still a favorite at court and a pet of the imbecile King, he had no fear of molestation on account of his religion. His colony in Newfoundland had not been a profitable investment, and he determined to visit it. He arrived at Ferryland, July 23, 1627, and was accompanied by two Roman Catholic priests. After a brief visit he returned to England. Again, in the summer of 1628, he visited his distressed colony and inducted another priest into the settlement. The people were deprived of their beloved pastor, and the clergy of the Church of England sent home. In October, the people complained that, contrary to law, mass was publicly celebrated in Newfoundland. Lord Baltimore did not tarry long in his miserable colony, and, on the 19th of August, 1629, wrote to the King, "My house hath been an hospital, all this winter, of 100 persons, fifty sick at a time, myself being one, and nine or ten of them died." He also said, "I am determined to commit this place to fishermen, that are able to encounter storms and hard weather, and to remove myself with some forty persons to your Majesty's domain, Virginia, where, if your Majesty will please grant me a precinct of land, with such privileges as the King, your father, was pleased to grant me here, I shall endeavor to the utmost to deserve it." He landed at Jamestown in October, 1629. The arrival and well-known purpose of the powerful Roman Catholic nobleman produced great consternation in the Protestant colony of Virginia. The report of the breaking up of the English Church at Newfoundland had preceded him. Governor John Pott and his Council, of whom William Claiborne was one, de-

manded to know "what his purpose was, being Governor of another plantation, to abandon that and come thus to Virginia?" He replied, that he came to plant and dwell. "Very willingly, my lord," they answered, "if your lordship will do what we have done and what your duty is to do." Lord Baltimore refused to take the oath of supremacy. The authorities of Virginia then informed him that they could not, under their oaths, permit any one to settle in their colony who would not acknowledge all the prerogatives of the King of England, and firmly invited him to leave in the next ship. Leaving "his lady" in Virginia, he explored the Chesapeake Bay, admired the beauty of its inviting prospects and fertile borders, noted the flourishing settlement on Kent Island, and returned to England to rejoin his children and to sue for a grant of land. He employed himself, in leisure hours, drawing up a charter for his proposed province, and died April 15, 1632, leaving a great reputation for probity, ability, and piety. He married Anne, daughter of George Mynne. She died August 8, 1622, and was the mother of the following children: Cecilius Calvert, the second Lord Baltimore; Leonard Calvert, who was Governor of Maryland from 1634 to June 9, 1647; George Calvert, who settled and died in Virginia; Francis Calvert, Anna Calvert, Henry Calvert, Anna Calvert, who married William Peasley; Dorothy Calvert, Elizabeth Calvert, Grace Calvert, who married Sir Robert Talbot, of Kildare, Ireland; Helen Calvert, and John Calvert.

CALVERT, **CECILIUS**, the second Lord Baltimore, was the eldest son and successor of Sir George Calvert, the first Lord Baltimore. On the 20th of June, 1632, he received from Charles I the charter of Maryland, embracing a region of country, described as a "country hitherto uncultivated, in the parts of America, and partly occupied by savages, having no knowledge of the Divine Being." It is remarkable that this grant from a Protestant King, of a Protestant country, should have been made to a Roman Catholic subject, at a time when proscription for religion's sake was the rule of Christendom. The charter released the colonists from taxation by the Crown, and conferred upon the Lord Proprietary the power to ordain, make, and enact laws, "with the advice, assent, and approbation of the freemen of the same province," and guaranteed to the inhabitants thereof "all privileges, franchises, and liberties of this our Kingdom of England, freely, quietly, and peaceably to have and possess." The charter, while permitting, in its practical operation, the freedom of all persons professing the Christian religion, amply protected the exclusive rights of the English Church, and of those professing its faith. It gave to the Proprietary the right of selecting the clergymen sent to the colony, by the Bishop of London, the diocesan of the

province. This right of advowson and presentation was exercised by the Proprietaries until the Revolution, in 1776. The fourth section of the charter granted this right in the following words: "And, furthermore, the patronages and advowsons of all churches which (with the increasing worship and religion of Christ), within the said region, islands, islets, and limits aforesaid, hereafter shall happen to be built, together with license and faculty of erecting and founding churches, chapels, and places of worship, in convenient and suitable places, within the premises, and causing the same to be dedicated and consecrated according to the ecclesiastical laws of our Kingdom of England." To prevent any misapprehension, the twenty-second section says: "Provided, always, that no interpretation thereof be made, whereby God's holy and true Christian religion, or the allegiance due to us, our heirs and successors, may in any wise suffer, by change, prejudice, or diminution." It will be perceived that, under the charter, Protestantism, the celebration of Divine service, and the practice of "God's holy and true Christian religion," according "to the ecclesiastical laws of the Kingdom of England," was provided for and protected, that was none other than the Church of England. King Charles, however, graciously tolerated the personal religious views of Lord Baltimore, who, like his father, had abandoned the faith of his ancestors and become an adherent of the Church of Rome, and permitted him without molestation, to afford an asylum to his co-religionists in Maryland—so that Maryland came to be gratefully called by their historians the land of the sanctuary. For several years Lord Baltimore, who desired to make his colony a profitable investment, and with that view had encouraged the immigration of Protestants, was much embarrassed by the unreasonable claims and demands of the Jesuits for privileges incompatible with his proprietary prerogatives, the terms of the charter, the laws of England, and the prosperity of the colony. In October, 1642, the Jesuits agreed to the following: "Considering the dependence of the Government of Maryland on the state of England, unto which it must, as near as may be, be conformable, no ecclesiastical person whatever, inhabiting or being within the said province, ought to pretend or respect, nor is Lord Baltimore, or any of his officers, although they be Roman Catholics, obliged in conscience to allow said ecclesiastics, in said province, any more or other privileges, exemptions or immunities for their persons, lands or goods, than is allowed by his Majesty or his officers and magistrates, to like persons in England." "And any magistrate may proceed against the person, goods, etc., of such ecclesiastic for the doing of right and justice to another, or for maintaining his proprietary prerogatives and jurisdictions, just as against any other person residing in said province." "These things to be done, without incurring the censure of bullæ Cœnæ, or committing a sin for so doing." Lord Baltimore appears, at this exciting period in English history, to have kept him-

self in a neutral or obscure position, and devoted all his thoughts and energies towards the development, security, and welfare of Maryland. The mixed population of the colony, a majority of whom being Protestants, and therefore supposed to be friendly to the Parliament, and the uncertain condition of public affairs in England, made his position a difficult one, and demanded his utmost prudence, in order to preserve his charter. In February, 1645, Captain Richard Ingle and William Claiborne headed an insurrection of the inhabitants and drove Governor Leonard Calvert out of Maryland. Assisted by Sir William Berkeley, with a competent force, Governor Calvert returned to Maryland in 1646. The colony of Maryland emerged from Ingle's rebellion in a very depressed condition. The General Assembly of 1648, in a letter to Lord Baltimore, said, "Most of your lordship's friends here were despoiled of their whole estate, and sent away as banished persons out of the province. Those few that remain were plundered." Yielding to the necessities of the times, he appointed on the 6th of August, 1648, William Stone, "a zealous Protestant, and generally known to have been always zealously affected to the Parliament," to be Governor of Maryland, with the understanding that Stone would bring into the province five hundred colonists. The settlers introduced by Stone were all Protestants of a superior class. The old and distinguished families of Maryland, with few exceptions, trace their ancestry from the period of Stone's administration, which was peculiarly favorable for the immigration of men of quality and culture. Lord Baltimore required of Governor Stone a new oath, which contained, for the first time, the following clause, inserted for the special protection of the minority: "And do further swear that I will not by myself, nor any person, directly or indirectly, trouble, molest or discountenance, any person whatsoever, in the said province, professing to believe in Jesus Christ, and in particular no Roman Catholick, for, or in respect of his or her religion," etc. On the 21st of April, 1649, the members of the General Assembly, in a letter, signed by all the members present, speaking of the last Assembly convened by Governor Calvert, said it, "two or three only excepted, consisted of that rebelled party," who were "professed enemies" of his lordship. About this time, 1648-1649, the non-Conformists, Protestants, and Independents were ferreted out of Virginia and sought an asylum in Maryland. Hammond, a friend of Lord Baltimore, wrote, in 1656, that "an Assembly was called throughout the whole country, after their coming over, consisting as well of themselves, as the rest, and because there were some few Papists that first inhabited these themselves, and others being of different judgments, an act was passed that all professing in Jesus Christ should have equal justice." The act, entitled "An Act Concerning Religion," was passed by a Protestant majority of the Legislature, April 21, 1649, and confirmed by Lord Baltimore, August 26, 1650. It was hoped that this act would give peace to the

colony, but at the next Assembly, in 1650, the four Roman Catholic members, John Medley, of Newtown, George Mannors, of St. Michael's, Philip Land, of St. Mary's, and Thomas Mathews, of St. Inigo's, objected to its principles. Mathews went so far as to say that he could not take the oath of toleration, "as he wished to be guided, in matters of conscience, by spiritual counsel." He was censured and expelled, and Cuthbert Fenwick was seated in his place. Governor Stone maintained, with consummate zeal and ability, the rights of his lordship, with varying fortune, until the 22d day of July, 1654, when the Government of Maryland fell into the hands of the Puritan Commissioners, William Fuller, Richard Preston, William Durand, Edward Lloyd, Captain John Smith, Leonard Strong, John Lawson, John Hatch, Richard Wells, and Richard Ewen. On the 24th of March, 1658, the Government of Maryland was surrendered to Lord Baltimore, and Josias Fendall became Governor. Fendall betrayed his trust and, on the 24th of June, 1660, Philip Calvert was appointed Governor. At this period the population of Maryland was twelve thousand. In 1661, Hon. Charles Calvert, son of the Proprietary, became Governor, and the colony commenced a career of unexampled prosperity. In less than fifteen years its population numbered twenty thousand, of whom, according to Lord Baltimore's statement before the Court of Privy Council, "three-fourths were Presbyterians, Independents, and Quakers." Cecilius Calvert, Lord Baltimore, married Anna, the beautiful daughter of Earl Arundel, who died in 1649, aged thirty-four years. He died 30th of November, 1675, and was succeeded by his son, Charles Calvert, the third Lord Baltimore.

CALVERT, CHARLES, the third Lord Baltimore, son of Cecilius Calvert, the second Lord Baltimore, came to Maryland with a commission, as one of the Council of State, bearing date the 7th of November, 1656, became the Governor of the Province in 1661, and filled that position until he succeeded to the title on the 30th of November, 1675. He married Mrs. Jane Sewall, the widow of Hon. Henry Sewall, of Mattapan, on the Patuxent, in Maryland. On the 15th of May, 1676, he convened the Legislature, and, with its assistance, repealed many obnoxious laws, revived and confirmed those necessary for the prosperity of the province, and made many wise enactments. After a thorough and much-needed reformation of the statutory laws, he visited England, leaving Thomas Noteley, Esq., his Deputy Governor, and remained there until 1680. In 1682 an act was passed, entitled "An Act for Advancement of Trade," which established many towns, ports, and places of trade throughout the province. Supplemental acts were enacted in 1684, 1686, and afterwards; but very few of these marts of commerce have left visible relics of their existence or

locality. For four years the Proprietary continued his residence in Maryland, and was much respected by the inhabitants. King Charles II becoming inimical, he deemed it necessary, in 1681, to return to England to protect his charter, and appointed a council of nine deputies, of whom William Joseph was President, to direct the affairs of the province, under the nominal governorship of his son, Benedict Leonard Calvert, then an infant. He found King James II upon the throne, whose open hostility was less dangerous to him than the discontent and revolutionary ideas of the people of England. Before the King could consummate the forfeiture of Baltimore's charter, he was a fugitive from the throne, deposed and driven out of England by his long-suffering and indignant subjects. Upon the accession of the good King William and Mary, Lord Baltimore sent instructions to Maryland for the instant proclamation of the change of government. These instructions did not reach their destination. The timorous Council of Deputies became dazed with alarm, and knew not what to do in the emergency. In the meanwhile, the colonists, fully sympathizing with the uprising in England, and suspecting hostility to the Protestant religion and treason to the crown, boldly took matters into their own hands, and in April, 1689, formed "An association in arms for the defence of the Protestant religion, and for asserting the rights of King William and Queen Mary to the Province of Maryland and all the English dominions." On the 23d of August, 1689, the Convention of the People of Maryland requested the King to take the government of the province into his own royal hands. The convention administered public affairs until it was dissolved by Sir Lionel Copley, in 1691, the first royal Governor, who convened the General Assembly on the 10th of May, 1692. The first act of the Legislature was "An Act of Recognition" of William and Mary as the King and Queen of England, and the dominions thereunto belonging. The next, Chapter II, was "An Act for the Service of Almighty God, and the Establishment of the Protestant Religion in this Province," which declared "that the Church of England, within this province, shall have and enjoy all her rights, liberties, and franchises," and made it the religion of Maryland, in fulfilment of the provisions of the charter, granted by Charles I to Cecilius Calvert. After the death of Sir Lionel Copley, Sir Edmond Andros was Governor, in 1693, and was succeeded, in 1693, by Harris Nicholson. It is pleasant to record that the first act of the Legislature convened by him, on the 21st of September, 1694, was "An Act for the Encouragement of Learning and Advancement of the Natives of this Province." This was the beginning of a bright era in the history of Maryland. During the remainder of Lord Baltimore's life, the following royal officials administered the affairs of the province: Nathaniel Blackiston, Governor, from 1699 to 1703; Thomas Tenels, President, from 1703 to 1704; John Seymour, Governor, from 1704 to 1709; Edward Lloyd,

President, from 1709 to 1714; and John Hart, Governor, from 1714 to 30th May, 1715, and from that date, as Proprietary Governor until 1720. Lord Baltimore died 20th of February, 1714, aged eighty four years, and was succeeded by his son, Benedict Leonard Calvert, the fourth Lord Baltimore.

CALVERT, BENEDICT LEONARD, the fourth Lord Baltimore, the son and successor of Charles Calvert, the third Lord Baltimore, married January 2, 1698, Lady Charlotte Fitzroy, daughter of the Earl of Litchfield, and had four sons and two daughters: Charles, his successor; Benedict Leonard, member of Parliament for Harwick, in Essex, and Governor of Maryland from 1727 to 1732, who died at sea, in 1732; Edward Henry, Commissary General of Maryland, in 1728, and President of the Council of Maryland; Cecil, who died in 1765; Charlotte, who married Thomas Brerewood, Esq.; and Jane. He returned to the religion of his ancient ancestors, and, on 13th of January, 1713, publicly declared his faith as a Protestant, and died April 16, 1715, having held the title of Lord Baltimore one year, three weeks and four days. He left his son, Charles Calvert, to succeed as the fifth Lord Baltimore.

CALVERT, CHARLES, the fifth Lord Baltimore, son and successor of Benedict Leonard Calvert, fourth Lord Baltimore, was born 29th of September, 1699, and educated in the faith of the Church of England. He was appointed January 27, 1731, a gentleman of the bed-chamber to Frederick, Prince of Wales, and on the 10th of December, of the same year, was chosen a Fellow of the Royal Society. In 1732 he visited Maryland and administered the affairs of the province with ability. Upon his return to England, in 1734, he was elected a member of Parliament from St. Germain, in Cornwall, and from 1741 to 1747 he represented the County of Surrey. The author of the *Founders of Maryland*, says that he "was a man of culture, pleasing address, and elegant person." The charter of Maryland was restored to him in 1715 by George I. On the 30th of May, 1715, he commissioned John Hart, Governor of Maryland, and administered very successfully during his life the affairs of the colony, through the agency of the following successors of Governor Hart: Charles Calvert, from 1720 to 1727; Benedict Leonard Calvert, from 1727 to 1732; Samuel Ogle, in 1732; his lordship in person, from 1732 to 1735; Samuel Ogle, from 1735 to 1742; Thomas Bladen, from 1742 to 1747; and Samuel Ogle, from 1747 to 23d April, 1751. He married, July 20, 1730, Mary, daugh-

ter of Sir Theodore Jansen, and had three children, viz.: Frederick, his successor; Louisa, who married John Brown- ing, Esq., and died at Horton Lodge, in 1821, aged eighty-eight years; and Jane, who married Robert Eden, the last Proprietary Governor of Maryland, from 1769 to May 24, 1771. His wife lived until 1769. He died April 23, 1751, and was succeeded by his son, Frederick Calvert, the sixth and last Lord Baltimore.

CALVERT, FREDERICK, the sixth and last Lord Baltimore, was born in 1731. He was the eldest son of Charles Calvert, fifth Lord Baltimore. He administered the affairs of Maryland through the agency of Samuel Ogle, Governor from April 23, 1751, to 1752, Benjamin Tasker, President, 1752 to 1753, Horatio Sharpe, from 1753 to 1769, and Robert Eden, from 1769 to his death, in July, 1771. He married Lady Diana Egerton, youngest daughter of Scroope, Duke of Bridgewater, who died in 1758, leaving no children.

BAKER, CHARLES JOSEPH, head of the house of Baker Brothers & Company, was born in Baltimore, May 28, 1821. His parents were William and Jane Baker. His paternal grandfather, the head of the drygoods importing house of William Baker & Sons, once well known in Baltimore, went to that city to make his own way in the world at the early age of twelve years. He had been left an orphan by the massacre of his parents, and all the other members of the family, by the Indians, not far from the present town of Reading, Pa., about the year 1750. The maternal grandfather was Richard Jones, who came to America from Wales, in 1781, leaving his family behind until he should provide a home and send for them to join him. He settled at Fell's Point, in Baltimore, and commenced business as a manufacturer and dealer in paints and oils. About twelve years after his arrival in this country, he bought and improved the beautiful site to which he gave the name of "Friendsburg," where the subject of this sketch was born, and where his parents resided until their death. Mr. Jones, while yet a young man, and before coming to America, became a member of the Wesleyan Methodist Society, under the preaching of Mr. John Wesley, its founder, whose personal acquaintance he enjoyed. Mr. Baker received his early education at home, and at the Franklin Academy, in Reisterstown, Baltimore County. Afterwards, he attended St. Mary's College, in Baltimore, for a short time, and, in 1835, entered the grammar school of Dickinson College, Pennsylvania. In 1837, he was admitted freshman in the

college proper, and graduated in 1841, under the Presidency of the Rev. J. P. Durbin, D.D. In 1836, while in attendance at the grammar school, he united with the Methodist Episcopal Church, in Carlisle, the seat of the college. After completing his college course, he entered his father's counting-room, who was then engaged in the manufacture of window-glass, at the foot of Federal Hill, Baltimore. In 1842, he started in business with his brother, H. J. Baker, on their own account, in the paint, oil, and glass trade, in North Liberty Street. Soon after they became proprietors of the Baltimore Window Glass and Bottle and Vial Glass Works, previously carried on by Shaum & Reitz. In 1843, they removed to South Charles Street, and in 1848, purchased the two warehouses, Nos. 32 and 34 South Charles Street, and changed the style of the firm to Baker & Brother. In July, 1850, their warehouses, with seventy-five thousand dollars' worth of stock, were destroyed by fire. They immediately commenced the work of rebuilding, and, in the course of the next year, the present five-story warehouses on the same site were finished. In the year of the fire, they organized the firm of H. J. Baker & Brother, in New York, for the purpose of conducting the same business there, and for the importation of French glass and chemicals. In 1851, the Baltimore firm was changed to Baker Brothers & Company, upon the admission of J. Rogers, Jr., as a partner, and so continued until 1865, when Charles J. Baker purchased the entire interest of his partners, and admitted his two sons, William Baker, Jr., and Charles E. Baker, retaining the old style of Baker Brothers & Company. In 1859, Mr. Baker was elected a director in the Franklin Bank, and in 1867 was chosen its President. In 1860, he was elected a director in the Canton Company, and in 1870, was elected President. He is also interested in several enterprises of associated capital and skill. It was through his energetic efforts, as President of the Canton Company, the Union Railroad was constructed. In 1859-60, he took an active part in the Municipal Reform movement of that year. He was elected by a large majority to the second branch of the City Council, on the same ticket with George William Brown for Mayor. Although the youngest member, Mr. Baker was made President, which position he continued to fill during the memorable days of April, 1861, and the period which followed—acting as Mayor of the city, *ex officio*, from September, 1861, to January, 1862, while Mayor Brown was a prisoner in Forts Lafayette and Warren. Mr. Baker's interest in religious matters has never abated since, in his college days, he identified himself with the Church. He has been always actively associated with prominent men in the Methodist Episcopal Church, in the work of church extension in Baltimore. He also took a very lively interest in the cause of missions, especially the German mission, under Dr. Jacoby, in Bremen, Frankfurt, and elsewhere in Germany. In 1860, owing to the dissensions which disturbed the peace of the M. E.





Charles F. Baker

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Church in Baltimore, he severed his connection with that body, and assisted in organizing the Chatsworth Independent Methodist Church, and in building the house of worship for that society, and, in 1867, he aided in building the Bethany Independent Methodist Church at Franklin Square, of which he and his family are members. Energy and probity in business, a high sense of duty in all the relations of life, a liberal heart and hand in the support of all undertakings which commend themselves to his sympathy and judgment, have made Mr. Baker widely respected, trusted, and esteemed, not only in Baltimore, but wherever he is known. In 1842, he married Miss Elizabeth Bosserman, daughter of Ephraim Bosserman, a merchant of Carlisle, Pennsylvania.

BREWER, JOHN, one of the Puritan settlers of Maryland, was born in the South of Wales, at the beginning of the seventeenth century. Early in life he emigrated to Massachusetts, and in 1645 settled in Virginia, with others who had gone to that province, upon the solicitation of Mr. William Ducand. We learn from the "Historical Notices of St. Anne's Parish, in Anne Arundel County," by Rev. Ethan Allen, that the first Puritans appeared in Virginia about 1641; that to prevent their coming, "severe laws" had been made against them, in 1639, under the administration of Sir William Berkeley. These measures, however, failed to accomplish their object, and some years later over one hundred were found to be in the colony, of which number was John Brewer. The Governor at length putting the laws which had been made into rigid execution, they "at once," in 1649, in the language of their own historian, "removed themselves, their families, and estates, into the Province of Maryland, being thereunto invited by Captain William Stone, then Governor for Lord Baltimore, with the promise of liberty in religion, and the privileges of English subjects." John Brewer was one of that company. They settled in part on the site of the present city of Annapolis, naming the town Providence. Mr. Brewer took up his residence on South River, on a tract of land which was soon called Brewerton, and which he patented ten years after, in 1659; also, in 1664, another property called Larkington. Brewerton is still in the possession of the family. Very near it, in former times, was a place called Londontown. John Brewer was one of the county justices commissioned by Leonard Calvert. He married Sarah, daughter of Henry Ridgely, and at his death, April 5, 1690, left three children, John, Eke, and Joseph. He was one of the few wealthy men of that period who adhered to the law of primogeniture, and left a large landed estate in entail, which finally falling to Joseph Brewer, the fifth in

descent, he had the same dissolved only a few years ago. The descendants of John Brewer now number over one thousand; many of them settled in the West, the larger number in Indiana. The generations in succession were John, son of the emigrant; John, his son, whose daughter, Rachel, became the wife of Charles Wilson Peale, the distinguished painter, and the mother of the late Rembrandt Peale, of Philadelphia, also an eminent artist; William, son of the third John; Joseph, his son, and Nicholas, the father of Judge Brewer.

BREWER, HONORABLE NICHOLAS, a distinguished lawyer, was the son of Joseph Brewer, and was born in Annapolis, in the year 1770. He married Miss Fanny Davis, by whom he had one son, Nicholas, and one daughter, Mrs. Richard Ridgely. He was a leading equity lawyer of his time, and represented the city of Annapolis in the Legislature for many years. He was several times a member of the Executive Council, an elector, Judge of the Orphans' Court, and for many years Registrar of the Court of Chancery.

BREWER, HONORABLE NICHOLAS, Judge of the Second Judicial Circuit, was born in Annapolis, Maryland, November 23, 1795. After passing through the regular course at St. John's College, Annapolis, he studied law with Arthur Shoff, Esq., a distinguished member of the bar, and was admitted to practice as an attorney as soon as he came of age. He was married, in 1827, to Catharine Musser Medairy, a lineal descendant of one John Bauer, who at the time of the occupation of Alsace by Louis XIV, in 1682, was a large landholder, residing near the city of Strasburg. Shortly after the peace of Ryswick, Bauer, who was a man of violent and uncompromising temper, gave offence to the new *régime* by his freedom of speech, and rather than make the necessary apologies and submission, and take the oath of fealty to the new monarch, secretly withdrew from the country with his family, and took refuge in the island of Madeira. From this island, about the middle of the eighteenth century, two of his sons came to America, assuming the name of Madeira or Medairy, and took up their abode near York, in Pennsylvania. Jacob Medairy, a grandson of John Bauer, and the father of Mrs. Brewer, settled in Baltimore, Maryland, toward the close of the last century, and she was born in that city in the year 1807. Judge Brewer had ten children, of whom seven are now living (1878). He died October 16, 1864, at Annapo-



lis, in the sixty-ninth year of his age, after a protracted illness, which he bore with Christian fortitude. An obituary notice appeared in one of the Annapolis journals from the pen of the late Honorable Reverdy Johnson, a classmate in college of Judge Brewer, from which the following extract is taken: "As a lawyer, his success, if not rapid, was sure; and when, on the 18th of October, 1837, he accepted the appointment of Associate Judge of the Third Judicial District of Maryland, it was at the cost of relinquishing a large and lucrative practice. When the judicial system was remodelled in 1851, he was, without opposition, elected sole Judge of the Second Judicial Circuit for the term of ten years, at the expiration of which he was again re-elected, and had served but three years of the new term at the time of his death. At the bar, Judge Brewer was noted for his skill and accuracy as a special pleader, and for the thorough preparation of his cases for trial. It was frequently remarked by his contemporaries, that during a practice of many years, they had never seen him taken by surprise at the trial table. As an equity pleader, it was conceded by his professional brethren that he had few superiors. As a judge, no man could have possessed more entirely the confidence of those who resorted to the courts in which he presided. While no man having the right, felt he had ought to fear from the stern integrity of the man, to evildoers he was verily a terror. At *nisi prius*, his rulings were prompt, clear, and positive. But it was in equity that his ability as a judge was most conspicuous, and to the force and authority of his orders and decrees in equity the Maryland Reports bear ample testimony. His usefulness was not, however, limited to his profession, or to the faithful performance of official duties. A friend of agriculture in all its branches, especially as a fruit-grower and horticulturist, his influence has been felt far and wide in the portion of the State where he resided. Warm and constant in his attachments, of a kind and considerate disposition, he was at the same time firm and decided in his opinions, and fearless in their expression, and intrepid almost to rashness in the performance of what he considered a duty. This latter characteristic contributed much to keep alive that influence in the community which he so often wielded for its benefit and advantage. There are some still living, in Annapolis, who remember how, when a lad, he was influential in defeating a disgraceful attempt, during the war of 1812, to surrender his native city to a British Admiral. Many will remember how, during the session of the slaveholders' convention in that city in 1838, he rescued from the hands of an excited populace, one Charles Torrey, charged with being an 'abolitionist emissary,' and at great personal risk conducted him to a place of safety; and again, his spiking the loaded cannon on the occasion of the memorable (to Annapolitans) riot of July 4, 1847. And who of his fellow-citizens can fail to recall with gratitude his successful efforts at the breaking out of the rebellion, in counteracting and defeating the attempt of a few

deluded notables to re-enact at Annapolis the scenes which Baltimore had witnessed on the 19th of April, 1861, at so great an expense of her fair fame and prosperity. Though entering upon the Christian life in the winter of his days, he was no laggard in the new path. The same earnest endeavor that had marked every previous step in life was in this pre-eminent, and his latest whisper told of his trust in a crucified Redeemer."

LINDSAY, GEORGE W., Judge of the Orphans' Court, was born, May 10, 1826, in Baltimore, Maryland. His parents, William and Elizabeth (Griffith) Lindsay, were natives of Fintauth, Ireland. His father emigrated to America in 1825. Arriving at Baltimore the same year, he entered into the grocery business. He died in 1849, in the fifty-second year of his age. The subject of this sketch attended school from his eighth until his fifteenth year. Having a desire to learn the printing business, he entered into an apprenticeship, in his sixteenth year, with Mr. John Murphy, the well-known publisher of Baltimore, with whom he served for five years. He continued in the business for five years after the expiration of his apprenticeship. In 1857, owing to ill health, he gave up the printing business, and established a real estate and collection agency. For some time he had many discouragements to contend against, but by industry, energy, and indomitable perseverance, succeeded in building up one of the most successful agencies in the country. The firm of George W. Lindsay & Son has attained wide reputation. Its business extends over the United States and part of Europe. For fifteen years, Judge Lindsay was an active fireman. He has always been deeply interested in the Steam Fire Department of Baltimore. In the year 1871, he was elected Judge of the Orphans' Court of Baltimore, which position he filled for four years. He was elected for another term in 1875. He has been a Director of the Merchants' and Traders' Banking Association of Baltimore, and President of the People's Mutual Land Company. For thirty years he has been an active member of the Secret Benevolent Association. In 1848, he became connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; in 1849, with the Improved Order of Red Men; in 1863, with the Masonic Fraternity; and in 1869, with the Knights of Pythias. In 1875, he was elected Chief Officer of the Red Men in the United States; and in the Knights of Pythias, he has held the second office in the Supreme Lodge of the World. He has filled other important positions in these various orders, and his name is familiar to the members of these fraternities in all parts of the country where these organizations exist. Judge Lindsay's parents were members of the Episcopal Church, and he has continued in the same





Mrs A Boyd

faith. He was christened in St. Paul's Church, Baltimore; was a member of its Sunday-school; and was one of its communicants until the erection of Mt. Calvary Church. He finally became a member of Ascension Church, at Lafayette Square, Baltimore; as a vestryman of which he has served for several years. His political views are Democratic, and he has always worked for the advancement of that party. On the 10th of January, 1847, he married Elizabeth Aull, of Baltimore. He has six children, three sons and three daughters. His unbiassed and equitable decisions, courtesy, generosity, and unflinching advocacy of truth and justice, have given Judge Lindsay a high place in the esteem of the best class of his fellow-citizens.

HAGNER, HON. ALEXANDER BURTON, Lawyer, was born in the city of Washington, D. C., July 13, 1826. He was the youngest but one in a family of ten children. His parents were Peter and Frances (Randall) Hagner. He was sent to the best schools in Washington and Georgetown, and in 1843, to Princeton College, from which he graduated in June, 1845. He then read law in Annapolis, Maryland, with his uncle, Hon. Alexander Randall, with whom, in 1854, he entered into partnership. This partnership continued until 1876, when Mr. Randall withdrew, and the firm of Randall & Hagner was continued with the son of his former partner, J. Wirt Randall, as a member. Since his admission to the bar Mr. Hagner has been actively engaged in the duties of his profession, in the Court of Appeals, Circuit Courts of Anne Arundel, Calvert, and other counties, in the courts of Baltimore city, and before committees of the Legislature. He has been engaged in numerous important cases involving novel and interesting questions, among which were the mandamus cases of Marshall against Harwood, respecting the title of the office of State Librarian; of Magruder against Swann, and Gwinn against Groome, involving the question of the right of a State court to issue a mandamus against the Governor; the Adjutant-General's case of McBlair against Bond; and the injunction cases of Gilbert against Arnold, and Hunt against Townshend, which determined the questions of property in Maryland between the Methodist Episcopal Church South and the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Hagner has been engaged for the defence in the Circuit Court of Anne Arundel County in several conspicuous criminal cases, among which were those against Mrs. Wharton for the poisoning of Gen. Ketchum and Mr. Van Ness. Under the Constitution of Maryland of 1864, he acted as special judge in Prince George's County, in a large number of cases where the county judge was disqualified to act. He was Judge Advocate of the Naval

Court of Inquiry, of which Commodore Morris was President, called in 1850, to investigate the conduct of Commander Hunter in the capture of the Alvarado; and of the Naval General Court-Martial which was in session in San Francisco, from February to June, 1876, for the trial of Pay Inspector Spalding. Mr. Hagner was the attorney of the Farmers' National Bank of Annapolis, of which he has been a director for several years. In politics, he belonged to the Whig party, and as such was elected to the Legislature in 1854, and during the session served as Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means. In 1857, he was an Independent Union Candidate for Congress, but was defeated, and in 1874, was again a candidate indorsed by the Republican Convention of the district, with the same result. He served, in 1860, as a Bell and Everett Elector for Maryland. On the 20th of January, 1879, he was appointed one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, to succeed Judge Olin. He married, in 1854, Louisa, daughter of Randolph Harrison, of Virginia.

BOYD, WILLIAM A., Merchant and Manufacturer, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, February 25, 1810. His father, Alexander Boyd, was born in Bangor, Maine, and his mother, whose maiden name was Mary Ann Bowen, was born in Baltimore. Mr. Boyd began life in humble circumstances. In boyhood he cultivated studious habits, and was exceedingly industrious. After having served a brief term as an apprentice in the manufacturing of cigars and tobacco, he commenced as master-workman in that vocation, and by industry, integrity, and frugality was enabled to occupy a commanding and lucrative position among those engaged in that branch of industry. In the year 1830 he married Harriet Rust, the second daughter of Samuel and Martha Rust, of Baltimore. Six children were the fruits of that union. In 1835, he commenced the wholesale tobacco commission business, with Thomas Chappell, under the firm name of Boyd & Chappell, on South Street, Baltimore, the site now occupied by the Safe Deposit Company. In 1837, the firm removed its place of business to Pratt Street, west of Calvert, where it did an extensive export trade with St. Thomas, Demerara, Jamaica, and the West India ports generally. His partner, Mr. Chappell, died in the year 1846, and Mr. Boyd continued the business alone. He subsequently associated with him his half-brother, Mr. B. F. Gees, and in 1857 removed to New York city, where he opened a branch of the Baltimore house, which proved very successful. In order to regain his health, which had been impaired on account of close application to business, he abandoned the branch house in New York in 1862. The Baltimore house, however, continued a successful ca-

reer through his son, William A. Boyd, Jr., and B. F. Gees, before referred to, until 1868, when Mr. Gees died. In 1870 Mr. Boyd, Jr., associated with him in business Thomas W. Cromer. Mr. Cromer withdrew from the firm in 1877. During the period embraced in the changes mentioned, Mr. Boyd, Senior, retained an interest in the Baltimore house, and it was only a short time before his death that he disposed of his interest therein to his son William, who still carries on the business at No. 33 South Street, where it has been prosecuted with uninterrupted success for the last quarter of a century. Many interesting incidents illustrating the integrity, sagacity, and business tact of Mr. Boyd are related by those who knew him intimately. Commencing at the foot of the ladder, he early acquired a competency and rose steadily to the possession of abundant wealth. His time was not exclusively devoted to his business. He was in every sense a true and public-spirited citizen. He was one of the Board of Managers of the Maryland Institute for the Promotion of the Mechanic Arts in the early history of that institution. He was a Commissioner of Public Schools from 1850 to 1855. For several years he was a member of the Board of Directors of the Maryland Penitentiary, and also of the Board of Trustees of Baltimore City and County Almshouse. In the discharge of the various duties of these positions he brought to bear the powers of a vigorous mind and a ripened experience. He was a ready, logical debater, and having stored his mind with knowledge from the best authors, was an instructive and interesting social companion. He was ardent and sincere in his friendships, charitable in the dispensation of his bounties, and prominently active in whatever he conceived to be to the interest of his native city and her institutions. These qualities won for him the esteem and confidence of the community. Among his warm personal friends were citizens of influence and character, whose names, like his, are connected with the growth and progress of Baltimore. In summing up his character, the Hon. Joshua Vansant, who knew him intimately for forty-two years, in a letter addressed to his son, since the death of Mr. Boyd, thus speaks of him: "In business pursuits, your father was industrious, methodical, prudent, and stamped all his transactions in such connection with the seal of his integrity. These characteristics constituted the rock or basis on which he reared the structure of his success in life. The prominent features in his character were sterling honesty, inflexible will, a thorough hate of wrong, and contempt for all things ignoble. In calling up the incidents of his long life, there is no act in that connection that can cause his children to blush at the mention of his name. On the contrary, he has left to them, and to the widow of his heart, the heritage of a name to them more valuable than all the treasures the earth holds in her bosom." He died, September 21, 1875, in the inspired hope of the Christian faith, in which he lived.

GEDDES, JAMES W., was born January 10, 1824, at Baltimore, Maryland. Among his paternal ancestors have been men both of military and literary distinction; one was a general under the Duke of Wellington, in the war with Spain; in 1746, one was a major in the army of the Pretender, Prince Charlie. On this account, leaving Scotland, he emigrated to America and settled on the Eastern Shore of Maryland; another was a celebrated writer and a bishop of the Catholic Church in England. His father, James Geddes, a native of Aberdeen, Scotland, induced by love of American institutions and the hope of bettering his fortune, came to Baltimore in 1816, and for a time worked at his trade as a copper-smith. After a few years he set up business, which he carried on successfully until the time of his death, in 1837. His ancestors on his mother's side, of the historic name of Holmes, came over from England in the Reign of Queen Anne and settled in Virginia. His mother's father, Samuel Robinson, was an old and honored merchant of Baltimore. He had a store on Calvert Street in 1800. James W. Geddes attended the Baltimore city schools until he was fourteen years of age, when he entered for a few months the drygoods store of his uncle, Samuel Robinson, of Washington, D. C. On his return home he became apprentice for six consecutive years to several different parties in the ship plumbing and sheet-metal business. Having worked at his trade as a journeyman for about five years, in 1852 he began the roofing and sheet-iron business on his own account. Like many others, he began without capital. Grappling successfully with this difficulty, he was able after a few years to build up a good business. He was the first to introduce into Baltimore the ornamental galvanized-iron cornice. He has been the originator of several patents, among which is the highly approved galvanized-iron ventilating skylight. His factory is at 67 and 69 North Street, and his business, which is now chiefly confined to the roofing and galvanized-iron ornamental work, though not so large as in some years past, he still carries on successfully. In the past, for a number of years in succession, he employed on an average about forty hands. He has been a member of the Christian Church for about twenty-five years. In 1850, he married Sarah Ann, daughter of John Hulse, of Baltimore, and originally of England. He has six children living, three sons and three daughters. Mr. Geddes is held in high esteem in the community for his persevering industry, integrity, probity, and Christian deportment.

BANKS, DANIEL BOWER, late President of the Union Manufacturing Company of Maryland at Ellicott City, was the son of Andrew and Catharine (Bower) Banks. His mother was the granddaughter of Sir John Bauer, Burgomaster of Strasburg, Germany, who left on the occupation of that city by the French.

He came to this country, and located near Reistertown, Baltimore County, where, in 1774, he patented large tracts of land. Mr. Banks lost his father when quite a child and was obliged to labor when a mere boy for his own support and that of his mother, whom he loved with tenderest devotion; he had also to obtain his own education in such ways as he could, but in after-life was found well qualified for the positions he was called to occupy; indeed few with everything to facilitate their course in life ever succeed so well. He was pre-eminently a self-made man, and made his own way to fortune and honor, unaided save by the blessing promised to all faithful and earnest endeavors. Even as a boy he was energetic, self-reliant and faithful, but these qualities were enhanced by the modesty, almost diffidence of his disposition, which seemed only the sooner to find him a place in the affections and respect of those who met him. His earlier years were spent in the dry-goods business, in which he was very successful. He retired from it in 1846 to take charge of the Union Manufacturing Company of Maryland, at Ellicott City, succeeding Mr. Robert Miller as President. This position he resigned a year before his death on account of failing health. He married Miss Margaret L., daughter of George White-lock, Esq. of Wilmington, Delaware. She had eight children, seven daughters and one son, Andrew; she was of Quaker extraction, was born November 2, 1805, and died March 7, 1871. Mr. Banks survived her nearly four years. He died January 28, 1875. He was identified all his life with the interests of Baltimore, and spent his best energies in their promotion. He was for many years a director in the Farmers' and Merchants' National Bank of Baltimore, and when he died was the oldest director of that institution. He was one of the original subscribers to the Northern Central Railroad, and took an active interest and a leading part in many other enterprises for the public welfare.

BANKS, HON. ANDREW, Farmer, Legislator and Capitalist, the only son of Daniel B. and Margaret S. Banks, was born in Baltimore, January 14, 1838. He received his education at Baltimore City College, St. Mary's, Maryland, and Dickinson College, Pennsylvania, and commenced the study of medicine, but his health failing, was obliged to abandon the profession of his choice, and hoping to benefit it, he sailed in the latter part of 1856, in the bark *Emily*, Captain Etchburg, for South America. Reaching the River La Platte in January, 1857, they encountered a severe storm, the vessel was wrecked at midnight off the mouth of the river in a pampero, and Mr. Banks barely escaped with his life. On his return home he commenced farming on the estate patented by his father's maternal grandfather, Daniel Bower, near Reistertown, in Baltimore County, where he

has since resided. In these lands, which he has brought to a high state of cultivation, he takes great pride and delight. He married, November 21, 1860, Miss Rebecca E. Godwin, by whom he has six children, four boys and two girls. He finds in the principles of the Democratic party an expression of his political faith, and for several years has taken an active interest in public affairs. In 1872 he was first elected to the General Assembly of Maryland from Baltimore County. Hon. A. P. Gorman was then Speaker of the House. Mr. Banks was placed on several important committees, and took a prominent part in the deliberations of that body. He was re-elected in 1874, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. Robert Fowler, over Francis S. Corkran, by a majority of 890 votes. In 1876 he was not a candidate for re-election, his time being occupied in the settlement of his father's estate. That year the county went Republican. In the fall of 1877 he was again selected as one of the standard-bearers of his party on the legislative ticket, which achieved an easy victory, and he was thus for a third time honored as the chosen representative of his County in the Legislature, than which no higher testimonial could be given of his ability and fidelity in office, and of the esteem and high regard of his fellow-citizens. His present term will expire on January 1, 1880. Besides the management of his estate and the careful performance of his political duties, Mr. Banks finds time to engage in business enterprises, in all of which his marked financial ability have made him conspicuous. On the retirement of his father from the Presidency of the Union Manufacturing Company, he was elected to a seat in the Board of Directors, which position he still retains. He is a Director in the Annapolis and Elk Ridge Railroad, also a Director of the Baltimore and Reistertown Turnpike Company, and on the organization of the Maryland Tubing Transportation Company, an enterprise for bringing the crude petroleum in pipes, direct from the oil regions to tide-water, he was made its president. He has also been identified with, and held prominent positions in, the Masonic, Odd Fellows, and other benevolent associations. He was educated in the Episcopal Church, but is by no means sectarian, contributing liberally to all denominations of whatever name or creed.

SPENCER, REV. ISAAC JESSE, Pastor of Paca Street Christian Church, Baltimore, was born in Belmont County, Ohio, November 10, 1851. His parents were George and Elizabeth Spencer. His father was a prosperous farmer, a member of the Society of Friends, and distinguished for his many excellencies of character. To the gentle influence of the pious example and teaching of his mother, a devoted Christian, Mr. Spencer attributes his strong religious bias from early

childhood, and, in a large measure, the success which has attended his clerical career. During his boyhood it was Mr. Spencer's intention to devote his life to farming and to labor for the more general intellectual culture of farmers. When twelve years of age, however, his religious convictions were deepened in consequence of the death of his father and the death of two of his brothers, which occurred within a few consecutive weeks, from disease contracted while in the Union service during the late war; and being impressed with the beauty of a life consecrated to the service of Christ, he decided, in obedience to his convictions of duty, to enter the ministry. Although having become a member of the Methodist Church, he stumbled at the exaggerations of religious experiences professed by many, and threw himself unreservedly upon the word of God, believing that in it alone he could find all necessary revelation of God and duty. This led him finally to embrace the teachings of the Disciples, and to enter at once upon his studies for the ministry. Owing to the death of his father and the absence from home of his only surviving brother, who was then in college, the burden and care of the farm devolved upon Mr. Spencer. Although the responsibility was lightened by his mother's management, he, nevertheless, passed through a rugged experience for one of his delicate health. In order to carry out his settled purpose to devote his life to the ministry, he became a close student and improved every opportunity to thoroughly qualify himself for the duties awaiting him. His brother being ten years his senior and of scholarly tastes and habits, stimulated his desire for a thorough education, and exerted a great influence over him in the choice of his calling. He attended Hillsdale College, in Michigan, in the year 1869, and the President of that institution was so favorably impressed with his pupil, and so well assured of his future success, that he offered to defray all the expenses of his education provided he would remain at that college. This kind offer Mr. Spencer declined, however, and, in compliance with the request of his mother, returned to the farm, where he remained until the spring of 1872, when, having reviewed his former studies, he went to Bethany College, Virginia, and continued in that institution without interruption until his graduation in 1875. His expenses in college were paid from the salary he received for preaching during his stay at Bethany. The estimation in which he was held during his college career found expression in his being chosen to fill many prominent positions and to deliver the valedictory address of his class. Immediately after his graduation he was called to the pastorate of the Christian Church in Bellaire, Ohio, where he remained two years. During his labors there, the church was greatly strengthened and fully 125 new members were added. On the 15th of October, 1877, he received a unanimous call to Para Street Christian Church, Baltimore, the most prosperous church of the Disciples in the State of Maryland, the membership numbering over

six hundred. In his new field of labor he displayed increased earnestness and zeal, and his ministrations have therefore been eminently successful. The church and Sunday school under his direction are in a most prosperous condition, and steadily increasing in numbers and influence. Mr. Spencer possesses rare executive force, always subjecting his work to careful system, and then pushing it in every department to successful issue. He has attained reputation in his denomination as a practical and profound Sunday-school advocate. He has appeared frequently on the platform as a popular lecturer, and his efforts have been remarkably successful. His sermons have the merit of earnestness and originality, and abound with apt illustrations and forcible Scriptural quotations. He always speaks extemporaneously, without any attempt at rhetorical display, but with a vigor and unction that carry conviction to the heart. Mr. Spencer was married, September 19, 1878, to Miss Sallie Louise, daughter of Dr. Philip B. and Jane K. Pendleton, of Louisa County, Virginia. She is a niece of President Pendleton, of Bethany College, Virginia, and a cousin of the Hon. George H. Pendleton, of Ohio. Her great-grandfather was a Colonel in the Revolutionary army.

PULLMAN, REV. ROYAL HENRY, A.M., one of the most prominent ministers of the Universalist Church, in Maryland, was born in Auburn, Cayuga County, New York, June 30, 1826. His parents were J. Lewis and Emily C. Pullman, both of whom were members of the Universalist Church. Mr. Pullman is the eldest of a family of ten children, one of whom is the inventor of the Pullman Palace Sleeping Car, and founder and President of the company known by this title. He was educated at the Portland Academy, New York, and subsequently had the honorary degree of Magister in Artibus conferred upon him by the Lombard University of Illinois. He was ordained a clergyman in Olcott, Niagara County, New York, where he entered upon his ministry and remained seven years. His call to the ministry was based upon deep religious convictions, and an earnest desire for the work caused him to put aside all worldly considerations calculated to withdraw him from his chosen calling. His strong religious feeling seems to have been inherited from his father, the distinguishing trait of whose character was devoutness. During his ministry at Olcott, New York, he erected a house of worship, which was dedicated in 1857, and by his labors contributed greatly to the numerical strength of the church. In 1859, he accepted pastoral charge of the Universalist Church at Fulton, New York, and during a very successful ministry of eight years, was instrumental in securing the erection of an elegant church edifice there, which was dedicated in 1866. He accepted a call from the Universalist Church of Peoria, Illinois, in

THE HISTORY OF THE

REIGN OF CHARLES THE FIRST

BY JOHN BURNET

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1807, and remained there until 1872, during which time the finest house of worship in that city was erected by this church and dedicated in 1868. In 1872, he was elected General Secretary of the Universalist General Convention, New York city being headquarters. This is the most important office in that denomination, the incumbent being intrusted with a general oversight of the spiritual and financial interests of the church. In this position Mr. Pullman exhibited great activity and efficiency, and the term of his office exceeded that of his predecessors. He officially visited twenty-two different States, travelling almost constantly for four years, except a brief respite during a visit to Europe in the summer of 1875. He instituted popular religious conventions in various parts of the country for the purpose of deepening the religious convictions of the people as the only sure foundation of all true and worthy Christian enterprises, and was eminently successful in the work, especially in the great States of the North. On his retirement from the office of General Secretary with a view to re-entering the pastoral work, the Board of Trustees of the General Convention gave expression to its high appreciation of Mr. Pullman's services by a series of complimentary resolutions, and the secular as well as the religious press, of his own denomination, united in expressing the general regret at his retirement from a field of usefulness in which he had proved himself as possessing qualifications essential to success, and equal to the responsibilities of his high office. He accepted pastoral charge of the Second Universalist Society of Baltimore, in June 1877, where he is at present (1878), laboring successfully. In addition to his ministerial labors, he has rendered efficient aid in promoting various reformatory movements and benevolent enterprises. He always preaches extemporaneously, with an earnest, impressive delivery, and his sermons are characterized by their clearness, force of diction, and logical arrangement. Mr. Pullman is an active member of the Masonic Lodge, Royal Arch Chapter, and for many years was Sir Knight and Prelate of Peoria Commandery. He is also a member of the order of Odd Fellows. He was married, April, 1845, to Miss Harriet J. Barmore, daughter of John and Hannah Barmore, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and has two children, Francis C. and George H., both of whom are living. His daughter married Mr. C. S. Smith, of Peoria, Illinois, and his son, having graduated at Harvard College and studied law, was admitted to the New York Bar in 1876. He subsequently became a member of the Baltimore Bar, and is now engaged in successful practice in that city.

IJAMS, WILLIAM HENRY, Treasurer of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, was born in Baltimore, October 6, 1822, being the second son of John and Catharine (Barnes) Ijams. His father was born in Anne Arundel County, and lost his mother when he was only three weeks old. He came to Baltimore in 1806,

when he was seventeen years of age, and, in 1814, participated in the defence of that city against the British invaders. He followed the business of house-building through a long and active life, and now (1879), in his eighty-ninth year, hale and hearty, bright and intelligent, still reverts with pride to the fact of his having been one of the "Old Defenders" of Baltimore. The family is of Welsh origin, and the first of the name came to America among the earliest settlers of the State. They were people of wealth, and devoted themselves mainly to agricultural pursuits. In the war of the Revolution they bore an honorable and active part. Mr. William Henry Ijams is descended in the fifth or sixth generation from the first of his name in the State of Maryland. His mother was from the Eastern Shore of Maryland, where her family have lived for generations. She died when he was only five years of age. He was educated and has always resided in the city of Baltimore. In August, 1837, before he was quite fifteen years of age, he left school and entered upon the active duties of life as clerk in the office of Mr. John Gill, a Notary Public. He remained with Mr. Gill for twelve years, when the office was discontinued, Mr. Gill having reached the age of eighty-five years. He then became a clerk for Aaron R. Levering, agent for the Nashville Insurance Company, and remained with him for four years, at which time the death of Mr. Levering occurred, and the Baltimore office of the company was discontinued. On the 1st of May, 1853, he became a clerk in the office of the Treasurer of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, and for thirteen years faithfully discharged the responsible duties of that position. In 1866, he was promoted to the office of Auditor, which position he filled for three years. On the 1st of May, 1869, Mr. Joshua J. Atkinson, who had been the Treasurer of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company for over thirty years, a man of strict integrity and great faithfulness to his trust, was seized in his office, in the morning, with a congestive chill. Medical aid was summoned, but his case was pronounced hopeless, and he died at five in the afternoon. Mr. Ijams was appointed to take the place of Mr. Atkinson, *ad interim*. One week from that time the company met and formally installed him as Treasurer, an office which he still holds. In the nine years since he entered upon its duties he has lost but one day, which he took to visit the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia. Mr. Ijams was married, in October, 1853, to Isabella, daughter of John King, of Baltimore. They have four children, William Henry, the eldest, is in the grocery business in Baltimore, in partnership with E. T. Drury, who married Mr. Ijams's only daughter, Laura Adell. His second son is George Edgar, who is a student of medicine in the University of Maryland, and the third is Albert Barnes, a child of eight years. In his busy life Mr. Ijams has found little time for politics, and has never aspired to public office. Before the year 1850, he became a member of the society of Odd Fellows, but never would consent to hold an office, either

in the Lodge or Encampment, though he has always remained firm in his attachment to the order. The families of both his father and mother were Methodists, and had been for generations. Mrs. Ijams is a member of that church, and Mr. Ijams attends it, but is not a member. In the forty-one years in which he has been in active life, he has been engaged in only three offices, and has served the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company for twenty-five years.

BOYCE, JAMES, an extensive individual coal miner and shipper, was born in the town of Chester, Orange County, New York, January 8, 1823. His parents were natives of Dublin, Ireland, and on emigrating to this country, settled in the State of New York, where all their children were born. Two brothers and a sister of Mr. Boyce are still living there. Mr. Boyce received a common school education in his native town, and removed with his parents to New York city, at an early age. He entered into the employ of a retail grocer, and afterward served as clerk in the wholesale trade, in which employment he continued until the year 1839, being then in his sixteenth year. He was subsequently employed by a retail coal dealer in New York city, with whom he continued as clerk until 1842, when he commenced the same business on his own account. Soon afterward, he also engaged in the wholesale trade. In 1847, he became interested in the Cumberland coal fields, and afterward invested largely in bituminous coal lands in Maryland and Virginia, which he operated in his own name, and took an active interest, as a stockholder and general agent, in one of the largest coal companies in the Maryland region, from which he realized large profits. He was subsequently elected President of the Franklin Coal Company of Maryland, of which he became sole owner in 1865. During the civil war he made heavy contracts in the Pennsylvania region for anthracite coal and shipped immense quantities therefrom to the United States Government, which also yielded him large profits. He afterward purchased a tract of anthracite coal lands in Pennsylvania, which remain unworked, as he is engaged in working another colliery on royalty in the same region. He became the sole owner of that valuable coal property operated in the name of the George's Creek Mining Company, Maryland, which he continues to work in connection with the coal lands adjoining the Franklin mines. He also became half owner of the Gaston Gas and Coal Mine, and the largest owner in another extensive gas coal mining company of West Virginia. His principal place of business is in Baltimore, and his interests centre largely in Cumberland or George's Creek coal region of Maryland. For many years his min-

ing and shipping operations have been very heavy, and latterly his business has assumed such proportions that he is now regarded as one of the most extensive individual bituminous coal miners and shippers in Maryland and Virginia. Commencing life with very limited advantages, his business career has been remarkably successful. His success has been attained solely through his own exertions, and the exercise of rare prudence, sagacity and judgment. He stands in the front rank of the business men of Baltimore, and is a public-spirited citizen, who enjoys the esteem and confidence of the community. He has been married twice; first, in 1844, and second, in 1850, both ladies being residents of New York city. His first wife died in 1845, leaving one child, a daughter, who is still living. The fruits of his second marriage are six children, four sons and two daughters. The youngest son died in 1871. The other children are living. Mr. Boyce's eldest son, James, is now largely engaged in the wholesale coal business in the city of New York, and is a member of the firm of Cox & Boyce, Trinity Building, New York.

BARROLL, BENJAMIN CROCKETT, was born in 1819, in the city of Baltimore. His father was James Barroll, a merchant, who died January, 1845. When fifteen years of age, the subject of this sketch was placed as a clerk in his father's counting-room, where he remained until the age of twenty. He then studied law for two years with Hugh Davey Evans, an eminent member of the bar. After being at the bar a few months, he went as assistant into the office of the Hon. David Stewart, where he remained four years. In 1844, Mr. Barroll married Sarah, daughter of General Randall S. Street, of Poughkeepsie, New York, and confined himself exclusively to the practice of his profession. When Judge John H. Price was elected Judge of the Circuit Court of Baltimore County, he appointed Mr. Barroll auditor of his court, which place he continued to fill during his ten years' term of office. Judge D. C. H. Emory, his successor, retained him in the position until his removal under the new Constitution of 1867. In 1869 Mr. Barroll published a work on Maryland Chancery Practice, which has been adopted throughout the State, and in 1878, a work on Maryland Equity. The father of Mr. Barroll was the son of Rev. William Barroll, a clergyman of the English Church in Cecil County, Maryland, at the time of the Revolution of 1776, and died there shortly after. Mr. Barroll has never mingled in politics, nor held any political office. He has seven children living. His second son, Benjamin C. Barroll, Jr., married Miss Emma Lee, daughter of Washington Lee, of Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, September, 1874.





James Joyce

BALDWIN, EDWARD, Manufacturer of Building Material, Washington, was born in Warrenton, Virginia, September 30, 1830. His parents, Almond and Matilda (Seabury) Baldwin, were natives of Connecticut. His father, at the outbreak of the War of 1812, entered the American army, in which he served as an officer until the close of hostilities. He then removed to Warrenton, Virginia, and, in 1841, to Washington, D. C., where he established a factory for the manufacture of building material, and was the first to make use of machinery in this connection. His son Edward was educated in the schools of the District of Columbia. He early developed a talent for machinery, and at the age of twenty-six was taken into partnership with his father. The same year he married into the family of W. W. Birch, one of the oldest and most respected citizens of the District. When the Baldwin family settled at the National Capital, in 1841, they found a straggling collection of houses, scattered over a great space, most of them without any of the conveniences of a city dwelling. They were surrounded by great wastes, dignified by the names of streets and avenues, which were quagmires of mud in winter, and Saharas of dust in summer. With one or two exceptions none of these streets were paved, and no attempt was made at drainage. The elder Mr. Baldwin saw with his quick New England eye that Washington must advance, if not through her own exertions, she would be forced onward by outside pressure. It was impossible that the nation should progress so rapidly and the Capital stand still. He saw that a great advantage to the city would be the establishment of a building material manufactory, where doors, sashes, blinds, shutters, balusters, newels, railings, etc., could be made as needed. The custom of Washington previous to this had been to send North for these things, or to make them by hand. His energy and enterprise soon overcame the many obstacles in his way, and in a short time he was on the highroad to success. His son inherited his characteristics and was constantly on the watch for new enterprises. Perhaps to no other two persons is Washington so much indebted for the change she has undergone from mud and dust and general wretchedness to a well-paved, well-drained, beautiful and healthful city. The exceedingly kind and pleasant disposition and unvarying good humor of Mr. Edward Baldwin has doubtless had much to do with his success in business. His workmen are greatly attached to him, and in his establishment a strike is unknown. In 1877 he was appointed a member of the Board of School Trustees of the District of Columbia, into which he carried the same spirit of enterprise, and has introduced a number of improvements and a more business-like method of procedure. Mr. Baldwin is a member and vestryman of Trinity Church, Washington. He is one of the oldest Knight Templars in the District, having been Past Commander of Washington Commandery, No. 1, and has held other

offices of honor and trust. He has five children. His wife died May 21, 1876, aged forty-one years.

FRENCH, CAPTAIN ROBERT ARMSTED, Supervisor of Trains and Engines, Second Division, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, son of Captain William and Lucy Ann Culley French, was born in Baltimore city, October 9, 1825. His father was a native of Calvert County, Maryland, and his mother of Matthews County, Virginia. Captain French's father was a seafaring man, and for many years was captain of a merchant vessel engaged in the bay trade between Baltimore and Norfolk, before the days of steam navigation. He died when the subject of this sketch was about six years of age. Captain Robert A. French received a common school education in Baltimore city. Leaving school at the age of sixteen, he went to sea and followed the life of a sailor for several years, when he returned to Baltimore and served an apprenticeship at ship-carpentering with the then well-known firm of Brown & Culley, ship-builders, his uncle, Mr. Culley, being a member of the firm. On the completion of his apprenticeship, in 1845, he commenced work as a journeyman, working in Boston one year in the employ of Donald McKay, a celebrated ship-builder of that city, when he returned to Baltimore, and worked as ship-builder until 1849. He then entered into the service of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, at Mt. Clare Station, Baltimore City, as locomotive fireman, running between Baltimore, Martinsburg, and Cumberland. He continued to work as fireman until the year 1853, when he was promoted to the position of locomotive engineer, and went on the first engine that ran through from Baltimore to Wheeling, on the opening of the road in 1853. He was employed as passenger engineer between Wheeling and Newburg, on the fourth division of the road, until 1860, when he was made Dispatcher of Trains at Grafton, West Virginia, and held that position until 1862, when he was prostrated for some time with typhoid fever, which left him partially paralyzed. After his recovery, Mr. William P. Smith, Master of Transportation, appointed him passenger conductor on through trains running between Baltimore and Wheeling. He continued to act in that capacity until 1872, when he was appointed, by the same gentleman, Supervisor of Trains and Engines, of the second division, on the same road, which position he now holds. His duties embrace the general supervision of all trains, the general oversight of agents, train men, and all matters pertaining to business done on the road, over a section of one hundred and six miles of road, from Martinsburg to Piedmont. In his experience of thirty years' rail-roading he has "gone down the bank" at night three times while acting as engineer of a passenger engine, and

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The second part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the role of the individual in the development of the United States. It is argued that the actions of individuals, particularly those of the founding fathers, have played a crucial role in shaping the nation. The author then goes on to discuss the role of the individual in the development of the United States, including the influence of the British, the Spanish, and the French.

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three times while running as passenger conductor, and has been in three collisions. In fact, he has passed through all the dangerous and thrilling experiences of railroad life, yet never received an injury, except having an arm dislocated, and has never known of any one being killed or injured on any train with which he has been connected. He has been an active member of the Free Masons since 1857, and of the order of Red Men since 1846. He is a member of the "Railroad Conductors' Life Insurance Association of the United States and Canadas." He was married, in 1846, in Baltimore city, to Miss Mary E. Woods, daughter of Jephtha and Harriet Woods, Mr. Woods being formerly a citizen of Mansfield, Mass., and a soldier in the War of 1812. They have had twelve children, seven of whom are living.

MAREAM, EVERETT, Agent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and Pittsburg Division, at Cumberland, Maryland, son of Stedman and Mary C. (Wheeler) Maream, was born in Harford, Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania, March 1, 1840. His parents are natives of Massachusetts. His father carried on business as chairmaker and painter at Harford, Pennsylvania, for several years, and also filled the position of postmaster at Montrose Depot, Pennsylvania, for some time. Mr. Maream received a common school education at his native town and at Brooklyn, Pa., and in his seventeenth year learned telegraphing. He soon acquired great proficiency in all branches of that business, and was rapidly promoted to the most responsible positions. He was first employed as telegraph operator on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, most of the time being stationed at Forks Station. From there he was transferred to Stroudsburg, on the same road, where he remained six months. After which he went to Oxford Furnace, Warren County, New Jersey, where he was also employed as telegraph operator and agent. After remaining there two years, he went to Scranton, Pa., the main office on the Lackawanna road, his service there beginning January 1, 1872. He was at first employed there as operator, but was soon promoted to the position of Superintendent of Telegraph in the general office and Train Dispatcher, an arduous and very responsible position, which he filled for four years. In 1866, he went from Scranton to Washington City, and entered into the service of the American Telegraph Company, where he remained nine months, and on October 1, 1866, returned to Harford, at what is called Montrose Station, to engage in the wood and lumber business, his transactions being principally with the railroad company, with whom he contracted to supply the road with wood. He continued to do a prosperous business there until January, 1868, when a change

in the officers of the road having been made, and an oversupply having caused a great reduction in prices, Mr. Maream retired from the business, and accepted a position as telegraph operator on the Morris and Essex Railroad, New Jersey. He remained in the employ of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company until March, 1873, when he went to Cumberland, to enter the service of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, and has continued in the employ of that company to the present time, his services having been of such a character as to secure his early promotion to the responsible position which he now holds. He has never been discharged from the service of any company employing him. From boyhood his life has been one of constant industry, and by his strict integrity, and the faithful discharge of the duties required of him, has won the respect and esteem of the community in which he resides, and of all who know him. He was married, February 1, 1862, at Oxford Furnace, Warren County, New Jersey, to Margaret Radle, daughter of John and Catharine Radle, and has six children living.

BROWN, GEORGE STEWART, was born in Baltimore, May 7, 1834, in a house occupying the site on which the City Hall now stands. His father, George Brown, was born in Ballymena, Antrim County, Ireland, April 17, 1787, and came to the city of Baltimore in the year 1800. His mother's maiden name was Isabella McLanahan. She was a native of New Castle, Pennsylvania. Mr. Brown received his academical education at McNaley's Institute, in Baltimore. At the age of sixteen he entered his father's office, who was conducting business under the firm name of A. Brown & Son; and at the age of twenty he was admitted a member of the firm. His father died in 1859, leaving him the only survivor of the firm. In 1867, Mr. W. H. Graham became associated with him, and in 1872, Mr. W. G. Bourdoin was taken into the firm. Mr. Brown has been for the last ten years, and is now (1878), Paymaster General of the State. He was first appointed under Governor Swann, and has been continued in his position by the several succeeding occupants of the gubernatorial chair. Several positions of trust and honor in commercial, benevolent, and religious enterprises have been intrusted to him. Among others, he has been President of the Baltimore and Havana Steamship Company; Director in the National Mechanics' Bank, and is now one of the Park Commissioners. He has been a manager of the House of Refuge since 1859, and for several years of the Blind Asylum, and also of the Maryland Bible Society. He is one of the trustees of the Peabody Institute, and has been connected with the Canton Company for twenty years, either as Vice-President or Director. He has been long

The first of these is the fact that the
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man were not a single race, but
many, and that they were not
all of the same type. The second
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New York
B. F. Newcomer



Identified with the Young Men's Christian Association, and notably the most liberal contributor to its support. For several years he has been a Director in the Calvert Sugar Refinery Company, and is now a Director in the Union Railroad Company. He has twice served the city on the Harbor Committee, and also on the Committee on Manufactures. Mr. Brown was married to Miss Harriet Eaton, of New York city, in 1857. They have one son, Alexander, named after his great-grandfather. Politically, he is a Democrat; although at all times preferring "the right man in the right place," independent of his political views. Religiously, he is a member of the Presbyterian Church. He has travelled extensively in Europe, having visited it several times, spending altogether about six years.

NEWCOMER, JOHN, father of B. F. Newcomer, whose sketch is contained in this volume. Of his early life we have no details, save that he was born, December 18, 1797, and that he was married to Catharine Newcomer, December 12, 1822. His home was in Washington County, Maryland, where he died, April 21, 1861. Mr. Newcomer was a man of the strictest integrity and veracity, liberal, disinterested, frank, and sincere. As a Christian, he was zealous, earnest, and untiring; and as a business man, he had perhaps a more extensive experience than any other citizen in his county. He was always prompt, active, and diligent, mingling with his duties a never-failing courtesy, and a bland, kind forbearance, that rendered intercourse with him a delight. He was a devoted friend, never swerving from the true line of sincerity. The interests of others seemed to be his study, and this trait caused him to appear as fulfilling his life mission when occasion enabled him to contribute by any labor or sacrifice to the happiness of his fellow-men. He fulfilled to the letter, as completely, perhaps, as man has ever done, that beautiful characteristic shadowed forth in the Apostolic injunction, "in honor preferring one another." His popularity was unbounded, and the people of his county elevated him to the most responsible public stations whenever he sought their suffrages. In 1836, he was elected sheriff of the county, in which office he served the full term of three years. In 1840, he was elected to the State Senate, and served six years. In 1846, he was elected County Commissioner, and served three years. In 1850, he was elected to the Convention which framed the present State Constitution, and served until that important body closed its sessions. In 1859, he reluctantly consented to become a candidate for County Commissioner, and was the only one of the five candidates on the ticket with him who was elected to that office, and which he held at the time of his decease. In all these responsible positions, he rose far above the mere

level of the politician, by discharging his duties with an eye single to the public good, thereby establishing a reputation for integrity which the breath of calumny dared not sully.

NEWCOMER, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, was born in Washington County, Maryland, April 28, 1827, and is the eldest son of John and Catharine Newcomer. His earliest progenitor in the United States came to Philadelphia, from Switzerland, about the year 1720. Some of his descendants settled in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, and from that State, three brothers—Christian, Peter, and Henry—removed to Washington County, Maryland, where they became owners of large landed estates, in the vicinity of Beaver Creek, near Hagerstown. Henry was the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch. Benjamin F. was born in the old homestead of Henry, which is still in possession of the family, and is now the residence of his mother, who was a Newcomer before her marriage. Of a naturally strong mathematical turn of mind, he was educated at the Hagerstown Academy, with a view to civil engineering as his future calling; but, in the year 1842, his father formed a connection with Samuel Stonebraker, and established, in Baltimore, the house of Newcomer & Stonebraker, wholesale dealers in flour and grain, and sent this son, then but sixteen years of age, to represent his interests in the business. In a short time, that firm became the leaders in that line in the city. For many years their sales aggregated one-tenth of all the flour sold in Baltimore. At the age of eighteen, the son purchased his father's entire interest in the establishment; having at that period sole charge of the correspondence and financial department of the house. Previous to this, realizing that there was much to be done towards completing his education, he had become a member of the Mercantile Library Association, and very soon thereafter a director in that institution, spending his evenings in reading, study, and attending lectures, including several courses on philosophy, astronomy, and chemistry. In 1862, the firm of Newcomer & Stonebraker was dissolved, and that of Newcomer & Co. was established, in the same line. That house continues to the present time; occupying a position second to none in integrity and substantial capital. It is widely known throughout the nation, and everywhere bears an untarnished reputation. When a little over twenty-one years of age, Mr. Newcomer married Amelia, daughter of John H. Ehlen, Esq., one of the earliest stockholders, and, for many years, a director in the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company; as also, in the Chesapeake Bank, and in the Firemen's Insurance Company; a gentleman noted for his integrity in business, genial manners, and general kindheartedness. At the early age

of twenty-five years, Mr. Newcomer became one of the incorporators, with Judge John Glenn, Jacob J. Cohen, William George Baker, J. Smith Hollins, J. N. McJilton, and David Laughery, in obtaining an act of incorporation from the Maryland Legislature for the "Maryland Institution for Instruction of the Blind." That institution is in a highly flourishing condition, and has been remarkably successful in educating large numbers of these afflicted ones to become useful and self-supporting citizens. Of the original incorporators, Mr. Newcomer is the only survivor. He is treasurer, and still takes an active interest in its welfare. In 1854, he was elected a Director in the Union Bank of Maryland (now the National Union Bank). During the whole of his connection with that bank he was the youngest member of the board. In 1868, he resigned his position, on account of the great pressure of other business. He was also one of the original promoters of the Corn and Flour Exchange, organized in 1853, and which has come to be one of the most important mercantile institutions in Baltimore, now numbering about five hundred members. In 1861, he was elected a Director in the Northern Central Railway Company, and, soon after, was made Chairman of the Finance Committee, holding that position until his resignation, in 1875. At a meeting of stockholders of this company, held in Baltimore, in February, 1878, at the earnest solicitation of the officers of the company, he was induced to consent to a re-election in the board. With William T. Walters, Esq., he served as one of the Finance Commissioners of the city of Baltimore, from 1867 to 1869; discharging the duties of the commission with that fidelity which has characterized his whole business course. After the close of the war, he acquired large interests in various railroads in the States of North and South Carolina; and is now Vice-President of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company, and also a director in several other Southern roads. In 1868, he was elected President of the Safe Deposit and Trust Company of Baltimore. This is a corporation chartered for the safe keeping of bonds, stocks, and valuables of every description, in its fire and burglar-proof vaults; and for the purpose of acting as executors, administrators, guardians, trustees, etc. Mr. Newcomer is confessedly peculiarly qualified for this position, by his well-known financial ability, and his thorough knowledge of testamentary and other laws governing business transactions. He has also been a Director in the National Exchange Bank; is now a Director in the Third National Bank, and in the Savings Bank of Baltimore. While, in manners, he is the courteous gentleman, he is but little given to consultation with others. He thinks and acts for himself, and promptly arrives at his conclusions and decisions. He shrinks from notoriety, and of all the positions he has been called upon to fill, not one was ever sought by him. His attachments and affections are strong and ardent. He has frequently said that whatever successes he has achieved in life, can

be attributed to a good mother and a good wife, in both of which he has been peculiarly blessed. In the spring of 1870, accompanied by Mrs. Newcomer, he joined, at Paris, their eldest daughter, who had been sent there to complete her education. Together, they made the tour of Southern Europe and Great Britain. Again, in 1877, accompanied by his wife and two younger daughters, he made another, and more extended tour, embracing France, Italy, Germany, part of Austria, Switzerland, Holland, Belgium, England, and Scotland.

CARROLL, CHARLES, of Carrollton, was born in Annapolis, Maryland, September 30, 1737. He was the son of Charles and Elizabeth (Brook) Carroll, and the grandson of Charles Carroll, the son of Daniel Carroll, of Kings County, Ireland. At the age of eight years he was sent to France to be educated. He remained six years at the College of English Jesuits at St. Omer; one year at a College of French Jesuits, at Rheims; two years at the College of Louis le Grand; one year at Bourges, to study civil law, and then returned to college at Paris. In 1757, he went to London, and commenced the study of law in the Temple. He returned to Maryland in 1764, and became deeply interested in the exciting topics of that day. He achieved distinction among the ablest political writers of that generation, and in a controversy, concerning "settling fees by proclamation," with Daniel Dulany, he won a reputation for wisdom and profound reasoning which placed him in the front rank of the champions of freedom, and decided his career for life. In December, 1774, he was appointed one of the "Committee of Correspondence for the Province of Maryland." In 1775, he was made one of the "Committee of Observation for Anne Arundel County," and, also, one of the "Council of Safety" of the Province. He represented Anne Arundel County in the Maryland Convention, which met December 7, 1775. In February, 1776, he was appointed, by the Continental Congress, a Commissioner, with Dr. Benjamin Franklin and Judge Samuel Chase, assisted by Rev. John Carroll, to endeavor to persuade the people of Canada to co-operate in the struggle for independence. When the Commissioners returned from their unsuccessful mission, Congress was debating the propriety of a Declaration of Independence, and the situation was critical. On June 28, 1776, the Maryland Convention, then in session at Annapolis, unanimously resolved that the deputies from Maryland in Congress, "be authorized and empowered to concur with the other United Colonies, or a majority of them, in declaring the United Colonies free and independent States." On July 4, 1776, the following were elected deputies to represent Maryland in the Continental Congress: Matthew Tilghman, Thomas Johnson, William Paca, Samuel Chase,

Thomas Stone, Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, and Robert Alexander. Mr. Carroll took his seat in Congress, July 18, 1776, and on August 2, 1776, signed to the Declaration of Independence his name, Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, that being his usual signature, and the name he had been known by since his entrance into public life, to distinguish him from his elder kinsmen, Charles Carroll, Barrister. He was made a member of the Board of War, and served in Congress with ability until November 10, of the same year, when his successor was elected. In December, 1776, he was chosen a member of the first Senate of the State of Maryland; in 1777, was returned to Congress; in 1781, was re-elected to the Senate of Maryland; and in 1788, was elected United States Senator in Congress. In 1791, he was returned to the Senate of Maryland, and again re-elected in 1796. In 1797, he was appointed one of the Commissioners to settle the boundary line between Maryland and Virginia. He continued in the Senate of Maryland until the year 1804, when he retired from political life. On April 23, 1827, he was elected a member of the first Board of Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, and on July 4, 1828, laid the foundation stone of that railroad. He continued to take a deep and lively interest in the progress and welfare of Maryland until his death. He died November 10, 1832, in the ninety-sixth year of his age, the last surviving signer of the Declaration of Independence. In person, Mr. Carroll was slight and below the middle size; his face was strongly marked; his eye quick and piercing, and his countenance expressive of energy and determination. His manners were easy, affable and graceful; and in all the elegancies and observances of polite society, few men were his superior. He married in June, 1768, Mary Darnall, daughter of Henry Darnall, Jr., and left three children, Charles Carroll, who married in 1799, Harriet Chew, daughter of Hon. Benjamin Chew, of Pennsylvania; Elizabeth Carroll, who married Richard Caton, and Catharine Carroll, who married General Robert Goodloe Harper. Charles Carroll, the eldest son of Charles and Harriet (Chew) Carroll, married, in October, 1825, Mary Diggs Lee, and was the father of Hon. John Lee Carroll, the present Governor of the State of Maryland.

CARROLL, REVEREND JOHN, D.D., was born in 1735, in Upper Marlborough, Maryland. He was a kinsman of Charles Carroll, Barrister, and Charles Carroll, of Carrollton. He was educated for the priesthood at the College of St. Omer, in France, and at Liege, in Belgium. At the latter place, he was ordained in 1769. On the suppression of the Jesuits, in France, he took refuge in England, and was employed by Lord Houston as the tutor of his son. In 1773, he was a

professor at Bruges, but returned to England and resided with the family of the Earl of Arundel, until the eve of the Revolution, when he returned to Maryland to share the fortunes of his native State, and settled in Baltimore, where he spent the remainder of his life. His reputation for piety, learning, eloquence, and patriotism, was so widely extended that it was believed he could exercise great influence over the Roman Catholic population of Canada; and, therefore, at the request of Congress, he accompanied Dr. Benjamin Franklin, Judge Samuel Chase, and Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, on their mission to solicit the co-operation of the people of Canada in our struggle for independence. In 1786, he was created Vicar-General of the Roman Catholic Church in the United States of America. He was consecrated, on August 15, 1790, at Ludworth Castle, England, Bishop of the See of Baltimore. His diocese embraced the whole of the thirteen States and all the Territories belonging to the Union; and for several years he was the only Roman Catholic Bishop in this country. In the year 1803, he was elevated to the dignity of Archbishop. On July 7, 1806, he laid the corner-stone of the Cathedral in Baltimore, and discharged with fidelity and rare success his arduous and constantly increasing duties, until December 3, 1815, when he died, in the eighty-first year of his age.

CARROLL, CHARLES, Barrister, was born March 22, 1723, in Annapolis, Maryland. He was descended from the elder branch of the distinguished family of Ely O'Carroll, of Ireland. His parents were Dr. Charles and Dorothy (Blake) Carroll, who had three children, Charles Carroll, the subject of this sketch; Mary Clare Carroll, the ancestress of General John Carroll, of "The Caves," and John Henry Carroll, who died without issue. At an early age, Charles Carroll was placed at the college at Lisbon, Portugal, under the immediate tuition of Rev. Edward Jones. When about sixteen years of age, he was removed to the celebrated school of Eton, in England. In 1741, he matriculated in the University of Cambridge. After finishing his scholastic education at that seminary of learning, he studied law in the Middle Temple, London, and returned to Maryland in the year 1746. Being thoroughly conversant with affairs at home and abroad, he was early called into public life, and became one of the most trusted guides and leaders of the people before and during the stormy period of the Revolution. He was an elegant, fluent, and terse writer, and was placed in the Conventions of Maryland on every important committee, which required wisdom in council and ability to embody, in forcible language, the results of deliberation. To his facile pen our revolutionary ancestors were indebted for many of their ablest state documents

and public papers. "The Declaration of Rights," adopted by the Convention of Maryland, November 3, 1776, emanated from him. This is true, also, in a large measure, of the first Constitution and form of Government of the State of Maryland. In December, 1774, he was appointed by the Convention of Maryland, one of the Committee of Correspondence for the province. In August, 1775, he was made one of the Council of Safety. He was a member of the Convention which assembled at Annapolis, December 7, 1775, and served on the committee which prepared the instructions, January 12, 1776, for the deputies representing Maryland in Congress. He was elected President of the Maryland Convention, held in Annapolis from May 8 to 25, 1776, and by it was again elected one of the Council of Safety. It was this convention that boldly and decisively relieved Governor Robert Eden of his office, and signified to him "that the public quiet and safety, in the judgment of this convention, require that he leave this province." He was an active member of the convention which met at Annapolis, June 21, 1776, voted for "declaring the United Colonies free and independent States," and, on July 5, 1776, was a third time elected one of the Council of Safety. He was a leading member of the convention convened at Annapolis, August 14, 1776, and on August 17, was chosen one of the committee "to prepare a declaration and charter of rights and a form of government" for the State of Maryland. On November 10, 1776, he was elected to Congress in the place of his younger kinsman, Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, and served with distinguished ability. When the government of the State was organized, he was appointed, in February, 1777, Chief Judge of the General Court of Maryland, but declined the position. He was elected to the first Senate of Maryland. He married, June 3, 1763, Margaret Tilghman, daughter of Hon. Matthew Tilghman, and had two children, twins, who died in infancy. He died, March 23, 1783, at his residence, Mount Clare, near Baltimore, Maryland.

CALVERT, HON. LEONARD, the first Proprietary Governor of Maryland, was born in 1605-6. He was the second son of Sir George Calvert, the first Lord Baltimore. He was Keeper of the Rolls at Connaught, from 1621 to 1626. In 1629, under a letter of marque, he sailed in the ship *St. Claude* to Newfoundland for the protection of that colony from the French. On October 29, 1633, bearing a commission as Governor of Maryland, from his brother, Cecilus Calvert, the second Lord Baltimore, he sailed with the *Ark* and *Dove* for America, having on board one hundred and twenty-eight passengers, all of whom took the oath of allegiance prescribed by law, which contained the following: "And I do further swear, that I do, from my heart,

abhor, detest, and abjure, as impious and heretical, this damnable doctrine and position: that princes, which be excommunicated or deprived by the Pope, may be deposed or murdered by their subjects, or any other whatsoever?" The ships then proceeded to the Isle of Wight, where the Jesuits, Father White and other Roman Catholics, who had avoided taking the oath, came aboard. On November 22, 1633, the ships, "with a gentle east wind blowing," set sail from Cowes. Nothing of importance transpired during the voyage except that at Christmas, "in order that that day might be better kept, wine was given out; and those who drank of it too freely, were seized the next day with a fever; and of these, not long afterwards, about twelve died, among whom were two Catholics." These figures, recorded by Father White, approximate to the comparative number of the Protestants and Roman Catholics who formed the first colony sent out to settle Maryland, by Lord Baltimore. The colonists arrived at Point Comfort, in Virginia, February 24, 1634, and on March 25, following, landed in Maryland, on Blackiston's Island. A settlement was made, March 27, 1634, at St. Mary's. The Governor followed the humane example of William Claiborne, and purchased the site of the town from the "kings of that country," and sedulously cultivated amicable relations with the natives. His administration of public affairs was very acceptable to the colonists, and would have been without a disturbing element, if he had not been compelled, by the instructions of Lord Baltimore, to seek occasion to seize and detain William Claiborne close prisoner at St. Mary's, if Claiborne would not acknowledge Baltimore's patent, and, if possible, "take possession of his plantation on the Isle of Kent." Governor Calvert faithfully endeavored to obey the commands of his brother, and in the conflict, which unavoidably ensued with Claiborne for supremacy, blood was unjustifiably shed, to the sore displeasure of the King of England. Finally, through an intrigue with George Evelyn, a relative, he obtained possession of the coveted island; and, on December 30, 1637, he appointed Evelyn the first "Commander of the Isle of Kent." This George Evelyn, before he received his price, had been accustomed to speak in the most disparaging terms of Governor Calvert, and sneeringly said, "Who was his grandfather, but a grazier? what was his father? what was Leonard Calvert himself, at school, but a dunce and a blockhead?" The complaisant General Assembly of Maryland, of 1637, passed an act, chapter 30, entitled "A Bill of Attainder of William Cleyborne," and, though it never became a law, the zealous Governor proceeded to seize and confiscate the property of Claiborne and of his faithful settlers, and to break up the Protestant settlement on Kent Island. The inhabitants did not willingly submit to the Proprietary, and in 1638, the Governor proceeded to reduce them to obedience by martial law and by "death (if need be), correct mutinous and seditious

THE HISTORY OF THE

The history of the world is a vast and complex subject, encompassing the lives of countless individuals and the events of numerous civilizations. It is a story of human progress, of triumph and tragedy, of hope and despair. The history of the world is a tapestry of many threads, each representing a different culture, a different people, a different time. It is a story that has shaped the world we live in today, and it is a story that will continue to shape the world of the future.

The history of the world is a story of human progress, of the triumph of the human spirit over adversity. It is a story of the great achievements of the human mind, of the discoveries that have changed the world. It is a story of the great leaders who have inspired and guided their people, of the great deeds that have shaped the course of history. It is a story of the human condition, of the struggles and triumphs of the human race.

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Elias C. Price M.D.

Engraved by J. H. Smith



[Faint, illegible text, possibly a signature or title, located below the portrait.]

offenders." Again, in 1644, to the great joy of its people, Claiborne took forcible possession of the island; and, with the assistance of Captain Richard Ingle, he drove Governor Calvert out of the Province of Maryland. In 1646, being supported and reinforced by the authorities of Virginia, Governor Calvert returned and resumed the functions of his office. He died, *sine prole*, June 9, 1646. His commission as Governor, dated September 18, 1644, described him as possessing "such wisdom, fidelity, industry, and other virtues, as render him capable and worthy of the trust hereby by us intended to be reposed." About six hours before he expired, while lying upon his death-bed, "in perfect memory," he appointed, by word of mouth, Thomas Greene, Esq., one of the council, to be his successor as Governor, and constituted an unmarried woman, Mistress Margaret Brent, his sole executrix.

PRICE, ELIAS C., Physician and Surgeon, was born in Baltimore County, Maryland, April 16, 1826.

His ancestors emigrated from Wales, in the early history of the country, long anterior to the Revolutionary War, and settled at West River, Maryland. There is a family tradition that three brothers came over together, one settling in New York, one in Pennsylvania, and the other at West River. Mordecai Price, a descendant of the last named, and the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, took up his residence in Baltimore County, about seventeen miles north of Baltimore, while that country was still a wilderness, his nearest neighbor being seven miles distant. Dr. Price received his education at the common schools. He commenced reading medicine with his second cousin, Dr. Mahlon C. Price, in the autumn of 1844, teaching school during the year 1845. He graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Maryland, in 1848, and entered into partnership with his cousin and preceptor. This partnership continued for five years and six months. After practicing allopathy for three years, his attention was incidentally directed to homœopathy, the principles of which he at once determined to investigate. Surprised at the results, he still carefully studied and experimented for several months, till he was thoroughly convinced that the true principle of medicine was in the new practice. On coming to this conclusion, he severed his connection with his partner, and announced himself as a homœopathic physician, being the only one in the county. It was a pleasant circumstance, but one that he considered somewhat remarkable, that he still enjoyed the respect and confidence of his allopathic brethren. One only exhibited a bitter spirit toward him. Not long after, this one was on his dying bed with typhoid fever, and Dr. Price was called in consultation with the allopathic physicians attending him.

He continued to practice in Baltimore County until 1865, when he removed to the city of Baltimore, where he has steadily grown in favor, and secured a large and lucrative practice. Among his medical brethren in the city, he was soon recognized as a safe and competent adviser; his judgment was appealed to, and his counsel and assistance sought, both in obstetrics and the general practice of medicine. On the organization of the Baltimore Homœopathic Medical Society, September 2, 1874, Dr. Price was elected its first President; and also of the State Homœopathic Medical Society, which was organized December 16, 1875. Of the former society, he was again elected President in October, 1877, having declined the honor two years previously, on the expiration of his first term of office. He worked hard for the success of the "Homœopathic Free Dispensary of Baltimore City," and is one of the incorporators. For over two years he has been the obstetrical editor of the *American Observer*, a homœopathic medical journal, published at Detroit, by Dr. E. A. Lodge, general editor and proprietor. Dr. Price is a man of fine presence and pleasing manners; he is a close and persistent student, and holds a deservedly high rank in his profession, both for his scholarly attainments, and eminent success as a practitioner. He married, November 18, 1852, Martha A., daughter of the late John P. Cowman, of Alexandria, Virginia. Their only child, Eldridge C. Price, M.D., is engaged in the medical practice in partnership with his father. Dr. Price is a member of the Society of Friends, to which his family and his wife's family have belonged as far back as they can be traced by record or tradition.

PRICE, ELDRIDGE COWMAN, Physician and Surgeon, was born in Baltimore County, February 21, 1854, in the old ancestral mansion, where his father was born twenty-eight years before. It is situated near the York Road, eighteen miles from Baltimore city. He was the only child of Dr. Elias C. Price, a sketch of whose life will be found above with the family history, from an early date. He received his early education at the public schools of his native county, and also at the public schools of Baltimore, after the removal of the family to that city, in 1865. At the Elementary and High School of Eli M. Lamb, of the Friends' Society, he took a full course, and studied for his profession in the Medical Department of the University of Maryland, from which he graduated M.D., in 1874. This being an allopathic institution, his father carefully instructed him at the same time, and the following winter he attended a full course of lectures at the Homœopathic Medical College, in Philadelphia. In the spring of 1875, he received a diploma from that institution also. He soon



after entered into partnership with his father, with whom he has since continued to practice. From his boyhood, the profession of medicine alone had attracted him, and receiving from his father every encouragement and opportunity to indulge the natural tendency of his mind, he started in life with a superior advantage over most young physicians. He has given special attention to diseases of the throat and lungs, in which department he has thoroughly prepared himself, and already achieved some remarkable success. For fourteen months after his return from Philadelphia, he was one of the attending physicians at the Baltimore Homœopathic Free Dispensary. He is the Secretary and a member of the Baltimore Homœopathic Medical Society. In 1877, he was appointed Censor of the State Homœopathic Medical Society, and was reappointed in 1878. He was also elected Secretary of that society at its last meeting. He is a member of the Rossini Musical Association of Baltimore. Dr. Price was married, October 10, 1877, to Mary H., daughter of William Ferris, of the firm of Ferris & Garrett, Wilmington, Delaware. Mrs. Price and her family are also members of the Society of Friends.

ARNOLD, ABRAHAM B., Physician, President of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, and Professor of Clinical Medicine and the Diseases of the Nervous System, in the University of Maryland, was born in Jebenhausen, in the Kingdom of Wurtemberg, Germany, February 4, 1820, of Jewish parentage. When fourteen years of age, in company with an uncle, he visited the United States, where they remained, and five years later were joined by his parents, all having concluded to make this country their permanent home. Dr. Arnold entered college at Mercersburg, Pennsylvania, where he graduated with honor four years later, and began the study of medicine under Dr. R. Lehwess, of New York. After having attended courses of lectures in the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, and of the Washington University of Baltimore, he received from the last-named institution his degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1848. He married, in 1847, Ellen, daughter of Adam Dennis, Esq., of Easton, Pennsylvania, and after receiving his degree settled in the city of Baltimore, where he soon secured a very extensive practice. In 1872 he was elected to the chair of the Theory and Practice of Medicine in the Medical Department of the Washington University of Baltimore; and when this school was consolidated with the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the same city, he occupied the chair of Clinical Medicine and of the Diseases of the Nervous System. In 1877 he was elected President of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, and was one of the dele-

gates chosen to represent this State at the Medical Congress held in Philadelphia during the Centennial Exhibition, in that city. He is a consulting physician at the "Jewish Hospital," and at "The Home," both of which are among the eleemosynary institutions of Baltimore. He is a member of the American Medical Association, and an active member of the local medical societies of Baltimore, in which he takes great interest. As a clinical lecturer in the medical school to which he is attached, he enjoys much popularity, and is favorably known for his keen diagnostic acumen, which secures him a large consultation practice. Of late he has paid particular attention to the diseases of the nervous system; and his papers published in the *Transactions of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland*, on psychological questions, and on various forms of mental diseases, have attracted much attention, and have been favorably noticed by the medical press. He is a writer of much force and ability; among his professional publications may be mentioned "Scleroderma," "Poisoning by Cyanide of Potassium," in the *American Journal of the Medical Sciences*; "Cholera Infantum," "The Circumcision among the Jews," in the *New York Medical Journal*, and "Vaccination," in the *Baltimore Medical Journal*.

ANDRE, JAMES RIDGWAY, M.D., the subject of this sketch, was born near the town of Seaford, Sussex County, Delaware. His father, Edward Andre, and his grandfather were extensive farmers of that county. The Andres are of French descent, and were among the earliest settlers of that nationality, in the lower part of Delaware. Dr. Andre's mother was Miss Sarah Watkins, daughter of Thomas Watkins, who emigrated from Wales, and settled in Maryland. Young Andre received his early schooling in his native county of Sussex, and at the age of ten years, removed with his parents to Dorchester County, Maryland, where he was placed at an academy, then standing in high repute, known as the Federalsburgh Academy. Here he diligently continued his studies until he attained the age of seventeen years. The death of his mother occurring at this period, he went to Philadelphia, where, for about two years, he was engaged in a clerical capacity, still, however, pursuing his literary studies, for which, from his earliest youth, he had always displayed an unwonted fondness, directing his mind particularly to the classics. After leaving Philadelphia, he entered the office of Dr. John R. Sudler, a prominent and highly respectable physician of Bridgeville, Delaware, where he commenced the study of medicine, continuing therein until 1848, when he removed to Baltimore, and became a private student of the late Professor Samuel C. Chew, father of the present Professor Samuel C. Chew. He

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matriculated at the Maryland University in the fall of the above year, and graduated therefrom with honor in the spring of 1850. The graduating class of that year was one of the most distinguished that ever went forth from that time-honored institution, many of its alumni, who then obtained their diplomas, having attained great distinction in the paths of medical science or literature. After graduating, the doctor established himself in the practice of his profession, near Easton, Talbot County, Maryland, in which he was eminently successful. In October, 1858, he returned to Baltimore, and located in the eastern section of that city, where, through his acknowledged professional attainments and the conscientious discharge of his duties as a physician, he has built up a very extensive and lucrative practice, especially in the treatment of the diseases of women and children; to which he particularly devotes his attention. Though repeatedly tendered public offices, Dr. Andre has invariably eschewed them, preferring to attend exclusively to his profession. He married, December 29, 1857, Miss Maggie McCrone, daughter of John McCrone, an extensive farmer, near Wilmington, Delaware, by whom he has had five children; two of these only are living, a daughter, Lolo Matrona, and a son, Delaware Clayton Andre. Dr. Andre is a prominent member of all the medical societies of Baltimore, and has been a member of the Medico-Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, from 1852 to the present time. He is also a member of the Delaware State Medical Faculty, and is Physician to the Ancient Order of Foresters, as, also, to the Knights of Honor. Quiet and unostentatious, yet skilful and accomplished, he enjoys the esteem of his professional brethren, the confidence and regard of his patients and the public generally.

BROWNE, B. BERNARD, M.D., was born June 16, 1842, at Wheatlands (the old family residence), in Queen Anne's County, Maryland. His parents were Charles C. Browne and Mary E., daughter of Doctor Thomas Willson, of Kent County, Maryland. While he was quite young his parents removed to Howard County, which continued to be his residence until 1861. He received his collegiate education at Loyola College, Baltimore. After leaving college, he entered the Confederate service with a company of cavalry organized in Howard County, Maryland, under Captain George R. Gaither, and was attached to General Turner Ashby's command at Winchester, Virginia. Upon the reorganization of the cavalry service, he was attached to the Seventh Virginia Cavalry, successively commanded by Generals Ashby, Jones, and Rosser, doing service principally in the valley of Virginia under "Stonewall" Jackson. During the battles of Gettysburg and the Wilderness, he was attached to General J. E. B. Stewart's Cavalry. On May

15, 1864, in a cavalry charge at the battle of the Wilderness, he was wounded in the arm, while his brother, Robert, who was riding beside him, and who was always considered one of the bravest and most fearless young men in the regiment, was shot through the heart, and fell dead from his horse. Dr. Browne was taken prisoner in the latter part of May, 1864, and confined in the old Capitol Prison, at Washington, until February, 1865, when he was sent to Richmond for exchange. Returning to Baltimore, after the close of the war, he commenced the study of medicine and surgery, in August, 1865, under the instruction of the late Professor Nathan K. Smith, M.D., LL.D., and took his degree as Doctor of Medicine from the University of Maryland, in 1867. He then spent some time at Bayview Asylum and turned his attention chiefly to the study of surgical diseases of women and obstetrics. He is a member of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland and the Clinical Society of Baltimore City. Of his contributions to medical literature the following have been published: a paper on "Fibroid Tumors of the Uterus," in the *American Journal of Obstetrics*, New York, January, 1877; a paper on "Subinvolution of the Uterus," in the *Richmond and Louisville Medical Journal*, June, 1877; a paper on "The Viburnum Prunifolium as a Uterine Sedative," in the *Maryland Medical Journal*, February, 1878; a paper on "Diseases of the Bladder and Rectum caused by Displacement of the Uterus," in *Transactions of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland*, April, 1877. In this paper the attention of the profession was called to the beneficial action of the water of the spring in Druid Hill Park, Baltimore, known as Crise's Spring, in certain affections of the kidneys and bladder. He was married, October 15, 1872, to Miss Jennie Nicholson, daughter of J. J. Nicholson, banker.

CURREY, JAMES HAMILTON, M.D., was born in Uniontown, Frederick County, Maryland, December 7, 1832. His parents were Jeremiah and Sarah Simpson (Williams) Currey. The subject of this sketch was the youngest of five children. His mother, being left a widow with all these children to provide for, found it necessary to obtain homes for them as rapidly as possible. Accordingly, at the age of nine years, James was placed on a farm, with the agreement that he should have such educational facilities as the common country school afforded. In his sixteenth year he was converted and united with the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he has since been a member. By home study and economy in living, he was enabled to spend eighteen months at Calver College, New Windsor, Maryland. After leaving college he spent about six years in a drug store in Baltimore city, first as an apprentice, and

then as a clerk. He then entered upon the study of medicine, and in the spring of 1859 graduated at the Medical School of the University of Maryland. In May of that year, he commenced the practice of his profession in Baltimore. The civil war commencing in 1861, he entered the service of the Government as assistant surgeon of the Third Regiment Maryland Volunteer Infantry, and continued in that position until the summer of 1862, when he resigned his commission. He then served for several months in the United States Army hospitals, as assistant surgeon, after which, March, 27, 1863, he entered the United States Volunteer Corps of Surgeons as an assistant. He was promoted to the position of surgeon, with the rank of Major, September 2, 1863, and, October 6, 1865, was breveted Lieutenant Colonel "for faithful and meritorious services." The war having closed, he was honorably discharged from the service, when he returned to Baltimore, and resumed the practice of medicine, in which he has since been successfully engaged. Active in the organization of the Baltimore Medical Association, he has been honored with almost every office in its gift, from committee-man to the presidency; and has been several times elected delegate to the American Medical Association. Dr. Currey is also an active member of the State Medical Society, and the Baltimore Academy of Medicine. He is also a member of the Masonic fraternity, which he joined in the fall of 1863. In 1853, Dr. Currey married Louisa, daughter of Thomas Disney, Esq., of Anne Arundel County. She died in 1857. In 1861, he married Martha, daughter of Thomas Warfield, a merchant of Baltimore. He has three children living.

CADDEN, CHARLES WILLIAM, Physician and Surgeon, was born in Jefferson County, Virginia, March 11, 1830. His parents were Rev. R. and Margaret (McCord) Cadden, both of Scotch Irish descent. His father, when quite a youth, emigrated to this country, accompanied by his widowed mother and two sisters. He became an esteemed minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the Baltimore Conference. In 1850, at the age of twenty years, Charles William Cadden graduated in medicine from the old Washington University in Baltimore, and commenced practice in Harford and Baltimore counties. Here he was constantly engaged until the beginning of the war, when impelled by a sense of duty he left a good practice, entered the United States service as an Assistant Surgeon of the Maryland Volunteers, early in the summer of 1861, and was attached to Purnell's Legion. In September of the same year he was sent to Eastville, Northampton County, Virginia, where he had charge of the sick and wounded on the Peninsula. In the spring of 1862 he was ordered to Baltimore, and placed on duty at the Patterson Park Hospital, with Doctors

Pease of Syracuse, New York, and James H. Currey, of Baltimore. In the summer of that year he was again sent to the front, and was on duty with Siegel's corps at Hollivier Heights, and in the valley of Virginia, in regaining the ground lost by Banks. About this time the Maryland troops were sent with General Pope, and Dr. Cadden was detached to assist in caring for the wounded at Culpepper, after the fight at Cedar Mountain. From this point he was sent to Alexandria with a train of the wounded, and from thence, by order of Surgeon-General Hammond, he proceeded to Baltimore, to report to Josiah Simpson, Medical Director of the Middle Department, for duty. Dr. Simpson, having knowledge of his experience and ability, placed him in charge of West's Buildings, out of which he constructed a hospital which was considered one of the best in the United States. While here he was promoted to full rank as a surgeon. In about six months it became necessary to use this hospital for the sick prisoners of war, it being convenient for their transfer to boats to be sent to Old Point, or to their homes. In the spring of 1863, Dr. Cadden was again sent to the front, and was assigned to duty on the operating staff of the Twelfth Corps, where he was engaged till the following autumn. After this he was again with the Maryland troops, First Corps, in command of General Newton, until the First Corps was merged into the Fifth, under General Warren, when he was assigned to duty on the operating staff of the Second Division, with which he remained during all the experience of that famous corps, until the surrender of Lee at Appomattox, when, with his brave comrades, he was mustered out of service and returned to his home. Resuming at once the practice of his profession, he settled in the city of Baltimore, where he has ever since remained. Engrossed in the duties of his calling, in which he has been eminently successful, he has shunned public position, but urged by his friends he became, in 1873, a member of the Board of Surgeons for the examination of pensioners, which position he still holds. He was married, in 1877, to Mary Hartman, of Baltimore, sister of Prof. Alford Hartman, of Stewart Hall. Dr. Cadden is a safe, well-read, and experienced physician, a gentleman of fine bearing and genial disposition. To his natural abilities, which are of a high order, he has added the culture resulting from assiduous study, and habitual association with scholars and scientific men. He is highly regarded by his brethren in the profession, and is a member of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland.

COLE, WILLIAM H., M.D., Journalist, son of Colonel William H. and Eleanor Margaretta (Hayes) Cole, was born in the city of Baltimore, January 11, 1837. His parents were natives of Maryland. His father was a leading Democratic politician for many years, and was Surveyor of the Port of Baltimore

The American Medical Association is a non-profit corporation organized for the purpose of promoting the science and art of medicine and the health of the people. It is composed of members who are physicians, dentists, and other health care professionals. The Association's primary concern is the advancement of the medical profession and the improvement of the health of the community. It achieves this through various means, including the publication of journals, the holding of conferences, and the provision of educational programs. The Association also advocates for the interests of the medical profession in relation to government and public policy. Its efforts are directed towards the betterment of the medical profession and the health of the nation.

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Yours in
L. D. North



[Faint, illegible text, possibly a signature or a small inscription.]

during the administration of President Polk. He was a member of the City Council several terms, and filled a number of official positions during his life. He died in Baltimore in 1867. Dr. Cole's grandfather, William Hynson Cole, served at the battle of North Point, and his eldest son, H. H. Cole, now living, uncle of Dr. Cole, served at Fort M'Henry as one of its defenders. William Hynson Cole removed from Queen Anne's County and settled in Baltimore in early life, and was also a prominent Democratic politician, being a member of the first Democratic club ever formed in the city of Baltimore. He filled many public positions. Dr. Cole's grandfather on his mother's side, Captain Walter Cooney Hayes, was a native of Ireland, and was a captain in the English Navy. Being concerned in the Irish troubles of 1797, he resigned his commission and came to America, and was married to Miss Margaretta Wonderly, of Carroll County, Maryland, whom Captain Hayes first met at the Assembly Rooms, next door to the old Holliday Street Theatre, in Baltimore, which was then the centre of fashionable society of that city, and their marriage was solemnized by Archbishop Carroll, of the Catholic Church, the first Archbishop of the United States. Captain Hayes was the owner of several vessels and a large landed estate, all of which were confiscated during the war of 1812, on the ground of his being an alien enemy. After receiving a liberal education, Dr. Cole was admitted to the bar in the year 1857, and immediately emigrated to Kansas, where he took an active part in politics on the Democratic side, and four months after his arrival in Leavenworth, was elected to the Legislature of Kansas. Among the opposing candidates was the Hon. Thomas Ewing, member of Congress from Ohio. During the Kansas troubles of 1857 and 1858, he was captured, and carried to Lawrence, where after three days confinement, he made his escape over the Kansas River. Dr. Cole and other leading pro-slaverymen, were soon after driven from the Territory. He then went South, abandoned the law, studied medicine, graduated at the University of Louisiana in the year 1860, and in 1861, entered the Confederate Army as private of Company E, First Virginia Regiment. After passing through the battles of Bull Run and Manassas, he was appointed hospital steward, and shortly afterward assistant surgeon. He was assigned as surgeon in charge of the renowned Eighth Georgia Regiment, better known as "Bartow's Regiment," and remained with it during all the campaigns of the war until the battle of Gettysburg, when he was left in charge of the wounded of Longstreet's Corps. After suffering six months' imprisonment in Fort M'Henry, he returned South and acted as surgeon on the staff of General Bradley T. Johnson, of Maryland, until the close of the war, when he returned to Maryland and entered on the staff of the Baltimore *Evening Commercial*, which concern he purchased in 1871, changed the name to the *Evening Journal*, and retired from it in a few months thereafter.

Prior to this time, in 1870, he was appointed Deputy Registrar of the city of Baltimore, which position he resigned on being elected Chief Clerk of the first branch of the City Council. During his official career, Dr. Cole kept up his connection with the Baltimore *Press*. On retiring from the *Evening Journal*, he joined the staff of the Baltimore *Gazette*, with which paper he is still connected. In 1873, the College of Physicians and Surgeons conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Medicine *ad eundem*. In 1874 he was elected Reading Clerk of the House of Delegates, and re-elected in 1876 and 1878. He has always taken a warm interest in the militia of Baltimore, and served a long time as surgeon of the First Maryland Regiment. He was married early in life to Miss Florence Browne, who died in April, 1872, leaving one daughter, still living, who bears her mother's name. In November, 1873, he married Miss Catharine J. Cassidy, a daughter of the late Patrick Cassidy, a prominent merchant of Baltimore. He is a member of the Roman Catholic Church, and is connected with all the leading Catholic societies of Baltimore. He has travelled all over the United States, and is a man of very extensive acquaintance.

GUNTHER, LUDOLPH WILHELM, Merchant, was born in the city of Nienburg, in the then Kingdom of Hanover, February 6, 1821. His father, George John Gunther, a native of Hanover, was Chief-Surgeon in the "King's German Legion," Fourth Battalion. He served throughout the Peninsular war, and finally, at the battle of Waterloo, under Wellington, where, in the discharge of his duties, he had three horses shot under him, escaping himself with a severe wound in the leg. A special medal, which is now in the possession of the subject of this sketch, was awarded him by King George, as a token of the appreciation in which his meritorious services were held. He afterwards settled in Nienburg, where he married Caroline Mensching, daughter of a prominent physician of that place, a lady remarkable for her good qualities and personal beauty. Ludolph Wilhelm was the third child, and second son, of this union. The Gunthers are of the family of Schwartzburg-Sondershausen, who trace their descent back to the dark ages of the first German Emperors. The early education of Mr. Gunther was received in his native town; and, when completed, he was placed in a commercial house, in Bremen, as a "volunteer." Here he continued his study of the languages. He remained in Bremen until the fall of 1839, when a tempting offer from a large German importing house, of Baltimore, brought the young German to this country. He landed in America, November 10, 1839, full of hope and energy; but, to his disappointment, he found that the then existing commercial crisis served as an ex-

cuse to the gentlemen at whose solicitation he had come abroad, to annul this engagement. Nothing daunted by this unexpected turn in his fortunes, he sought for, and readily obtained, employment. His skill as a penman and talents as an accountant rendered his services valuable to various prominent merchants of Baltimore, notably the Easters, with whom he remained until 1844, when, his health being much impaired by constant work, he accepted the position as travelling agent in the large, and at that time, prosperous house of Pendleton, Riley & Company. Some of his trips were prolonged to eight or ten months, and included the far West, at that time wild and almost inaccessible, the whole journey west of Cumberland being made in stage-coaches. Although made with much personal risk, these trips repaid the toil and trouble to his house in their business, and to him in the large knowledge and experience acquired. Mr. Gunther spent some time with the Indians in their settlements, and was present at the exodus of the Mormons from Nauvoo, where he and some fellow Baltimoreans were hospitably entertained by the widow of their prophet, Mrs. Joseph Smith. A taste for Western life induced Mr. Gunther to settle for a few years on the banks of the Ohio, in Kentucky. Here he was engaged in getting out ship-timbers and staves for the English and French markets. The high waters of 1849 and 1850 washed away all of the earnings of several years, and forced him to return to his adopted city, where he has since remained. Mr. Gunther has been twice married. His first wife, who survived her marriage but three years, was Miss Catharine Upshaw, a daughter of Colonel Edwin Upshaw, of King and Queen County, Virginia. Of this marriage two sons were born, who are now prominent merchants, one in Louisville, Kentucky, and the other in New Orleans, Louisiana. He was again married in January, 1855, to Miss Martha Ann Cecil, of King William County, Virginia, a direct descendant of the Cecils who settled in Maryland, and after whom Cecil County is named. By this marriage he has now living four sons, the oldest of whom is a member of the Baltimore bar. Mr. Gunther is one of Baltimore's most respected and prominent citizens and successful merchants. He has fully identified himself with the interests of Baltimore for nearly forty years. For several years past he has devoted his time, money, and energy to the development of real estate in Baltimore, and in so doing has made many beautiful and valuable improvements, prominent among which are his residence, on Eutaw Place, and the warehouses known as the Gunther Buildings, on South Gay Street. Mr. Gunther has filled many positions of honor and trust, and is, at present, a Director in the Merchants' National Bank, and of several insurance companies, of Baltimore. He is also a member of the Board of Trustees for the Maryland Hospital for the Insane. In politics, he has been throughout consistent. Until the disorganization of the old Whig party, he was an advocate of its principles. When that

party degenerated into Knownothingism, he joined the ranks of the Democrats, and is, at present, a believer in their doctrines and principles. Although he has never sought political preferment, he has always taken an active interest in the success of the party. Being a German by birth, his early religious faith was that of the Lutheran Church, but he has been for many years connected with the Baptist Church, of which he is a worthy member. Mr. Gunther is a man of fine physique and robust health; an honor to Baltimore, and an example of the success that attends energy and perseverance, directed in the proper channels.

HAMERIK, PROFESSOR ASGER, Composer and Musical Director at the Peabody Institute, Baltimore, was born April 8, 1843, in Copenhagen, Denmark. His ancestors first emigrated to Denmark, from Germany, during the Thirty Years' War. His father, also a native of Copenhagen, was a professor of theology in the university, and a member of the Danish Parliament. Among his many literary works stands, first, the *History of the Christian Church*, in three volumes. He died in 1877. Professor Hamerik's mother's maiden name was Julie Scheuermann. She, too, was a native of Copenhagen, but of German descent. Her father was a wealthy merchant of that city, and at his home met regularly every week, for musical practice, the most refined and cultivated society of the city. The musical composers, Hartmann and Hornemann, are his cousins, on his mother's side. Mr. Hamerik has a brother and sister residing in Copenhagen, both of whom possess rare musical ability. All the members of the family were, more or less, distinguished as musicians. Professor Hamerik was educated at the Latin college, of his native city, at that time in charge of his father's brother. He acquired great perfection in the Latin language. Having decided to devote his life to music, and having no time to pursue a full collegiate course, he left school in his sixteenth year. A biographical sketch of Professor Hamerik recently appeared in *Brainard's Musical World*, published at Cleveland, Ohio, in which his musical career is spoken of as follows: "The great revival of musical art in Copenhagen, was not without influence upon the boy. He studied music without any teacher, and when but fifteen years old, wrote a cantata for solo, chorus, and orchestra, without having any learning, except what he had picked up by himself. This cantata was executed in the parlors of his parents, and won the praise of such musical authorities as Gade and Hartmann. The boy had, however, to continue his classical studies in the college, according to the desire of his father, and it was not until 1859 that he yielded, and engaged a music teacher for his son. The boy evidently inherited his talent from his mother, whose whole

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family was exceedingly musical, numbering among them several distinguished musicians. She, herself, was a fine pianist. Hamerik now studied night and day. At five o'clock, on cold winter mornings, he would rise and play scales till nine, then he would write, and then play again. Thus, day after day, and year after year, he studied with such energy and industry, that his friends were surprised at his ambition. While yet young, he composed works for orchestra, cantatas, and chamber music. Of course, these were the labors of a beginner, but then, they helped to impress the community more and more with the fact that there was a talent which wanted to be taken notice of. He had several teachers: Matthison Hansen, Gade, and Haberbier, who then lived in Copenhagen. In 1862, he was sent abroad, first, to London, in order to see the Exhibition, and then to Berlin, where he was to study the piano with Hans Von Bulow. But the teacher soon discovered the *corde sensible* of his pupil, and often, instead of playing, the two would go over scores together, and converse about musical compositions. Von Bulow once wrote: 'Hamerik unlearned the piano under my care.' 'But,' said Hamerik, 'he forgot to add, that I learned the philosophy and science of art of him.'" In the spring of 1864, Hamerik left Berlin for Paris, with the first act of his opera *Tovellille*. The text he wrote in Berlin. There was then a war between the Berlioz and the Wagner schools; and Bulow, who then belonged to the last-named school, could not give Hamerik any letter of introduction to Berlioz. Knowing very little French at that time, Hamerik knocked courageously at the door of the great French composer, and stated, in a few words, "that he wanted to study under his care." Berlioz was, fortunately, in a good mood when Hamerik called. He received him in a very kind and friendly way, and from that day he was his pupil, and the only one he ever had. He composed his operas, *Tovellille*, *Hjalmar* and *Ingeborg*, and his Jewish *Trilogy for Orchestra*, which was played at the late Baltimore Festival, with a number of smaller works. He gave concerts which invariably would contain *Norse music*. His *Tovellille* was performed, but only in fragments. During his stay in the French capital, Hamerik visited Stockholm, where he composed a cantata in honor of the new Swedish Constitution, which was received with immense enthusiasm. Aside from this, he wrote several songs for the great Swedish songstress, Michaëli. He returned to Paris in June, 1866, on special invitation of Berlioz, and composed then his *Hjalmar and Ingeborg*. This being done, he left for Vienna, together with Berlioz, where they remained during the winter. The next year, 1867, the year of the Exhibition in Paris, is one long to be remembered by Hamerik. Thanks to his master, he was, despite his youth, elected a member of the jury, which, under the presidency of Rossini and Auber, adjudged the prizes for musical compositions and instruments. Still more than that, he was then and there decorated with a

gold medal, as recognition of merit for his *Hymne à la Paix*, which was executed by a large orchestra and chorus, and two organs, thirteen harps, and four church bells. After the exhibition, Hamerik visited Italy, where he wrote his opera, *La Vendetta*, which was performed in Milan, in 1870. It was in Vienna, while writing his opera, *The Traveller*, that Hamerik made up his mind to go to Baltimore, as Director of the Peabody Conservatory. Notwithstanding the opposition of his parents, he left Europe, August 7, for America, where he has lived ever since. Hamerik composed, in Baltimore, his *first, second, third, fourth, and fifth Norse Suites*, and is now writing the *sixth one*. The Peabody Institute is endowed with a large fund for the maintenance of its musical department. There is a flourishing conservatory of about one hundred and twenty students, while every year, eight symphony concerts are given, in which Hamerik is endeavoring to interpret the best works of the masters, in a superior manner. His orchestra supported Hans Von Bulow in his Baltimore concerts, and the great pianist was so well pleased with Hamerik's conducting, that he wrote, in a London paper: "Baltimore was the only place in America where I had proper support." Asger Hamerik is a decided *Norse* composer. His musical subjects are noble and pure, flavored with that peculiar charm which belongs to all Scandinavian composers; and, as a newspaper remarks: "It is well that there should be some one in this country able to produce the creations of Scandinavian genius." The opera season brings enough of Italian music. German music has scores of representatives, even the Slavonic genius of Chopin and Rubinstein finds ready interpreters; while the *Norse* genius suffers unmerited neglect, and yet it has a voice of such broad humor and such poetic expression, that no true lover of music can afford to keep it in the background." Hamerik's *Norse concert nights* at the Peabody Institute draw audiences even from the surrounding cities, like Richmond, Washington, and Philadelphia. The following is a list of Hamerik's compositions: Op. 1, *Roland*, a song poem; op. 2, *An Orchestra Fantasia*; op. 3, *Symphony*, in C minor; op. 4, *Songs*; op. 5, *Cantata*, written in honor of the silver wedding of his parents, for solo voices, chorus, and orchestra; op. 6, *Quintet*, in C minor, for piano, two violins, viola, and violoncello; op. 7, *Gurre*, an overture, in D minor; op. 8, *A Fantasia*, for barytone and orchestra; op. 9, *Fantasia*, for violoncello and piano; op. 10, *Le Voile*, song poem; op. 11, *Christmas Cantata*; op. 12, *Tovellille*, opera, in five acts; op. 13, a number of *Songs*; op. 14, *Ave Maria*; op. 15, *March*, for orchestra; op. 16, *Hymn to Liberty*, solos, chorus, and orchestra; op. 17, *Hymn à la Paix*, a prize composition, for solos, chorus and orchestra; op. 18, *Hjalmar and Ingeborg*, opera, in five acts; op. 19, *Jewish Trilogy*, C minor, for orchestra; op. 20, *La Vendetta*, opera; op. 21, *The Traveller*, opera; op. 22, *First Norse Suite*, C major; op. 23, *Second Norse Suite*, G mi-

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nor; op. 24, *Third Norse Suite*, A minor; op. 25, *Fourth Norse Suite*, D major; op. 26, *Fifth Norse Suite*, A major; op. 27, *Concert-Romance*, D major, for violoncello and orchestra. Much has been said in praise of Mr. Hamerik's compositions, as well as of his influence as a musician, both in the school over which he presides, and in the city in which he lives. Men like him are rare in our country, and we may well feel proud to have him in our midst.

BITTING, REV. CHARLES CARROLL, Doctor of Divinity, Pastor of Franklin Square Baptist Church, Baltimore, was born, in Philadelphia, March 31, 1830. His parents were J. D. and S. W. (Bucknell) Bitting. Mr. Bitting pursued his early studies in the public schools of his native city, graduating from the Central High School, in 1850. He devoted his spare hours to the study of pharmacy, and his proficiency in this art was rewarded by his appointment to the position of prescription clerk in a large drug store of Philadelphia. His desire for a thorough collegiate education, prompted him to enter Madison University, Hamilton, New York, where he studied assiduously several years, completing the course with the class of 1853. Soon after, he was elected Principal of the Tennessee Baptist Female College, first located at Nashville, and afterwards at Murfreesboro. Having been converted at an early age, and baptized into the fellowship of Broad Street Baptist Church, Philadelphia, by Rev. J. L. Burrows, D.D., then the pastor, and having been ordained to the Gospel Ministry, at Murfreesboro, in 1854, during his connection with the Female College, he performed considerable gratuitous service as a preacher, in neighborhoods destitute of the regular ministrations of the Word. In 1855, Mr. Bitting removed to Virginia, and became Pastor of Mount Olivet and Hopeful Baptist Churches, in Hanover County; which then ranked among the most intelligent, wealthy, and influential churches of the Old Dominion. In this field, his ministry was most acceptable, and his labors crowned with marked success. In 1859, he received a call to the pastorate of the First Baptist Church, Alexandria, Virginia, which call he accepted, entering upon his duties in September of that year. In this historic Virginia town, surrounded by a cultivated community, supported by a united and active church, Mr. Bitting had a most pleasant and successful career until the tempest of civil war broke upon the land, in 1861. During those stormy days, he had some peculiar experiences; among which may be mentioned, his arrest by the Federal authorities, and the placing of him, and other citizens, known to be friendly to the Southern cause, upon the trains carrying men and supplies to the Union army, as hostages, for protection against the attacks of Mosby's Cavalry. In 1866, he re-

signed his charge in Alexandria, and became Corresponding Secretary of the Sunday-school Board of the Southern Baptist Convention, with headquarters at Greenville, South Carolina. As the field of operations embraced all of the Southern States, and all the editing of publications, books, papers, etc., devolved upon the Secretary, his duties were now difficult, onerous, and almost multitudinous, but he met the demands of his new position with great fidelity and efficiency. On the removal of the board from Greenville to Memphis, Tennessee, he became Pastor of the First Baptist Church of Lynchburg, Virginia, in May, 1868. It was while in Lynchburg that Mr. Bitting's ability as a preacher, and success as a pastor, were conspicuously recognized. During his ministry of four years in that mountain city, more than three hundred persons were added to his church, and a new church planted on College Hill. His removal from Lynchburg occurred in 1872, and, for about one year, he was District Secretary of the American Baptist Publication Society for the Southern States, with his office in Richmond, Virginia. It was while thus employed, that Furman University, Greenville, South Carolina, conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Divinity. In September, 1873, he resigned this position, and became pastor of the Second Baptist Church, of Virginia's capital city. It was during this relation, that the Baptists of the ancient commonwealth made their famous "Memorial movement," for the endowment of Richmond College, the denominational institution of the State. The movement was designed to commemorate the struggles of the early Baptists of Virginia, in behalf of Religious Liberty. Into this enterprise, Dr. Bitting threw himself with characteristic ardor, sending forth appeals in all directions, and making public addresses in almost all parts of the State; and the final gratifying result was due to the labors of no single man more than to his. In September, 1876, he accepted the unanimous call of the Franklin Square Baptist Church, Baltimore, Maryland. There he has labored (1878) only a little more than two years; but the large congregations that attend his ministry, and the frequent accessions made to the membership of his church, seem to indicate that in Baltimore he will achieve the greatest success with which the labors of his life have yet been crowned. Dr. Bitting has been most fortunate in his domestic relations. He married Miss Carrie S. Shadlinger, of Philadelphia, December 5, 1855, and they have a family of seven children: William B., who is studying for the ministry; Charles C., Jr., who is reading law; Linnaeus L., who is about to commence a thorough course of lectures, in the Medical University of Maryland; Carrie, Miriam, Ruth, Naomi; all of whom are living except Carrie. He is connected with both the Odd Fellows and the Free Masons; and, in the latter fraternity, of which he became a member in 1851, he has filled various offices in lodges, chapters, councils, and commanderies. His political views have generally been Democratic, never Re-

The first of these is the fact that the human race is not a homogeneous mass, but is divided into many distinct groups, each with its own characteristics. These groups are known as races, and they are distinguished from one another by their physical and mental qualities. The second fact is that these races have not remained stationary, but have changed and developed over the centuries. The third fact is that the human race is a social animal, and that its members are bound together by social ties and laws.

The study of the human race is a branch of science which has of late years attracted much of the public attention. This is due to the fact that the human race is the only animal which has the power of reason, and which is capable of creating a civilization. The study of the human race is therefore a study of the highest importance, and it is one which should be pursued by all who are interested in the progress of the human race.

The human race is a social animal, and its members are bound together by social ties and laws. These ties and laws are the result of the human mind, and they are the basis of all human civilization. The study of the human race is therefore a study of the human mind, and it is a study which should be pursued by all who are interested in the progress of the human race.

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publican. Dr. Bitting has never gone extensively into authorship, though some productions of his pen have been given to the public; among which particular mention may be made of his tract on *Religious Liberty and the Baptists*. In 1874, the doctor made a tour of Europe, Egypt, and the Holy Land. During that tour he had the unexpected, but peculiar, pleasure of baptizing a young lady, a near relative and travelling companion, in the river Jordan, at the traditional site of the baptism of Jesus, by John; also, a young man, who is now studying for the ministry. As a man, Dr. Bitting is distinguished by firmness and industry; as a Christian, by conscientiousness and earnestness; as a public speaker, by readiness of utterance and tenderness of appeal; while as a pastor, his most prominent traits are great cordiality of manner, and the most watchful fidelity over the spiritual interests of his people. While he is very decided in his convictions as a Baptist, he is remarkable for kindliness of feeling toward other denominations, and the readiness with which he responds to any call for his services made by them.

HALLIDAY, ROBERT J., Florist and Seedsman, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, March 4, 1840. His father, Robert Halliday, a nurseryman of Baltimore, is a native of Dumfries, Scotland, and emigrated to America in 1835, since which time he has been a resident of Baltimore. Robert Halliday has devoted his entire attention to the business of flower, tree, and plant culture, which he first learned in Edinburgh, Scotland, and in 1837, began business on his own account, at the corner of Lexington and Fremont Streets, Baltimore. In 1840, he commenced the extensive greenhouse department, now occupied by his son, corner of Dolphin Street and Pennsylvania Avenue. In 1861, he associated his son Robert J., in business with him, under the firm name of Robert Halliday & Son. After receiving a good grammar school education, Robert J. Halliday, at the age of fourteen, began to learn the business with his father, and gave his undivided attention to it for seven years. On attaining his majority, he became a member of the firm. In 1865, he went to Philadelphia and engaged in the same business with John Dick, under the firm name of John Dick & Company. In 1866, he returned to Baltimore, since which time he has carried on business in that city in his own name, having a seed store and depot for cut flowers, northwest corner of Baltimore and Charles Streets, and the large greenhouses on the corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and Dolphin Street, which he operates in connection with the nursery of his father, on Liberty Road, near Baltimore, containing about five acres, and most of which is under cover of glass. Besides the nursery, his father cultivates about forty acres in trees. Mr. Halliday's business

has steadily increased until it is now the third or fourth largest of the kind in this country, and one of the largest south of Philadelphia. He publishes annually a large descriptive catalogue, and his trade extends to all parts of the country.

BIRELY, JOHN WILLIAM, son of William and Charlotte Birely, was born December 8, 1816, near the village of Myersville, in that section of Frederick County, Maryland, called Middletown Valley.

His parents' ancestors were Germans; those on his mother's side being the first settlers of a large and fertile tract of land adjacent to, and on the west side of Frederick City. His father was a papermaker, and among the first to engage in the manufacture of writing paper in Western Maryland. During the infancy of the subject of this sketch, his parents removed to Fredericktown, where his father died, when the boy was five years old, leaving his family, consisting of a wife and seven children, almost penniless, owing to losses sustained by indorsing for his brother, who failed in business. Through the kindness of her brother, who died a few years after her husband, his mother came into possession of a small house and a few acres of land, the produce of which, together with the small earnings of her only son, and four elder sisters, constituted their only means of support. As a consequence, his early education was limited. At the age of seventeen he was apprenticed to the furniture and cabinetmaker's trade, for a term of four years, paying his own board. After the expiration of his apprenticeship, he worked five years as a journeyman at the same trade. Having saved a few hundred dollars, he relinquished that trade and commenced merchandizing, in which he was quite successful. After twelve years of mercantile life, he was, by a unanimous vote, chosen Secretary of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Frederick County. This act was without any solicitation on his part. He at first declined the position, in view of his limited education, but by reason of the expressed confidence of the Board of Directors, he finally consented to accept it, and retire from his previous business. He served as Secretary of that company for nine years, resigning the position for the purpose of devoting his time to farming. He purchased a tract of land and erected buildings thereon suited to his taste. His resignation was accepted by the Board of Directors, with resolutions expressive of much regret. In 1866, Mr. Birely was prevailed upon to accept the office of Cashier of the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Frederick, Maryland. That position he held for eleven years, but was compelled to resign on account of failing health. In this instance, also, his resignation was accepted by the directors with expressions of deep regret; and resolutions to that effect were published in the several newspapers of Frederick City. As

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an evidence of his careful management of the trust reposed in him, the prosperity of that bank during those eleven years is in attestation. Its capital stock was \$125,000, and the dividends paid to the stockholders in that time were \$225,000. In 1859, he was elected a member of the Consistory and Treasurer of the German Reformed Church of Frederick. He served the congregation in these positions for fifteen years, and was instrumental in the demolition of the old stone parsonage that had stood in the time of the Revolution, and having erected in its stead the elegant Reformed buildings and parsonage, on the corner of Market and Church Streets. Notwithstanding the erection of these buildings was opposed by many substantial members of the congregation, on the ground of an unpaid balance, which was still due upon the new church edifice, erected a few years previous, the work was commenced and completed without any pecuniary aid given by the members, the indebtedness created by their erection being gradually diminished by the annual proceeds of the rentable portion of the property. To this work, Mr. Birely devoted, gratuitously, much time and labor. In this connection it is in place to say, that in the two large halls in these buildings the extra sessions of the Maryland Legislature, in 1861, were held, convened in accordance with the proclamation of Governor Hicks. Mr. Birely was one of the first to suggest, and assisted in the organization of the Franklin Savings Bank of Frederick, in 1856, and for several years served as one of its directors. For ten years, he was a member of the City Council of Frederick, prior to 1873. In 1871 and '72, he was elected on the part of the city a director in the Frederick and Pennsylvania Railroad. In 1839, he took an active part in the organization of the Junior Fire Company of Frederick City, one of the most prosperous and successful volunteer organizations of its character in the State; and prior to his resignation as an active member, in 1873, was Treasurer and President for twenty-three years. His services in these positions were rendered gratuitously. In 1848, he was elected a Trustee and Treasurer of one of the district schools of Frederick, and re-elected annually for six years. After his first election, it was discovered that his predecessor was in default, and that the school might be continued, Mr. Birely advanced out of his private funds, without interest, the necessary means, until money was received from the County School Fund, which was not until nearly a year had expired. When he retired from these positions, he handed over to his successor a surplus of several hundred dollars, after the payment of all indebtedness. These services were also performed without charge or pecuniary emolument to himself. Since 1861, Mr. Birely has been one of the Trustees and Treasurer of the Frederick Female Seminary, performing these duties without cost to the institution. He is also Treasurer and one of the Trustees of Montevue Hospital of Frederick County. Under authority of the courts, he has settled several estates, declining in some cases to accept any compensation for his ser-

vices. At the age of twenty-seven, he was married to Mary R. Cramer, daughter of Philip and Mary Cramer, whose ancestors were the first settlers of a large tract of land in Frederick County, known as the Glades. They have had four children; two only are living, sons, who are now engaged in mercantile business in Frederick, under the name of Birely Brothers.

BBROWNING, HONORABLE RICHARD THOMAS, was born May 23, 1839, in Alleghany County, Maryland. His father, William Browning, is a native of the same county. His grandfather, Meshack Browning, was the celebrated hunter, who made a business of hunting and trapping in the Alleghany Mountains, whose life is published in a book entitled, *Forty-four Years in the Life of a Hunter*. The early life of the subject of this sketch was spent on a farm. He received a common English education in the public schools of his native county. At the age of twenty years, he left home travelling through the Western States and Territories, and settled for a short time in Missouri. About the breaking out of the war, in 1861, he returned to Maryland. He entered the Federal army in the fall of that year, as a private, but was promoted, from time to time, until 1865, when he was mustered out of service, in Baltimore, bearing a second lieutenant's commission. He was seriously wounded in Lynchburg, in 1864, and endured great suffering and privation in the mountains of West Virginia, through which he was carried to Gallipolis, where he remained until his recovery, and then rejoined his regiment on the Potomac, to which line it had fallen back. In 1868, he was appointed Tax Collector for Alleghany County, for the term of two years, and reappointed in 1870. After the expiration of his second term he removed to Oakland and engaged in hotel keeping. Mr. Browning took an active part in the division of Alleghany County, and the formation of Garrett County, the accomplishment of which is in a great measure due to his untiring energy and perseverance, and the lavish contributions of his time and money. In 1875, he was elected a Representative from Garrett County to the Maryland Legislature; being among the first delegates from the new county. Mr. Browning has always been a consistent and firm supporter of the Democratic party. He is a member of the Roman Catholic Church in Oakland. He was married in 1864 to Miss Hattie K., daughter of Jesse Twigg, Esq., of Cumberland, Maryland. Mr. Browning is tall and well proportioned. In social life, he is kind and considerate, and of equable temperament. Possessing the elements of a self-made man, he deals practically with all subjects, and pursues his course with perseverance, fidelity, and self-reliance.

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BUMP, ORLANDO FRANKLIN, A.M., Lawyer and Author, was born at Afton, Chenango County, New York, February 28, 1811. His parents were Samuel C. and Abby Ann Bump. They had four children, of whom he was the second. His older brother, Charles R., died in the United States Army in 1863. His sister, Ella E., died in 1855. His younger brother, Jesse E., is still living. Members of his family have now in their possession documents which give the name as "Bumpus," and the family tradition is, that their ancestors came to this country from England. In that country there is a family surnamed "Bompas." Philological analogy points to this as the correct form of the original surname. This name, with its various modifications, is not uncommon in England and in this country, and several of its possessors have been, or are, lawyers of more or less eminence. The subject of this sketch early in life manifested a passion for books. Reading was to him recreation, and he devoted to it the hours that other children gave to play. Being of delicate constitution, his parents were frequently obliged to take his books from him, and thus compel him to find amusement in other things. He, nevertheless, managed to read every book he could find. There was no book in the district school library, the Sunday-school library, or that could be borrowed from neighboring houses, with which he was not familiar. Historical works were his preference, and while yet young his mind was stored with the leading events of both ancient and modern history. He had a most retentive memory, rendering him an apt scholar, so that he was soon found in classes among those who were far his seniors in years. His mother died in 1854, and his father being unsuccessful in business, went to Maryland, in 1856, with the hope of improving his circumstances, leaving his children in charge of a housekeeper. As their finances were low and the boys of an independent spirit, Orlando and his elder brother resolved to take care of themselves. Being thus cast upon his own resources at the age of fifteen, he sought and obtained employment among the neighboring farmers; but, not having been trained to this kind of work, it proved very uncongenial. Taking the advice of a petulant old farmer, who found him rather awkward, he returned to his books. With the scanty savings from his earnings in his pocket, in the fall of 1857, he entered the Delaware Literary Institute, at Franklin, Delaware County, New York. He found there an opportunity to work for his board, and then by teaching in the winters, and working for the farmers in vacations, he managed to complete the academical course, and graduated with the highest honor, in 1861. He then went to New Haven, Connecticut, and entered Yale College in the fall of that year. He brought with him high recommendations for talents and industry, and thus secured one of those scholarships which the munificent endowments of that institution enable it to bestow on worthy scholars. He graduated in 1863,

standing sixth in a class of one hundred and twenty. Under a rule of the college this was reduced to eighth, on account of his entering in the junior year. As a student of mathematics he was especially apt. When a mere boy in the village school the other scholars sought his assistance in explaining difficult problems, because they understood him better than they did the teacher. Such was his proficiency in this particular branch of study that he was appointed an assistant teacher of mathematics in the academy, while still a student. In college he was acknowledged leader of his class in this particular, and divided the highest prize with George W. Bidwell, of Philadelphia. This excellence was not due to any special mathematical faculty, but to the general strength of his analytical and reasoning powers. Mr. Bump is educated because he resolved to be so. During the six years of his academical and collegiate studies he only received about three hundred dollars from his friends and relatives to aid him in his efforts. While in the academy he contracted a few small debts, which his creditors kindly consented to let stand until he had finished his college course. Out of his first earnings he paid these and restored to the college all the money which he had received from the scholarship. In 1863, he went to Baltimore and entered the office of William Daniel, Esq., as a student at law. He was admitted to the bar, September 14, 1865. While studying law, he began a thorough course of reading on history, geology, political economy, philology, and social science. His fondness for history and all questions relating to social science made him always a close observer of politics. The times were stirring and a restless spirit like his could not long keep still. Accordingly, in 1866, he sent an anonymous article to the editors of the *Baltimore American*, which was published in the editorial columns. A second article received the same appreciative consideration, with a request for an interview. The result was an engagement on the editorial staff of that journal, which continued until 1869. The arrangement, however, bound him to the writing of articles only when he sought relaxation from his legal studies. Mr. Bump has been always a Republican, but his participation in politics has been that of a scholar rather than that of a politician. Since 1869, his efforts in that direction have been only occasional, such as every educated man feels bound to make upon the request of his fellow-citizens. In 1867 he was appointed Register in Bankruptcy. While a law student he had been in the habit of making notes, and he pursued the practice in regard to decisions under the Bankrupt Law. Finding these notes useful to himself, he thought they might be useful to the profession in general, and so, in 1868, he published a work on the *Law and Practice of Bankruptcy*. This has proved a most successful law-book, ten editions having been called for in as many years. It has become the standard authority on that subject. In attaining this position it was not without rivals; it had them from the first.

The first part of the paper discusses the importance of the study of the history of the United States. It is argued that a knowledge of the past is essential for a full understanding of the present. The author then proceeds to a detailed examination of the various factors which have shaped the development of the United States, including the influence of the American Revolution, the growth of the industrial revolution, and the impact of the Civil War. The author concludes by emphasizing the need for a continued study of the past in order to better understand the challenges of the future.

The second part of the paper is a detailed analysis of the economic development of the United States. It begins with a discussion of the early years of the nation, when the economy was primarily based on agriculture and trade. The author then examines the impact of the industrial revolution, which led to a rapid increase in production and a shift towards manufacturing. The author also discusses the role of government in the economy, particularly in the areas of regulation and taxation. The paper concludes with a discussion of the current state of the economy and the challenges it faces.

The third part of the paper is a study of the social and cultural changes that have taken place in the United States. It begins with a discussion of the early years of the nation, when the population was primarily composed of people of European descent. The author then examines the impact of immigration, which led to a significant increase in the diversity of the population. The author also discusses the role of education in the development of the nation, particularly in the areas of literacy and civic participation. The paper concludes with a discussion of the current state of society and the challenges it faces.

The fourth part of the paper is a study of the political development of the United States. It begins with a discussion of the early years of the nation, when the government was primarily based on the principles of the American Revolution. The author then examines the impact of the industrial revolution, which led to a shift towards a more centralized form of government. The author also discusses the role of the courts in the development of the nation, particularly in the areas of the separation of powers and the protection of individual rights. The paper concludes with a discussion of the current state of the government and the challenges it faces.

Works were issued successively by Saunders, Brightly, Gazzam, and Blumenstiel, but none of these, save that of Gazzam, ever reached a second edition. When Mr. Brightly's work appeared, a critic, in commenting on it, took occasion to speak of Mr. Bump's book as the production of a young lawyer, without practice or experience; but in the end the young lawyer, in his chosen field, surpassed even the veteran writer. The excellence of Mr. Bump's work as a legal author is due to the strength of his analytical powers and his capacity for close, logical reasoning. He goes at once to the pith of a decision and states the results in clear and concise language. He is patient in the collection of authorities, and from these he deduces the principles of the law with due circumspection. He never writes until he is master of the subject, and then he unfolds his theory with perspicuity. Consequently, no matter how intricate and complicated the subject may be, the profession usually say that he has made it easy and simple. He now found himself engaged in a pursuit congenial to his tastes, and he followed it zealously and assiduously. He published *Internal Revenue Laws*, in 1870; *Notes to Kerr on Fraud and Mistake*, in 1871; *Fraudulent Conveyances*, in 1872; *Patents, Trade-Marks and Copyrights*, in 1877; and *Notes of Constitutional Decisions*, in 1878. He has now (1878) in preparation a work on *Federal Procedure*, and *Notes on the Revised Statutes of the United States*. In 1872 he was employed to assist in the preparation of the *Revised Statutes of the United States*, and a large part of that work is from his pen. He edited, also, volumes twelve, thirteen and fourteen of the *National Bankruptcy Register*, and contributed various articles to the *Central Law Journal* and the *Southern Law Review*. By means of these efforts he became known as an author, and, in 1876, received the degree of *Artium Magister* from Yale College, on account of his merit and ability as a legal writer. His literary labors have been merely the fruits of his leisure hours. With years came reputation, with reputation an increase of practice, until at length the duties of his office and his professional labors occupied his entire time during the day. The only opportunity that he had for study and composition was in the evening, after the professional labor for the day was over. The productions of his pen tell how well that time was improved. For his restless and inquiring mind such employment was recreation and refreshment. Mr. Bump was married to Sallie E. Weathers, July 27, 1870. His oldest son, Charles R., was born, December 13, 1872. His next, Arthur R., was born, November 15, 1874, and died July 3, 1875. His last, Herbert F., was born July 31, 1878.

BASSHOR, THOMAS C., senior member of the firm of T. C. Basshor & Co., Baltimore, engineers and manufacturers of steam heating apparatus and machinery, was born in Lebanon County, Pennsylvania, on the 13th of July, 1835. His father is still living at the advanced age of seventy-eight, on the farm which his great-grandfather of the same name bought in 1751, and on which farm his son, the subject of our sketch, was born. Mr. Basshor has been, for the past twenty-two years, a resident of Baltimore, and his business career has been one of great activity and uninterrupted success, a success achieved solely by his own industry, enterprise and ability. He first entered the establishment of Messrs. Numsen, Thomas & Co., as a bookkeeper, continuing with them five years. He won their fullest confidence and highest esteem, which proved of greatest service to him in his after business life. His credit with this house has always been unlimited, they having ever been ready to indorse him to any extent required. In April, 1861, acting upon the advice of that firm, he purchased the steam heating and machinery business of H. F. Thomas & Co., and with only a capital of \$1800 struck out for himself on the uncertain sea of mercantile life. It was in the same month that the United States soldiers were attacked by the mob in the streets of Baltimore. Mr. Basshor has always been a strong Republican and Union man. His whole heart and soul were with his country's cause, and, had not his hands been fettered by this purchase just completed, he would at once have enlisted in the Federal army. As it was, he gave his influence, encouragement and means to the extent of his ability for the preservation of the Union, and for the liberty and equal rights of all. Under his energetic and skillful management the growth and success of his business was rapid. In 1863 he associated with him Mr. Wallace Stebbins, and the partnership still continues. The business was conducted on leased property, at No. 26 Light Street, for over ten years, but enlarged premises were needful, and, in 1872, he purchased lot No. 28 on the same street, which for time out of mind had been occupied by a little old dwelling-house and restaurant. This he cleared away and erected in its place the mammoth four-story iron front building which now adorns the place, and his business house and manufacturing establishment combined. As an evidence of the prosperity of the house, it may be stated that the average sales each year amount to \$400,000, they have sometimes risen as high as \$700,000. Mr. Basshor confines himself, in his heating department, exclusively to large business houses and public buildings, but for these his services are called in requisition from all parts of the country—from Maine to California. He has heated most of the prominent public buildings in Baltimore, the Academy of Music, newspaper establishments, of which the *American* and *Sun* may be mentioned in particular; the normal and other schools, and hotels, factories, custom-houses, and asylums, at home

The first part of the paper discusses the importance of the study of the history of the United States. It is argued that a knowledge of the past is essential for a proper understanding of the present. The author then proceeds to discuss the various factors which have influenced the development of the United States, including the role of the government, the influence of the economy, and the impact of the culture.

In the second part of the paper, the author discusses the role of the government in the development of the United States. It is argued that the government has played a crucial role in the shaping of the nation, and that its actions have been influenced by a variety of factors, including the interests of the different groups in society. The author then discusses the various ways in which the government has influenced the development of the United States, including through its policies, its actions, and its influence on the economy and the culture.

The third part of the paper discusses the influence of the economy on the development of the United States. It is argued that the economy has played a crucial role in the shaping of the nation, and that its development has been influenced by a variety of factors, including the actions of the government, the influence of the culture, and the impact of the international environment. The author then discusses the various ways in which the economy has influenced the development of the United States, including through its policies, its actions, and its influence on the government and the culture.



Minister
Alex. R. Stephens



ALFRED H. BROWN
1880-1960

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1880-1960

and abroad. But, energetic and effective as Mr. Basshor has proved himself in his business, he has by no means confined himself to that alone. He has ever been public-spirited in a large degree, desirous of the general good of society, and has often been called upon to fill responsible positions. He was a member of the first building committee of the new City Hall under the administration of Mayor John Lee Chapman, is a Director of the Traders' National Bank, also a Director in the Fountain Hotel Company, and was for several years Director of the Consolidated Real Estate and Fire Insurance Companies of Baltimore. In 1860, when taking lessons on the violin—a few friends were in the habit of meeting with him to sing and play—a practice they found so delightful that it was never discontinued, and out of it grew in time the Haydn Musical Association, of Baltimore, now numbering nearly one hundred members, the most popular association of the kind that has ever existed in the city. They have given four concerts during each of the last fifteen years, by means of which they defray their expenses. Mr. William F. Thiede is the musical director; Mr. Basshor, by unanimous consent, has always been President. He also organized, in 1861, the Riverside Association. Of this association, also, he has always been President. In 1858 he joined the Free Masons and was admitted to the Monumental Lodge, of Baltimore, in which he still continues. He has been, since its erection in 1870, one of the trustees of the Brown Memorial Church, one of the most elegant and costly white marble structures of the kind in the city, erected by the widow of the late George S. Brown, a prominent Baltimore banker, to perpetuate the memory of her husband. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church. In 1865 he was married to Miss Emily A. Wedge, daughter of Captain W. S. Wedge, and has three children, two daughters, Mary Graham and Florence, and one son, Charles Hazlettine.

SHEPHERD, HON. ALEXANDER R., Ex-Governor of the District of Columbia, was born, January 31, 1835, at No. 1202 Maryland Avenue, Washington city. His father, Alexander Shepherd, was a native of Charles County, Maryland, where the Shepherd family had been settled for many years. His grandfather, Thomas L. Shepherd, died in 1816, and his will was probated at Port Tobacco, Maryland. Alexander's mother, whose maiden name was Susan Davidson Robey, was likewise a native of Charles County. The Robeys were among the earliest settlers of that county, and at the present day several families of that name reside near Port Tobacco. The subject of this sketch received his education at the Rittenhouse Academy, of which Charles H. and Joseph E. Nourse were principals, and at the preparatory school of Columbia College. While at

school he evinced a great aptitude for learning, and so well did he study, that at the early age of eleven years he was fitted for the Freshman class of Columbia College. Whatever he undertook to do he tried to do well, whether play or study. Before he had attained his twelfth year, he was compelled to leave college on account of the dishonesty of executors who administered upon his father's estate, and was, therefore, necessitated to support himself. The battle with the world began when he was but twelve years of age. He sought and found employment in different stores as shopboy and clerk. At fifteen he undertook to learn the carpenter's trade with Henry S. Davis, of Washington. For two years and a half he worked at this trade, and then gave up his apprenticeship to take a clerkship offered him by J. W. Thompson, plumber and gas-fitter. In a short time he became business manager of the concern, and so continued until 1860, when he became a partner. In 1866, he became the proprietor of the business, the other parties retiring. In 1861, he was elected to the City Council of Washington, re-elected in 1862, and made President of that body. In 1863, he ran for Alderman and was defeated. He then retired from connection with city affairs until 1869, when he assisted in the organization of the "Citizens' Reform Association," of which he was made chairman. As chairman of this body he wielded a potent influence. So strong was it that he defeated Sayles J. Brown, regular Republican candidate for Mayor, by five thousand majority. He was prominent in the framing, perfecting, and passing of the bill providing for a territorial form of government for the District of Columbia. The bill became a law in 1871, and on the 16th of March, of the same year, he was made a member of the Board of Public Works, continued as a member, Vice-President, and Executive Officer, until September, 1873, when he was appointed Governor of the District of Columbia by President Grant. This office he held until June, 1874, when the territorial form of government was changed to three commissioners, who were to have the management of the District affairs. He was renominated as one of these Commissioners by President Grant, but the nomination was rejected by the Senate. Governor Shepherd helped to organize and served three months in the "National Rifles" of the District. He ran the first train into the Capital after the "19th of April riots" in Baltimore. He has been connected with many public enterprises; was a Director in the Young Men's Christian Association; a Director of the National Metropolitan Bank; President of the National Publishing Company; a Director of Oak Hill Cemetery; Treasurer of the Provident Aid Society; a Director of the District Telegraph Company, of the Washington Monument Association, and the Washington Market Company. He was also President of the Washington Club. In fact there was scarcely a public enterprise or association of any kind in the District, with which he was not prominently connected. He has always

THE HISTORY OF THE

REIGN OF

CHARLES THE FIRST

BY

JOHN BURNET

OF

SCOTLAND

IN

SEVEN VOLUMES

VOLUME THE SECOND

LONDON

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been recognized as a man of almost superhuman energy. Under his management, as Vice-President, the Board of Public Works transformed Washington into a magnificent city, and the nation is indebted to Alexander Shepherd for whatever attractiveness there may be in its capital. In the space of three years he did the work of fifty in cleansing, purifying, and renovating a city which had hitherto been a disgrace to the Union. Years of abuse and intrigue were wasted upon him by his enemies. Newspaper men publicly opposed to him, sought to destroy his character by casting adrift the most barefaced malignities; sensational scribblers made him the robber of widows and orphans and the oppressor of the poor, but to-day the name of Alexander R. Shepherd stands out unsullied and untarnished in bold relief against the vituperations and calumnies of his enemies. The Governor was born and reared in the Presbyterian faith. In politics, he drifted from the Old Line Whig party into Republicanism, in which he is a strong believer. As an evidence of Governor Shepherd's great business capacity and enterprising spirit, it may not be out of place to mention the fact of his having built fifteen hundred houses in ten years. Some of these are magnificent structures. On November 15, 1876, he was forced to suspend. His creditors unanimously granted an extension of five years, without interest for one year. At the time of his suspension his assets were about half a million in excess of liabilities. His creditors would not allow an assignment, but simply took a trust on the property, giving Governor Shepherd full power to administer, sell and convey, a mark of confidence seldom, if ever, before exhibited among business men. He has succeeded in paying off ninety per cent. of his indebtedness in one year and a half. Governor Shepherd is six feet one and a half inches in height, erect, well-formed, and weighs two hundred and twenty-five pounds. He always dresses elegantly, but plainly, is genial in manner and social in his disposition. On January 30, 1862, he married Miss Mary Grice Young, daughter of Colonel William P. Young, of Norfolk, Virginia. Ten children were the issue of this marriage, seven of whom are living, three sons and four daughters.

AISQUITH, HENRY, Lawyer, was the second son of Rev. Henry and Ellen Sophia (Hodges) Aisquith, and was born in Anne Arundel County, Maryland, January 30, 1840. His father, the youngest of twelve sons, was born in the city of Baltimore, in 1799; he was an able and devoted clergyman of the Episcopal Church, and spent most of his life in Anne Arundel County. During the last four years of his life, he was pastor of the Episcopal Church in Chaplico, St. Mary's County. He died in that place in 1856. His

grandfather, William Aisquith, was of Welsh parentage, and a man of some prominence in his day, being for many years the only Coroner in Baltimore. He had a nephew, Captain Edward Aisquith, who owned and named Aisquith Street in the then town of Baltimore. The subject of this sketch attended St. James College in Washington County, Maryland, for three years, when he began the study of law with Messrs. McLane and Williams, of Baltimore. At the end of two years his health failed, and he returned to the family estate, and for three years devoted himself to farm life, after which he resumed his legal studies with Hon. Alexander Randall, in Annapolis, and in 1866, opened an office in that city for the practice of his profession. He early turned his attention to railroad law, in which he has had great success. He was elected by the directors of the Annapolis and Elk Ridge Railroad, to be the first counsel for that corporation after the creation of the office. Before this election, however, he was engaged in several important cases, one of which, viz., *Gantt vs. The Annapolis and Elk Ridge Railroad Company*, involving three very important questions never before settled in this State, was argued, and decided in favor of the appellant. In this case, he was associated with Judge Tuck. It attracted wide attention among the profession, and was reported by the press. He also, associated with the late Melton Whitney, defended in the United States District Court, three judges of election, who were indicted under the Civil Rights Act, which case occupied eighteen days in trial, there being three hundred and fifty witnesses. When the case had been in progress twelve days, the court adjourned for one month. The practical result of the trial was an acquittal, the jury disagreeing. He defended successfully in the same court, the case of the United States against George W. Murdock, for violation of the same law, which was the first acquittal ever obtained of that nature. In 1875, he was elected State's Attorney for Anne Arundel County, for four years from January 1, 1876. Since his election to that office, he has prosecuted several parties charged with capital offences. Among them may be mentioned that of Henry Norfolk, for the murder of his wife, which murder was one of the most brutal and atrocious in the criminal history of the State, he having brained her with a hickory club. Mr. Aisquith gained his case on circumstantial evidence alone, in the face of a general opinion that the conviction of the murderer could not be obtained. He was hung at Annapolis, December 21, 1877, having confessed his crime before his execution. Of the seven murder cases tried by Mr. Aisquith since his election, all were convicted except one, and in that case the jury returned a verdict for manslaughter. In politics, Mr. Aisquith is a Democrat; in religion, he is an Episcopalian. He is devoted to his profession, in which he ranks high, especially in legal matters affecting railroads and other corporations. He is a man of commanding presence, and fine personal appearance.

The first part of the history is a general account of the state of the country at the beginning of the reign of Henry the Second. It describes the condition of the kingdom, the state of the church, and the character of the king. It then proceeds to a detailed account of the reign of Henry the Second, and the events which took place during that period. The second part of the history is a general account of the state of the country at the beginning of the reign of Richard the First. It describes the condition of the kingdom, the state of the church, and the character of the king. It then proceeds to a detailed account of the reign of Richard the First, and the events which took place during that period.

The third part of the history is a general account of the state of the country at the beginning of the reign of John. It describes the condition of the kingdom, the state of the church, and the character of the king. It then proceeds to a detailed account of the reign of John, and the events which took place during that period. The fourth part of the history is a general account of the state of the country at the beginning of the reign of Henry the Third. It describes the condition of the kingdom, the state of the church, and the character of the king. It then proceeds to a detailed account of the reign of Henry the Third, and the events which took place during that period.

The fifth part of the history is a general account of the state of the country at the beginning of the reign of Richard the Second. It describes the condition of the kingdom, the state of the church, and the character of the king. It then proceeds to a detailed account of the reign of Richard the Second, and the events which took place during that period. The sixth part of the history is a general account of the state of the country at the beginning of the reign of Henry the Fourth. It describes the condition of the kingdom, the state of the church, and the character of the king. It then proceeds to a detailed account of the reign of Henry the Fourth, and the events which took place during that period.

ADAMS, GEORGE FREDERICK, M.D., of Baltimore, was born in Charles County, Maryland, November 30, 1830. His father, Benjamin Adams, was also a native and extensive farmer of that county. He was a gentleman of a refined nature and exalted moral character, and was held in the highest estimation by the entire community in which he resided. He participated in the battle of Bladensburg, in the war of 1812. The doctor's grandfather was John Adams, native of Prince George's County, Maryland. His father, Dr. Adams's great-grandfather, was Reverend George Adams, a distinguished, dissenting clergyman of England, who came to this country in the eighteenth century, and settled in Prince George's County, where he had a parish, in the rectorship of which he died, after an eminently successful ministry of many years. Dr. George F. Adams spent his youthful years in the county of his nativity, and at the age of sixteen years, entered Charlotte Hall Academy, St. Mary's County, Maryland, where he assiduously pursued his studies for three years. At the expiration of that time, he commenced the reading of medicine in the office of the late Dr. J. F. Shaw, a very prominent and highly accomplished physician of Charlotte Hall. After a studentship of two years in the above office, he went to Baltimore, where he entered, as a private student, the office of the late Professor Samuel Chew, Professor of Therapeutics and Materia Medica in the University of Maryland. He matriculated at the above college of medicine in the fall of 1851, and graduated therefrom in March of 1853. Upon receiving his diploma as Doctor of Medicine, he returned to Charlotte Hall, where he established himself in the practice of his profession, steadily and successfully pursuing the same for the long period of seventeen years, when he removed to Baltimore and located in the twelfth ward of that city, where he has been practicing in one locality for about seven years. Professionally and personally, the doctor is held in the very highest regard. His long experience as a physician, and the excellent instructions he received under so eminent and revered a preceptor as Professor Samuel Chew, have given him rare attainments, whilst his urbanity of manners and conscientious discharge of professional duty, command for him the confidence and esteem of his patients. The doctor married, in November, 1866, Miss Kate Morton, daughter of the late James Morton, of Charles County, Maryland, and one of the most prominent merchants in Southern Maryland. The doctor's religious tenets are in accord with those of the Episcopalian (Low) Church, he and his ancestors for four generations having been of the same faith. His political principles are of the Democratic Conservative type, he being in opposition to all radicalism, and in favor of such constitutional government as excludes all intolerant legislation. Upon this basis, he is continually performing the duties of a good citizen, making his influence felt for the benefit of the community in which he lives.

APPELGARTH, WILLIAM, was born in Dorchester County, Maryland, June 20, 1808. He was the son of Thomas and Sarah Applegarth, of that County, members of old and highly esteemed Maryland families. His father was a landowner and farmer, a man of high respectability, and the head of a large family of children, several of whom became merchants in Baltimore. William was reared and lived on the farm until about twenty years of age, and received such education as the country schools of that day afforded. He early manifested a desire for a seaman's life, and at the age above named, entered on that vocation. For a short time he served on board a vessel owned by his elder brother, George; and soon after became part owner of one which he commanded. He very soon attained a high reputation for reliability and seamanship among the shipping merchants of Baltimore, and in a very few years became interested in the ownership of sundry vessels. He continued in that line of business until 1850, when he established the shipping and commission house of William Applegarth & Son, in which he continued until his death, March 31, 1873; leaving a well-established business, still prosecuted under the same firm name by his sons, Thomas M. and Nathaniel. He was married December 27, 1835, to Elizabeth A. Mitchell, daughter of Michael and Kitterah Mitchell, of Dorchester County. In early life, he joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he was an honored and useful member until his decease. He was one of the first members of the High Street M. E. Church, and a member of the Board of Trustees. Mr. Applegarth was affable in his manners, true in his friendships, of strict integrity and frankness in all business transactions, and generous in his benevolence. He was deservedly esteemed and beloved by a very extensive acquaintance. In politics, he was an old-line Whig; but after the disruption of that party, took but little active interest in politics until the breaking out of the late civil war. Although of slaveholding parentage, and himself a slave-owner, he at once took a decided stand for the Union cause, and in various ways rendered efficient service to the Government in its darkest hours. After that time, he remained identified with the Republican party. The colored people of Baltimore recognized him as their true friend, to whom, in business matters, they were accustomed to go for counsel and advice. In 1866, when the prejudices of the white calkers and ship carpenters were driving the colored calkers and carpenters from the shipyards of Baltimore, he purchased and established for them the first railway owned and managed by colored calkers and carpenters in the State of Maryland, now known as the Chesapeake Marine Railway and Dry Dock Company. At the time of establishing that railway, such was the hostility to the enterprise that it required the nerve of a hero to resist the opposition with which he had to contend in establishing the colored operatives on a firm business basis. Their

The first part of the paper is devoted to a general discussion of the problem. It is shown that the problem is of great importance in the theory of the structure of the universe. The second part of the paper is devoted to a detailed discussion of the problem. It is shown that the problem is of great importance in the theory of the structure of the universe. The third part of the paper is devoted to a detailed discussion of the problem. It is shown that the problem is of great importance in the theory of the structure of the universe. The fourth part of the paper is devoted to a detailed discussion of the problem. It is shown that the problem is of great importance in the theory of the structure of the universe. The fifth part of the paper is devoted to a detailed discussion of the problem. It is shown that the problem is of great importance in the theory of the structure of the universe. The sixth part of the paper is devoted to a detailed discussion of the problem. It is shown that the problem is of great importance in the theory of the structure of the universe. The seventh part of the paper is devoted to a detailed discussion of the problem. It is shown that the problem is of great importance in the theory of the structure of the universe. The eighth part of the paper is devoted to a detailed discussion of the problem. It is shown that the problem is of great importance in the theory of the structure of the universe. The ninth part of the paper is devoted to a detailed discussion of the problem. It is shown that the problem is of great importance in the theory of the structure of the universe. The tenth part of the paper is devoted to a detailed discussion of the problem. It is shown that the problem is of great importance in the theory of the structure of the universe.

success and present standing fully attest the correctness of his judgment in devoting himself to that benevolent enterprise. During his business life, Mr. Applegarth passed through all the financial panics of this country, from that of 1837 to the time of his death, 1873, unscathed in his reputation, and maintaining his high credit in business circles. His name is cherished by all who knew him.

CONRAD, JOHN SUMMERFIELD, Physician and Surgeon, was born in Fairfax Court-house, Virginia, February 17, 1839. His father, Nelson Conrad, a merchant, was the son of a farmer in Loudon County, Virginia. He removed to Baltimore in 1853, and engaged in the wholesale mercantile trade. Dr. Conrad was educated in the Union and Newton Academies of Baltimore. He had a natural taste for the study of medicine, and early resolved to make that his profession. His father failed in business in 1857, and he was therefore obliged to leave school and find some way of self-support. Keeping his chosen profession steadily in view he entered, as the first step towards its attainment, the drug store of Elisha Perkins, M.D., of Baltimore, with whom he engaged to remain for three years, with the stipulation that he should be permitted to attend two full courses of lectures in the College of Pharmacy. While here it was a part of his duty to remain in the store until half-past ten o'clock at night. This time he diligently devoted to the study of history, biography, the languages, and the past and present literature of pharmacy. His habits won for him the regards and favorable predictions of his associates in business, which his later years have not disappointed. From the College of Pharmacy he graduated second in a class of nine, in the year 1860; after which he engaged in teaching as the assistant of his brother, who was Principal of a flourishing academy in Georgetown, D. C. He taught a few hours each day, devoting the rest of his time to the study of medicine, and in attending the lectures in the Medical School of the Columbia University, at Washington. He graduated at that University in March, 1862, and immediately went South, being commissioned in April of the same year, as an assistant surgeon in the Confederate army, and was assigned to duty at Camp Winder Hospital, which was then just opening in the suburbs of Richmond. This hospital subsequently grew to be the largest in the Confederacy, having a capacity for five thousand patients. After serving in the wards as an assistant surgeon for about six months he was ordered to medical headquarters as assistant to the chief surgeon, and aided that officer in organizing the hospital. In January, 1864, he was ordered to report to General Longstreet, then in Tennessee, where he was assigned to duty with the Seventh Georgia Regiment, General Fields's Division, with which he served in the battles around Richmond and Petersburg. He was transferred by request, in the fall of 1864, to the First Engineer

Corps, commanded by Colonel Talcot, and surrendered with the command at Appomattox Court-house, April 10, 1865. In 1868, he was elected Resident Physician, in charge of the Baltimore Infirmary, *i. e.*, University Hospital, where he served until 1871, and resigned to accept the appointment as Physician in Charge of the Marine Hospital of the Port of Baltimore. He was in charge of this hospital during the great epidemic of small-pox and typhus fever in the years 1871-72, when it was crowded with patients suffering from these diseases, the latter of which he contracted, and nearly lost his life. While in charge of this hospital, he was invited to fill the chair of Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics, in the Medical Department of the Washington University at Baltimore, which he accepted, and occupied during two sessions, when he was chosen by the faculty to fill the chair of Surgery, which he also occupied during two courses; after which he resigned to accept the position of Resident Physician in charge of the Maryland Hospital for the Insane, at Spring Grove. He entered upon his duties there in 1874, under the superintendency of the venerable Dr. Richard S. Stewart. After his death, the following year, he was elected Superintendent of the hospital, and served until March, 1878. Dr. Conrad is a member of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, of the Baltimore Medical Association, the Baltimore Academy of Medicine, the American Social Science Association, the American Public Health Association, and of the American Association of Medical Superintendents of the Insane. Among his contributions to medical literature, may be noticed a paper on small-pox, published in the *Transactions of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty*, for 1874, and a paper entitled, "Insanity in its Financial Relations to the States," which appeared in the same publication for the year 1876. He was married, April 19, 1871, to Miss Virginia M. Rind, daughter of S. S. Rind, Esq., of Georgetown, D. C., whose grandfather published, at Williamsburg, in the year 1766, the first newspaper in the Colony of Virginia. It was entitled *The Virginia Gazette*, and contained much interesting matter of a public character. Dr. Conrad is much interested in the study of the sciences, especially biology, sociology, and psychology. In character he is decided and energetic, but is of a studious and retiring disposition. With one exception, each and all of the public and prominent positions held by him, he has been invited to accept without application.

HISS, PHILIP, was born at the family homestead, seven miles from Baltimore, Maryland, on the old Harford Road, July 13, 1795. His father, Jacob Hiss, was a native of Pennsylvania, and removed from that State to Maryland, locating at the place above mentioned, in the year 1750. The old homestead is still in possession of the family. Jacob Hiss married

Elizabeth Gatch, a sister of Philip Gatch, who went to Ohio and became an Associate Judge with the late Judge McLean, of the Supreme Court of the United States. He had a large family, consisting of eight sons and eight daughters, all of whom were born at the family homestead, and remained there during their early life. Seven of them are still living, and the youngest died at the age of thirty-five. The ancestors of Philip Hiss, on the paternal side, came from Germany, and on the maternal side, from Sweden. The subject of this sketch received his early education at the country school, near his birthplace; and at the age of sixteen left home and went to Baltimore, where he became an apprentice with Lambert Thomas, in the cabinetmaking business. After completing his apprenticeship, he remained there and worked as journeyman for two years, at the expiration of which time he entered into copartnership with Mr. George Austen, in the cabinet-making and furniture business. He commenced business on West Fayette Street, near Howard, Baltimore, where he remained until he retired from business, in 1860. He was a member of Captain Stephens's Company, of the Twenty-seventh Regiment, at the time of the battle of North Point, in 1814, and at the close of the war received an honorable discharge, and the bounty granted by the United States Government for faithful patriotic service. He has held no public office, and never joined any secret or beneficial society. On the 25th of August, 1816, being then twenty-one years of age, he joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, in the city of Baltimore, of which he has been an active and faithful member ever since. He is connected with the Madison Avenue Methodist Church, of which he was one of the original founders. In the year 1819, he joined the Asbury Sunday-school Society, and has been prominent and very efficient in the Sunday-school work in the city of Baltimore since that time. He was an old-line Whig until the formation of the Republican party, with which he has since been identified. On the 31st of January, 1826, he married Sarah, daughter of Jacob Rogers, of Baltimore, and has had seven children, three sons and four daughters, of whom five are living, two sons and three daughters. They are all residents of Baltimore, and the oldest is forty-eight years of age. Mr. Hiss is a man of medium stature, about five feet six inches in height, genial in manner, and full of life and activity. He never used intoxicating liquors or tobacco, and never entered a theatre. His life throughout has been regulated in accordance with the teachings of the Bible, and has been one of eminent success and usefulness.

ALEXANDER, COLONEL CHARLES MADISON, Lawyer and Patent Attorney, the son of Charles and Martha (Madison) Alexander, was born in Woodford County, Kentucky, November 7, 1832. His father was born near Staunton, Virginia, and his mother in Jessamine County, Kentucky. She was a near

relative of President Madison. His father was the brother of Sir William Alexander, Baron of the Exchequer under George Third, and of Robert Alexander, whose son, the late R. Atchison Alexander, was the great stock breeder of the world. Their only sister is the wife of Hon. Thomson Hankey, of London, who served a term as Governor of the Bank of England, and has now been for years a member of Parliament. He is also a large banker and shipowner. The Alexanders are lineal descendants of the famous Lord Stirling. Charles Alexander was a lawyer and a most accomplished linguist, speaking six languages with fluency and ease. His son, Charles Madison, commenced the study of the languages at the age of seven, and prosecuted his studies at the preparatory schools until he was seventeen, when he matriculated at Marietta College, Ohio, and graduated in 1852. His father having removed to New Albany, Indiana, he engaged in that place in the wholesale and retail book trade. Unfortunately he indorsed notes for friends, and soon lost a considerable fortune. He removed to Washington, District of Columbia, in 1856, and studied law, making Patent Law a specialty. At the first note of alarm, in 1861, he enlisted as a private soldier, and served with the three months troops. It should also be recorded that all his relatives of the same name, though residing in slave States, without having learned each other's sentiments, espoused, with one accord, the Union cause, and without swerving in a single instance from their principles, endured all the fearful hardships of the four years' war. In the latter part of 1861, Colonel Alexander was largely instrumental in raising the Second Regiment of District Volunteers, in which he was made Major, and mustered into service in February, 1862. In less than a year, he was promoted to the rank of Colonel of volunteers, and placed in command of this regiment, at the head of which he remained till it was mustered out, in the spring of 1865. They were engaged in a number of the severest battles, including South Mountain and Antietam. Immediately after the latter, he was placed for a short time in command of Griffin's Brigade—that officer being disabled—and had an engagement with the enemy near Shepherdstown, West Virginia, in which his escape from death seemed miraculous. A large shell burst not more than twelve feet distant, throwing him to the ground with his horse, but neither suffered serious injury. During the winter of 1862-3, he was in command of the Division of General Mike Cochran. In 1864, at the Fort Stephens fight, his regiment was the first to reach the scene of action; they held the line to the right of the fort until the arrival of the Sixth Corps, and were engaged in severe skirmish fighting during the entire day. When his regiment was mustered out, in 1865, believing the war to be practically over, and anxious to resume the practice of his profession, at his request, he was honorably discharged. During the latter part of the administration of Andrew Johnson, he was appointed Postmaster of the city of Wash-

ington, but resigned during the first term of General Grant. For awhile after the war, Colonel Alexander acted with the Republican party, but is now independent. His religious sympathies are with the Presbyterian Church. He has been, for a number of years, the humorous correspondent of *The Turf, Field and Farm*, under the *nom de plume* of Alec, and his letters are read and enjoyed in all sections of the country. In 1855, he married Miss Dow, a cousin of Lorenzo Dow, and granddaughter of Nathaniel McLean, brother of Chief Justice McLean. Colonel Alexander has undoubtedly a brilliant future yet before him, both professionally and as a writer.

DENMEAD, FRANCIS, was born at Baltimore, Maryland, November 15, 1829. His ancestors on his father's side were natives of Ireland; on his mother's side, of France. His father, Adam Denmead, a native of Maryland, was for many years engaged in Baltimore, on the corner of North and Monument Streets, in the manufacture of engines and other machinery. He was a man of unusual force of character, and by industry and sagacity, built up a large and lucrative business. He was highly esteemed by all who knew him. Francis Denmead was educated in the Baltimore schools, and the old St. Mary's College. After leaving school, he spent a few years assisting in the iron works of his father, under whose watchful eye and guidance he laid the foundation for that thorough practical knowledge which was afterward to show itself so distinctively in the man. When nineteen years of age, he went South, and spent about three years in Georgia and South Carolina, helping his uncle, Edward Denmead, who had, for many years, in both of these States, been engaged as a large railroad contractor. In 1851, he went to Virginia and entered into a railroad contract on his own account. As contractor, he built the whole superstructure of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad. In this he was engaged about seven years. In 1857, he went to Baltimore, purchased the ground and buildings on the corner of Block Street and West Falls Avenue, and engaged in the manufacture of malt, which business, together with the purchase and sale of hops, he has ever since carried on. He has added to his buildings until they now run seventy feet on Block Street, and one hundred and seventy on West Falls Avenue. For a number of years his sales have ranged from three to five hundred thousand dollars. Among the malt-houses of Baltimore his house stands in the front rank. His success has not been the result of mere fortuitous circumstances, but of close attention to business, energy and careful forethought. On the 15th of November, 1854, he married Rosalie V., daughter of Captain Pleasant Labby, one of the oldest tobacco manufacturers of Virginia, and one of the first, if not the first, in Lynchburg, of which city he has several

times held the Mayoralty, and many other positions of trust and responsibility. Mr. Denmead has eight children living. Two of his sons, Francis and Charles, assist him in his business.

PURVIANCE, COMMODORE HUGH YOUNG, of the United States Navy, was born in the city of Baltimore, March 22, 1799. He was the son of James Purviance, who was born in Baltimore, in 1772, and died in 1836, and Eliza Young, a native of Virginia, who died in Baltimore, in 1815. His paternal great-great-grandfather was a Huguenot refugee, who was driven from France on the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, in 1685, and settled in Ireland. The Commodore's grandfather, Robert Purviance, was born at Castle Fin, Ireland, and came to America in 1763. On the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, this gentleman was appointed by General Washington, Naval Officer of the port of Baltimore, for service rendered during the Revolutionary war, and on the death of General Otho Holland Williams, who was at the same time appointed Collector, Mr. Purviance was appointed his successor, in 1794. He held this office until his death, which occurred in October, 1806. In the war of 1812-15, James Purviance, father of the Commodore, was a member of Captain Samuel Sterrett's Independent Company, and was at the battles of Bladensburg and North Point. He was buried in the First Presbyterian Church cemetery, corner of Green and Fayette Streets, Baltimore. The Commodore's mother was a daughter of Hugh Young and Mary Selden, of Elizabeth City, Virginia. The latter was the daughter of Colonel Cary Selden, a descendant of the Seldens of England, some of whom figured during the time of Charles the First. The celebrated John Selden, the historian and statesman, whose life illustrates what was excellent in the reign of Charles the First, was a near relative of his immediate ancestors. Colonel Selden's mother's maiden name was Cary. She came from England, with her two brothers, Wilson and Miles, about the year 1712, and settled in Virginia. The Carys trace their descent from Henry Cary, maternal cousin of Queen Elizabeth, who was created by her Earl of Hunsdon. Henry Cary's daughter Catharine married Lord Howard, of Effingham, who was constituted by Queen Elizabeth, Lord Chamberlain of her household, and Lord High Admiral of England. He was commander-in-chief of the fleet by which the Spanish Armada was defeated in 1588, and of another squadron which sailed against Cadiz, in the year 1596, having on board a number of land forces, under the command of Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex. In that year he was created Earl of the County of Nottingham. It was his Countess Catharine, daughter of Henry Cary, Lord Hunsdon, to whom the Earl of Essex is said to have delivered the



J. E. P. Mianne



Handwritten signature or name, possibly "J. H. H."

ring that had been given him by Queen Elizabeth, as a pledge of her perpetual favor. This ring was intended by the Earl, then under sentence of death, to be carried to the Queen, accompanied by a request of her Majesty's pardon, but was concealed from political motives by the Countess of Nottingham. Colonel Cary Selden married Elizabeth Jennings, daughter of Colonel Jennings, cousin of Sarah Jennings, wife of the Duke of Marlborough. Colonel Jennings was Superintendent of Indian Affairs, one of the Supreme Council, and Deputy Governor of Virginia. Dr. Porteus, the celebrated Bishop of London, was the son of this lady, who, on the death of Colonel Selden, returned to England, in 1730, settled in Yorkshire, and there married the father of Dr. Porteus. The ancestry of the Commodore, on his mother's side, were related to Captain John Creighton, a famous cavalier, who exhibited great loyalty and bravery in Scotland during the reigns of Charles II, James II, and William III, and whose life is found among the writings of Dean Swift. When Robert Purviance, the grandfather of Commodore Purviance, emigrated to America, in 1763, he and his elder brother Samuel established a commercial house in Baltimore the same year in which they arrived in that city. These two gentlemen were the financial agents for the Government during the Revolution. Samuel was the chairman of the famous Whig committee, and both were very active at a time which tried men. Their brother John established himself in Philadelphia, and their brother William selected North Carolina as his residence. In 1788, Samuel Purviance went to the western country for the purpose of having surveyed and laid off for disposition, large tracts of land in Kentucky and Virginia. At that time all the western country was a wilderness, and inhabited by none but savages. In descending the Muskingum River to reach the Ohio, he was captured by a party of Indians and massacred. Commodore Hugh Young Purviance, the subject of this sketch, attended school in Baltimore until fifteen years of age. He then went to St. Mary's College, where he remained for two years. Having completed his studies, he went to Europe, where he remained two years. On his return he was appointed a midshipman from Maryland, in the United States Service, November 3, 1818. He served in the frigate Congress, in 1819-21, on the East India station, and the Franklin, seventy-four-gun ship, 1821-4, in the Pacific squadron, and in the North Carolina, seventy-four-gun ship, Mediterranean squadron, 1824-7. He was commissioned as Lieutenant, March 3, 1827, and served in the sloop-of-war Falmouth, West India squadron, 1828-30; sloop-of-war Peacock, East India squadron, 1833-4; *Rendezvous*, Baltimore, 1836-7; Brazil squadron, 1837-8, commanding brig Dolphin and sloop-of-war Fairfield; relieved an American schooner from the French blockade at Salado, River Platte: for the latter service the Government acknowledged its great satisfaction for the manner in which the negotiation was con-

ducted; *Rendezvous*, Baltimore, 1839-40; Brandywine, Mediterranean squadron, 1841-2; *Rendezvous*, Baltimore, 1843; commanding brig Pioneer, coast of Africa, 1843; frigate Constitution, Mexican blockade, 1846. He was commissioned as Commander, March 7, 1849, serving on receiving-ship Consort, Baltimore, 1850-1; commanded sloop-of-war Marion, coast of Africa, 1852-5. He received his commission as Captain, January 28, 1856; commanded frigate St. Lawrence on the blockade off Charleston and Southern coast, 1861; captured the Confederate privateer Petrel off Charleston, when just twelve hours out. This was the first capture that was made at the commencement of the civil war. She had formerly been a revenue cutter in the service of the United States, and had been seized by the rebel government. Captain Purviance captured several prizes, and participated in the fight of the Merrimac, gunboats, and batteries off Sewall's Point, Hampton Roads. He was commissioned as Commodore, July 16, 1862; lighthouse inspector, 1863-5. He received a vote of thanks from the Maryland Legislature, in recognition of his patriotic services. He was married, October 23, 1834, to Miss Elizabeth R., daughter of James Beatty, Esq., of Baltimore. Two daughters were the fruit of this union. The eldest, Elizabeth, was the wife of B. Atkinson, a nephew of Bishop Atkinson, of Virginia; Frances Susan, the other daughter, is the wife of General Adam E. King, of Delaware. The Commodore's history is one of unwavering attachment to the Union. His religious views are essentially Presbyterian.

CHAMBERS, HON. EZEKIEL FORMAN, Jurist and Statesman, was a native of Kent County, Maryland, and the son of General Benjamin Chambers, a sketch of whom is contained in this volume. He died at his residence, in Chestertown, Maryland, January 30, 1867. After his death, the following interesting autobiographical sketch was found among his manuscripts: "I was born in Chestertown, Kent County, Maryland, February 28, 1788, and have resided there all my life. My parents were General Benjamin Chambers (of the family of Chambersburg, Pennsylvania), and Elizabeth Forman, daughter of Ezekiel Forman, and niece to General David Forman, who was greatly distinguished during the Revolutionary war, in Jersey, his native State, under the *nom de guerre* of 'Black Dr. vid.' My father was an officer in the famous Maryland line, under Colonel Smallwood, for a short time, and was a brigadier in the war of 1812, and was, for many years, clerk of the county, as my grandfather Forman had been before him. I commenced my collegiate course at a very early age, at Washington College, Chestertown, where I graduated when between sixteen and seventeen years of age. My legal

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studies were immediately commenced under the late Judge James Houston, and I was admitted to the bar in March, 1808, being but a few days beyond the age of twenty. Mr. Houston was appointed District Judge of the United States, for Maryland, about the time of my coming to the bar, and his professional business fell into my hands; this circumstance, together with the fact that my father was clerk of the court of the county, and a popular man, gave me at once a large practice, which continued until my promotion to the Bench. From the age of seventeen, I took an active part in the party politics of the day, frequently canvassing the county and the counties adjacent, and making addresses to the popular meetings, having been a zealous member of the old Democratic party, until its disruption after Mr. Monroe's administration. Frequent offers to send me a delegate to the Legislature were declined, and in 1821, the nomination to Congress was offered to me, when the election was considered as a certain result. It was declined on account of the permanent ill health of my then widowed mother, whose situation required my constant personal attention. In 1822, I was made a member of the State Senate, against my earnest remonstrances, by the College of Electors, then having the constitutional power to elect that branch of the Legislature, for the term of five years. Before the expiration of that term, in the winter of 1825, I was appointed by the Senate, as a member of a committee of three—the late Robert Henry Goldsborough, afterwards a Senator of the United States, and Mr. Archibald Lee, who were then members of the House of Delegates, the other two—with instructions to visit the Governors and Legislatures of Delaware, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, to arrange a system of legislation which might secure to those States perfect security for their free colored inhabitants, while at the same time it should facilitate the recovery of slaves absconding from Maryland. This object was accomplished, and the result was entirely satisfactory until it was resolved, unwisely it is now generally conceded, by those who controlled the affairs of the State, to urge a decision in *Prig's case*, in the Supreme Court, declaring this legislation to be opposed to the Constitution of the United States. While absent from the State on this mission, Colonel Edward Lloyd, who had been re-elected to the Senate of the United States for six years, resigned before having taken his seat under this re-election, and without my knowledge, I was elected in his place. I took my seat in the Senate, February 22, 1826, and at the expiration of the first term of six years, was re-elected and served three years more, when, after nine years' service, in 1834, I was appointed Chief Judge of the Second Judicial District of the State, and a Judge of the Court of Appeals, which office I continued to fill until the year 1851, when the judiciary was remodelled and made elective by the new Constitution. I was an active member of the Convention of 1850, to remodel the Constitution and propose a new one, and claim the merit of being the most ardent oppo-

nent of the (to Maryland) novel and unwise system of constituting the judiciary by a popular election of judges. Since the adoption of the new Constitution, I have busily occupied myself in the profession of the law and farming; and my design is to continue, while life and health are allowed me, to keep up the active mode of life to which I have always been accustomed, esteeming it necessary not only as the only means of fulfilling the purpose of my being, but also the surest means of health and happiness. Having no aspirations for political life, I have kept aloof from any union with either of the political parties that at present divide the country, professing still the same old-fashioned creed, which under the patronage of Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, and other distinguished Whig leaders flourished more than thirty years since. An offer was made me by President Fillmore to act as Secretary of the Navy, in 1852, on the resignation of Secretary Graham. My health at the time was not good, and the offer was declined. It may not be amiss to say that I was honored, in 1833, with a diploma, as Doctor of Laws, by Yale College, and had a similar honor from the Delaware College, in 1853. The degree of A.M. had been received from Washington College, as of course, in two years after graduating. I had been appointed by the executive one of three commissioners—Chancellor Johnson and Colonel James Boyle, being the other two—to act with commissioners from Virginia in settling the disputed boundary line between Maryland and Virginia. Chancellor Johnson died on his way to the appointed place of meeting, and after much discussion with the Virginia commissioners, the disputed line was left unsettled. I was in service as a military man in the war of 1812, having command of a most efficient volunteer company in the regiment of Maryland militia, commanded by the veteran, Colonel Reed, which was kept on active duty during all the time the British were in the Chesapeake, and by which regiment the battle of Caulk's Field was so gallantly fought in 1814, in which Admiral Sir Peter Parker was killed." Judge Chambers was distinguished as a churchman. He was elected April 23, 1821, one of the vestry of Chester Parish, and from his first appointment as a lay delegate, May 21, 1823, always represented his parish in the State conventions of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Maryland. For many years he was a representative of the Diocese of Maryland, in the General Conventions of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States. After having served several years as one of the Board of Visitors and Governors, he was elected, September 2, 1843, President of Washington College, and continued to hold that position until his death. The life of this distinguished jurist and statesman, as indicated by the foregoing, was filled with usefulness and honorable deeds, and his name goes down to posterity connected with one continued effort to faithfully perform every duty imposed upon him, so that the country and the world should be benefited by his having lived in it.

JOYCE, HONORABLE EUGENE T., State Senator, son of Thomas and Celia Joyce, was born in the town of Clifden, County Galway, Ireland, March 28, 1839. Owing to the death of his father, which occurred while Mr. Joyce was about six years of age, his educational advantages were limited, and early in life he was thrown upon his own exertions for support. Through self-discipline, perseverance, and the advantages of extensive travel, he became qualified to discharge the various duties required of him in the prominent positions which he has been called upon to fill during his active business and political career. He emigrated to Canada, in company with his mother, sister and one brother; after residing there for several years, he went to Virginia in search of an uncle, where he remained a short time, afterward going to Louisiana. Leaving New Orleans, he took passage for Europe, and travelled through France, England and Ireland. Soon after his return to this country, he sailed from Boston to California, where he remained a few months, and removed to Baltimore to engage in the hotel business, in which he continued from 1860 to 1877. He was also engaged in the real estate business from 1865 to 1872. He is at present engaged in the shipping business. In 1867, he organized a regiment of infantry, known as the Emmet Guards—Maryland National Guard—of which he was colonel until the fall of 1868, when he resigned on account of his health. In the spring of 1869, he was re-elected Colonel, in opposition to the Honorable George P. Kane, Mayor of Baltimore. Having taken an active part in politics, he was chosen as one of the nominees of the Democratic party for Representative, and elected to the House of Delegates in the year 1874. The following year, he was elected to the State Senate, taking his seat in 1876, to serve until 1880. He is a man of great personal popularity, and has been an active and useful member of the Legislature. He is a member of the Catholic Church, and in 1877, was Chief Knight of the Knights of St. Patrick, an organization which dispenses its charities without regard to nationality or creed. He was married, January 29, 1850, to Margaret C. Heslen, daughter of Richard Heslen, deceased, a former merchant of Baltimore, and has five children living, two sons and three daughters.

COX, THOMAS CAMPBELL, Water Register for the District of Columbia, was born on the Heights of Georgetown, in that district, July 1, 1829. His father, Colonel John Cox, was Mayor of Georgetown for twenty-four consecutive years. His maternal grandfather, Mr. John Threkeld, was a large property-owner in the district, and well known in Georgetown. The late Honorable Joseph R. Underwood, for a number of years United States Senator from Kentucky, and a member

of the House of Representatives for several years, was a brother-in-law of Mr. Cox. When the latter was about sixteen years of age, he went to Kentucky, where he engaged in farming with Judge Underwood. After a residence of ten years in that State, he made a short visit to the District of Columbia, and then went to New Orleans, but being attacked with yellow fever while there, on his recovery, he returned to Kentucky. Remaining in that State one year, he again went to the District of Columbia, and was employed in the office of the Clerk of the District Court, his brother-in-law, John A. Smith, being clerk. During President Pierce's administration, and while General Marcy was Secretary of State, Mr. Cox was appointed to a position in the State Department. He remained in that department about seventeen years, filling various positions of responsibility. During the civil war, Honorable William H. Seward, Secretary of State, sent him on a special mission to France. He also selected him to entertain the Tunisian Embassy, and was presented with a valuable and handsome gold watch, bearing upon one side the star and crescent, the coat of arms of Tunis, and on the other side a forget-me-not, which were wrought in diamonds and inlaid. When the Commission, under the treaty of Washington, for the settlement of claims, in accordance with the twelfth and following articles of that treaty, was organized, he was recommended by the State Department as its Secretary, and was so appointed; acting in that capacity for both the Government of Great Britain and that of the United States. During the summer, the Commission held its sittings at Newport, Rhode Island. Mr. Cox's activity and untiring devotion to the business of the Commission culminated in arranging its affairs so that the commissioners were enabled to close up within the time specified by the treaty—an occurrence almost unprecedented. He was handsomely complimented by the Commission, and by its order minutes were spread upon its record thanking him for the manner in which he had discharged his duties. He also received a letter from the Foreign Office of England, expressing the satisfaction of the British Government with his labors in its behalf, and also a letter from the Department of State of the United States, complimentary to him for his services. On the close of the Commission, Mr. Cox engaged in the real estate business in Washington, with Hanson A. Risley, formerly solicitor of the Treasury Department. Subsequently, he was appointed a clerk in the Board of Audit for the District of Columbia. He was next appointed Secretary of the Special Joint Commission created by the two Houses of Congress to frame a form of government for the District of Columbia. His experience and valuable qualifications for the position were specially recognized and duly acknowledged by the commissioners and prominent citizens. Mr. Cox was strongly urged as commissioner for the District of Columbia when Judge Bryan was appointed. Influential delegations, composed of prominent men in Washington, Georgetown, and the

County waited upon the President in his behalf. The death of Colonel Luby, Water Register of the District, having occurred, he was immediately selected out of a large number of prominent citizens who were candidates, and received the appointment, which position he now fills. His administration of the office shows remarkable executive ability. He has thoroughly reorganized the force, systematized the work of the office, reduced its expenditures, and collected large sums on account of arrears of rents due.

ELLINGER, JACOB, Bank President, was born, December 7, 1820, in Bavaria, Germany. He is of Hebrew parentage. His ancestors were natives of Germany for many generations. After getting the rudiments of an education, he was bound apprentice for three years to a drygoods merchant, with the express provision that he should have each day two hours for study, which time he diligently improved. When he had finished his apprenticeship, he again, for two years, pursued his studies at the seminary at Ansbach. In this way he acquired a liberal education. He then became travelling agent for an optician, which position he held for about a year and a half, and thus gained considerable knowledge of the world, and laid the foundation for future success in business. At the age of nineteen, being induced to come to America, he sailed from Bremen for Baltimore, where he arrived, July 26, 1840. Here he became partner with his brother, Samuel Ellinger, in the live-stock business, in which, by prudent management, he was quite successful. He gave up the general stock business in 1861 and has since continued to sell almost solely on commission. He has been President of the Drovers' and Mechanics' Bank ever since it was inaugurated, in 1874, and to his careful and skilful management much of its success is to be attributed. On August 12, 1845, he married Mary Eliza, daughter of George Baker, of Baltimore. He has six children living.

BURTON, JAMES WOOLF, M.D., son of John W. and Eliza Rebecca (Woolf) Burton, was born in the city of Baltimore, August 17, 1847. His parents are natives of Maryland, and of English descent. They removed from Baltimore city to Long Green, Baltimore County, when the subject of this sketch was a child. His father owns considerable property, and for several years has served as Justice of the Peace. Dr. Burton attended the public schools of Baltimore County until he was fourteen years of age, when he went to Milton Academy, in that county, of which Eli M. Lamb was principal. Upon its suspension, the

year following, he went to Loyola College, in Baltimore, and passed through the regular course, but left without graduating. He then read medicine with the late Professor N. R. Smith, and graduated at the University of Maryland. After attending the hospital in New York, and being surgeon in Long Island Hospital for one year, he returned to Baltimore County, enriched by the varied experience of hospital practice, and entered upon the regular practice of medicine, in which he has been very successful. Under the law providing for the examination of the militia, he received the appointment of surgeon of the county. For several years Dr. Burton has taken an active part in politics, and in 1877, was the nominee of the Democratic party to represent his county in the Legislature, to which he was elected by a majority of twenty-five hundred. During the session he was appointed on several important committees and proved himself an active and efficient member of that body. He boldly advocated economy in all matters affecting the State, and his own county, especially. The adoption of his motion referring the matter of city extension to a select committee, promoted the defeat of that measure. A bill having been introduced to borrow one hundred thousand dollars to meet an indebtedness contracted by the County Commissioners, Dr. Burton offered a motion which caused the reduction of the amount to forty thousand dollars. He also advocated the election of a State Board of Education by the people, instead of the appointment of County School Commissioners by the Court.

BLACKISTON, ANDREW HOOTON, was born May 21, 1844, at "Brightelmstone," the homestead of his father, David C. Blackiston, in Kent County, Maryland. His great-grandfather, James Blackiston, was born July 14, 1744. He married Catharine Kemard, of Centreville, Maryland, and died September 12, 1816, leaving a son, James Blackiston, Junior, who married Mary Crane, daughter of Captain David Crane, of the Revolution, son of David Crane, the original owner of the site of Elizabethtown, New Jersey. Andrew Hooton Blackiston was educated and graduated at Washington College, near Chestertown, Maryland, taking the first honors of his class. While reading law he was Professor of Mathematics, for one year, in the Maryland Agricultural College. He then went to the University of Virginia and was graduated in the Law School, and continued his studies for six months in the office of Hon. E. G. Kilbourne, in Baltimore and was admitted to the bar by the Superior Court of Baltimore City. In January, 1867, he removed to Cumberland, Maryland, where he resided until his death. For a time his younger brother practiced law with him, but after his marriage

returned to Kent County. Mr. Blackiston acquired an extensive and lucrative practice, and at the time of his death was regarded as one of the leading members of the bar of Cumberland. His integrity and business capacity were such that he was constantly employed in grave and complicated transactions, and was the trusted attorney of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, Adams Express Company, the First National Bank of Cumberland, and other corporations. He was a devout member of the Episcopal Church from his earliest manhood, and never gave up the hope of becoming a useful minister of the Gospel. He was a firm Democrat, from intelligent conviction, but not what is called a politician. He was a bright and zealous Free Mason, and was a member of the Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Red Men, and other beneficiary societies. He was shot and killed, August 30, 1878, in Cumberland, Maryland, by a member of the Allegany bar. A brother lawyer said of him, that "he was courteous, gentle, frank, and true. His force of character, his moral and social qualities were in keeping with the temple in which they were enshrined,—a body the perfection of symmetry, a face and form a model of physical development and manly beauty." He was six feet tall; strictly temperate in his habits, a hard and thorough student, and conscientious and unswerving from the strictest line of duty. He married, May 21, 1874, Elizabeth Smith Pearre, daughter of Judge George A. Pearre, of Cumberland, Maryland, and had a son, Andrew Hooton Blackiston, born April 21, 1877.

HOOTON, ANDREW, was born January 1, 1786, and died May 12, 1874, the son of Captain John Hooton, of the English Army, who was born the 27th day of the first month, 1752, and married, the 7th day of the fourth month, 1780, Rachel Mott, who was born the 11th day of the fifth month, 1757, the daughter of Jacob and Keziah Mott, Orthodox Quakers, of Hempstead, Long Island, New York, and a cousin of Elias Hicks, the founder of the Hicksites. Captain John Hooton was the son of John Hooton, who was born the 7th day of the sixth month, 1700, and married, the 21st day of the second month, 1737, Sarah Kay, daughter of Thomas Kay, of Wigdon, County of Cumberland, England. John Hooton was the son of Thomas Hooton, who married Mary Lippincott, of Shrewsbury, England; moved to Burlington, in 1677, and afterwards settled in Moorestown, New Jersey. The Hootons were Orthodox Quakers and suffered for conscience sake. Mrs. Mary (McKenzie) Hooton was born January 9, 1786, the daughter of Daniel and Katharine McKenzie, Presbyterians, of Scotland. She died April 9, 1824, and claimed to be descended from William McKenzie, who personated Prince Charles, and died in his stead.

BURDETT, SAMUEL S., Lawyer, of the firm of Curtis, Earle & Burdett, Washington, District of Columbia, was born February 21, 1836, at Broughton Astley, Leicestershire, England. He is the fourth son of the Rev. Cheney and Elizabeth (Swinfin) Burdett. His father was of an old Northamptonshire family, and when quite young, became a protégé of the celebrated Baptist divine, Rev. Robert Hall, by whom he was prepared for the ministry. His mother was of the Leicestershire family of Swinfins, who, for many generations, held prominent civil trusts in that county. Upon her marriage with the Rev. Cheney Burdett, the name became extinct, as she was the last of the family. Samuel S. Burdett, the subject of our sketch, came to the United States at the age of twelve years, with an elder brother. They were sent forward by their father, who was an ardent Republican, and with the expectation that he would soon follow with the rest of the family. He died, however, soon after, and thenceforward Samuel was left to his own resources. He began the struggle of life, a mere boy, in Lorain County, Ohio, working on a farm during the summer months, and attending district school in winter, until sixteen years of age. During the next four years, he divided his time between farm work and Oberlin College, where an academic course was pursued. At the age of twenty, he went to the State of Iowa, studied law, and was admitted to practice. At the breaking out of the war of the rebellion, he enlisted as a private in the Union army; served three years; was promoted to a captaincy, and mustered out in that rank on expiration of the term of enlistment. In the fall of 1865, he removed to St. Clair County, Missouri, and resumed the practice of law. Mr. Burdett was a Presidential elector on the Republican ticket for the Second District of Iowa, in the campaign of 1864; Circuit Attorney for the State of Missouri; member of the Forty-first and Forty-second Congresses from the Fifth District of Missouri; and Commissioner of the General Land Office, from June 1, 1874, to May, 1876. On account of ill health, in the month of June, 1876, he started on a tour around the world, in which he visited England, the Southwestern coast of Africa, the islands of St. Helena and New Zealand, and the continent of Australia, returning by way of the Sandwich Islands to San Francisco, where he arrived in August, 1877, with perfectly restored health. In March, 1878, he became a partner in the well-known law firm of Curtis and Earle, of Washington, D. C. On receiving the appointment of Commissioner of the General Land Office, Mr. Burdett made himself master of all the details of that intricate Bureau, and is confessedly as able a chief as it ever had. As a lawyer, he ranks among the first. In the celebrated McGanahan case, that has been pending before the courts and Congress for twenty years past, and was under investigation by the Senate Committee on Public Lands during the Forty-fifth Congress, he was associated

with ex-Attorney-General Black, Judge David S. Wilson, of Iowa, and his partner, W. W. Curtis, for the defence, against ex-Senators Carpenter and Logan, Robert Ingersoll, Eben C. Ingersoll, ex-Representatives Shellabarger and Jeremiah Wilson, of Indiana, and C. P. Shaw, of New York. His argument in the case was considered the most thorough, able, and convincing that was made on either side; being a thorough exposition both of the laws of the United States and Mexico, relating to public lands and land titles, and largely contributed toward winning from the committee a unanimous report in favor of his clients. Mr. Burdett is a gentleman of commanding physique, and possessed of fine social qualities. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, holding the grade of Past Master and Past High Priest.

BAKER, CHARLES HENRY, Lawyer, was born February 12, 1830, near Chestertown, Kent County, Maryland. He was the son of Thomas and Ann Cosden (Moffitt) Baker, and educated at Washington College. At the age of eighteen years, he left college, and was employed as a teacher in one of the public schools in Kent County. While serving in this capacity, he devoted his leisure hours to the study of the law. He is a highly esteemed member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and has been a very popular local preacher since 1856. In 1871, he commenced the practice of law in Chestertown, and, owing to his high standing in the community and unsullied reputation, immediately obtained a lucrative business, which he still enjoys. He married, November 21, 1861, Mary Louisa Young, the eldest daughter of William Young, deceased, of Baltimore city, and has two children living, Idell and Lelian Baker. His father, Mr. Thomas Baker, a thrifty, well-to-do farmer, highly respected by all who know him, has held many important public positions in Kent County. Both father and son, are conservative constitutional Democrats.

BENTLEY, CHARLES WILLIAMS, Manufacturer, was born in North Stonington, New London County, Connecticut, July 2, 1815. His parents were George Washington and Anna Bentley. They lived on a large but very rough farm, on which they raised the usual products of that section of country, together with sheep and cattle, and from which they supplied the neighboring seaports with shiptimber and firewood. His father was a man of good moral habits, integrity, industry, remarkable energy, and great mechanical talent. He was skilled in all branches of mechanics, and

applied himself to each as occasion required. He was bold, stern, and severe, having a will-power and endurance that knew no failure. His mother's maiden name was Anna Williams. She was of good family, and inherited some of the best blood of the Revolution. The very opposite of her husband in traits of character, she was mild, confiding and affectionate. Mr. Bentley's characteristics are a commingling of those of both his parents. The one class has won for him large success in business; the other, has caused some of the greatest mistakes of his life. His early life was rough and severe; hard work and many privations made him long to escape from the restraints of home life. His first desire was to go to sea. Accordingly, when sixteen years old, he took the advantage of a partial consent previously given, as also a brief absence of his father, and left home, to the great distress of his mother, and shipped on a coasting vessel. He was not permitted to enjoy his bent in this direction very long; for on his first visit home, he was taken to Norwich, about ten miles distant, and bound apprentice to a house-building firm for three years. That firm, in connection with extensive house-building operations, had a steam-planing mill and machinery for other wood-work. There, he first learned to run a steam engine. There, too, he commenced the study of machinery, as well as house-building; working twelve hours a day, and studying and drawing at night. This night work was performed under many disadvantages, as he had no teacher, and this first brought him to see the need of drawing-schools, and their importance to the youth of the land. His school education was limited to three or four months in the year, in the district school until he was sixteen years of age. In all his after-life he has felt the need of a thorough education. After having completed his apprenticeship, and worked some time as a journeyman, and afterwards on his own account, he again entered the service of his old employers, who had taken large contracts from the Canton Company of Baltimore. In the fall of 1837, he went to Baltimore, and soon after took entire charge of the work at Canton. On completion of the contract, at the earnest request of the agent of the Canton Company, he agreed to remain and become a partner in business, the agent furnishing the capital. He commenced business, by erecting the first fully equipped sash and door factory in the State. He was ahead of the times, there being strong prejudice against machine-made work. It was an up-hill business; and his partner, soon after, losing his position, left for his home in Connecticut, which compelled Mr. Bentley to sell out the business at a great sacrifice. In 1840, his attention was directed to the great need of a fuel-saving steam boiler for cooking and agricultural purposes, which resulted in the upright tubular boiler, so extensively known and used at the present day. It was constructed of wrought and cast iron combined, and on that he obtained a patent. The only change in the boiler from that time is, it is now made wholly of wrought iron. It is the most



C. W. Bentley

Wm. L. Bentley, Jr.
C. W. Bentley



extensively used boiler in the United States. At the time of its first construction, steam was but little used, except as motive power; since then, Mr. Bentley has introduced it into fourteen different branches of business where it had not been previously applied. He commenced business with this boiler as an exclusive specialty. Through agents he introduced it into Philadelphia, New York and Boston, and for a few years had the exclusive business in this line. He travelled much of the time himself, and put them up in various parts of the country, in hotels, almshouses, penitentiaries, and manufactories. In 1842, for its adaptation to agricultural purposes, he received from the Baltimore County Agricultural Society the award of a silver snuff box. From this small beginning, his business increased, until, in 1848, he had established a foundry, machine shop and a boiler shop, employing from eighty to one hundred hands, manufacturing all kinds of boilers, steam-engines and machine work. In 1850, he received the first gold medal ever awarded by the Maryland Institute for a steam-engine. While engaged in the erection of mills in Georgia and Florida, Mr. Bentley contracted a disease which compelled him to desist from further close application to business, and in 1855, he gave up the engine and machine branches of his manufactures. He then established the Baltimore Steam-Boiler Works, which is now the oldest and largest private boiler-shop in this country. In 1858, he purchased the extensive property on the Northern Central Railroad, now known as Bentley Springs. It was then unimproved. He built the store, Bentley Station, the hotel so widely known as the Glen House, together with several dwellings. The Glen House afforded accommodations for two hundred summer boarders, and was a most successful enterprise until its destruction by fire in 1868. He established the post-office there, and was post-master until 1875—a period of about sixteen years. About 1843, he joined Jefferson Lodge of Odd Fellows, but for want of time, gave it but little attention, and lost his membership after a few years. For many years he has been an active member of the Masonic Order. He took the three degrees of Blue Masonry in Concordia Lodge, and shortly after the Royal Arch in Jerusalem Chapter. He subsequently withdrew from Concordia Lodge and established Bentley Springs Lodge, and served as its master until 1874, and is now Past Master of Charity Lodge, Parkton. He is at this writing (1878), Representative of the Grand Lodge of New Jersey to the Grand Lodge of Maryland. But the source of Mr. Bentley's greatest and most abiding usefulness is to be found in his association with the Maryland Institute for the Promotion of Mechanic Arts, from its commencement in 1847, to the present time (1878), having been for more than a quarter of a century one of the most active in its formation, and a member of its Board of Managers for twenty-eight successive years. He has been a member of its Committee on Exhibitions for many years; superintendent of its second, and chairman of its third and twenty-

fifth and twenty-sixth exhibitions; a member of its Committee on Schools of Design, for twenty-eight years; vice-president of the Institute for many years, and president for two years. During all this time he has labored, with a devotion and self-sacrifice which have but few equals, in organizing, systematizing, and perfecting these schools, and in encouraging and elevating the exhibitions of the Institute. Mr. Bentley claims no exclusive merit in all this; he was but a co-laborer with many in these praiseworthy undertakings. In the commencement address to the School of Design of the Maryland Institute for the Promotion of the Mechanic Arts, delivered by James Young, Esq., May 31, 1870, we find the following apostrophe to Mr. Bentley: "To you, the respected Chairman of the Committee on the School of Design, too much praise cannot be awarded. Almost from its inception to the present time you have been its firm and steadfast friend, its chairman, and have never grown weary in the faithful discharge of the arduous duties attendant on the office. Amid the bustle and care incident to conducting an extensive business, in the bosom of your family circle, its success has ever been prominent in your mind. What was best to be done, and how to do it best, has occupied your thoughts as your head rested on your pillow at night, and as you rose up in the morning; and now, sir, after the lapse of years, with the weight of age pressing heavily—and you have grown gray in the service—you have the gratification of witnessing the fruition of your proudest aspiration, the complete success of your much-cherished desire; the bread cast upon the waters has returned after many days. Go on, sir, in the accomplishment of still greater good; go on in the effort to elevate and ennoble the standard of the Mechanic Arts, and the name of Charles W. Bentley, and the recollection of what he has done for the youth of this city, will go down to future generations, as one of the benefactors of the age in which he lived, in connection with Franklin, Fulton, Arkwright, and others renowned in history. Long may you live, and long may you continue as the honored and respected chairman of the School of Design of the Maryland Institute for the Promotion of the Mechanic Arts." Until about fifty years of age, Mr. Bentley's principles on matters of religious faith were those of the infidel. At about that period of life, he began to change his opinions, and in 1868, he united with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and has since continued an active and zealous member, filling various important positions, such as trustee, steward, class leader, Sunday-school superintendent, manager of camp meetings, delegate to lay conference, Sunday-school conventions, etc. He was formerly an old-line Whig, but since its day has belonged to no political party. He has been an unswerving Union man and lover of his country. He was married to Miss Ann Owens Laty, daughter of the late John J. Laty, of Baltimore, July 18, 1841, by whom he has had nine children, four sons and five daughters, whose names are, John Edward, who married Hattie Ann,



daughter of Richard P. Sherwood; Sarah Isabella, who married Samuel W., son of Richard G. Mackey, of Baltimore County; Anna Williams; Elizabeth Frazier; Charles Williams, who married Fannie C., daughter of Rev. J. N. Davis, of the Baltimore M. E. Conference; George Washington, who died in infancy; Mary Frances, who married Dr. J. Carey Cunningham, of Baltimore; Edwin Owens and Lottie Letitia. Mr. Bentley is small of stature, and youthful in appearance; so much so that, at fifty years of age, he was mistaken for thirty-five, and many times, when visited by customers for the first time, who had been dealing with him for twenty years, they have asked to see his father, not supposing him to be the man with whom they had so long been dealing, and who had so much machinery throughout the country. He is an exceedingly modest and retiring man, affectionate and confiding. He is strongly attached to his friends, and for them would make any sacrifice. He has been successful in making money, but not in keeping it. He has met with many losses and disasters by flood, fire, and panics, that would have paralyzed a man of less nerve, energy and will-power. Mr. Bentley is justly numbered with the men of whom Maryland may well be proud.

WYETH, WILLIAM N., was born September 29, 1837, in Baltimore, Maryland. His father, Charles Wyeth, came from New England to Baltimore when about twenty-one years of age, and entered the wholesale drygoods house of his uncle, Leonard Jarvis. After a few years he, with his elder brother, L. J. Wyeth, bought out the business. Some time afterward, this firm was dissolved, L. J. Wyeth going to New York. He then associated with him as partner his brother-in-law, Edward S. Norris, and with him carried on the business for about twenty-five years, under the firm name of Wyeth & Norris. This firm was finally dissolved, and he became associated with Mr. N. F. Blacklock, with whom he entered into the wholesale boot and shoe business, under the firm name of Wyeth & Blacklock. This concern was ruined by the great fire at San Francisco, in 1851. At that time the subject of this sketch, William N. Wyeth, was a school-boy, twelve years of age, at Baltimore College. He, with his younger brother, H. C. Wyeth, was then sent to a boarding school at Concord, Massachusetts, which place he left at the age of about sixteen, to engage as clerk with his uncle, Leonard J. Wyeth, in New York city. He remained with his uncle and others, until 1859, when he left for his home in Baltimore, to enter into business with his younger brother, above named. The firm of Wyeth & Brother, in the iron and steel business, was then started by them, and has since continued with uninterrupted success. In March, 1878, Henry C. Wyeth retired from the business, since which time Mr. William N.

Wyeth has carried it on in his own name. Mr. Wyeth is also interested in the metal business in Philadelphia and New York. He has large investments in real estate and other property. In 1863, he married Ellinor, daughter of James A. Maynard, of Baltimore, and has three children, two sons and a daughter. This house is a monument of what can be done by persevering industry, integrity, and prudence. Beginning on a small scale, with but little capital, in less than twenty years it has grown to be one of the largest in its line, either in Baltimore or in the South. Mr. Wyeth, though yet a young man, has displayed a spirit of energy in his business eminently characteristic. With this quality are united a conservatism and prudence that keep him within the line of legitimate trade. His keen sagacity, enterprise, and experience, combined with a jealous regard for the faithful performance of commercial obligations, have been the leading instrumentalities in assuring his success. In manners, he exhibits that suavity which evidences the true gentleman, and is possessed of that general and varied intelligence which lends a charm to conversation, and gives him most attractive social qualities.

CRAIN, HON. PETER W., Ex-Judge of the Circuit Court of the First Judicial District, Maryland, and ex-member of the Court of Appeals, of Maryland, was born January 9, 1806, in Charles County, Maryland. He was the son of Robert and Elizabeth (Wood) Crain, natives of the same county, whose families were agriculturists. His father had been a Justice of the Peace for forty years, and was President of the Levy, or Commissioners' Court of Charles County. His paternal grandfather, John Crain, came to Charles County from Wales, about the year 1700, and married a Miss Maston. His mother was a daughter of Peter Wood and Elizabeth Thomas, a cousin of Governor James Thomas, of Maryland. His maternal grandfather came from England, about the year 1680, and settled in the same county. The subject of this sketch received his elementary education in the common schools of the county; but his more advanced early studies were pursued at the "Charlotte Hall Academy," of St. Mary's County, then, as now, a renowned educational institution, situated near Benedict, St. Mary's County. While there he possessed peculiar advantages in having the confidence, esteem, and tutorship of James Miltimer, librarian and assistant teacher, who was an accomplished Greek and Latin scholar. This, with free access to the library, of which he fully availed himself, enabled him to become proficient in his studies. Leaving the academy in his nineteenth year, he read law under Hon. John Truman Stoddard, of Charles County, for about eighteen months. He then went to Winchester, Virginia, and attended law lectures, given by Henry St. George Tucker, Chancellor of

Winchester, who had a class of forty-five students, among whom were the afterward distinguished Governor Henry A. Wise, of Virginia; Hon. Charles James Proctor, member of Congress and Minister to France; Mr. Atkinson, who abandoned the law and became Bishop of North Carolina; Hon. Pennybacker, who became Judge of the Circuit Court of the United States, West District, and Albert Constable, who was a member of Congress, and Judge in 1851. The latter, with Mr. Crain, were the only members of that class from Maryland, who were honored with positions on the bench. Mr. Crain graduated in 1827, and the next year commenced the practice of law in Port Tobacco, Charles County, Maryland. Soon after his admission to the bar, Lewis Dent, brother of Frederick Dent, father of Mrs. General Grant, killed a man at Rum Point, Charles County. Mr. Crain was employed as one of the counsel to defend him. The jury was composed of the most enlightened men of the county; and though great prejudice existed against Dent, the masterly arguments of his defenders, who put in the plea of "self-defence," resulted in a verdict of "not guilty," within half an hour after the case had been given to the jury. The speech of Mr. Crain upon that occasion secured for him the reputation of being among the first and best lawyers at the bar, which at that time embraced such men as Clement Dorsey, Judge Fred. Stone, Colonel Stonestreet, George Chapman, member of Congress, and A. Chancellor Johnson, State's Attorney upon that occasion. Mr. Crain soon thereafter acquired a large and lucrative practice. In 1841, without his knowledge or consent, he was nominated for the Legislature and elected. He was a prominent opponent of repudiation of the public debt—a policy attempted to be forced upon the State by Governor Frank Thomas, and other prominent men of that day. A debt of about eight million dollars had been contracted, in 1836, for public canals and railroads, and other improvements, and it was this which they sought to repudiate. Their efforts were rendered abortive by Mr. Crain and others. At the close of his term, Mr. Crain expressed a wish not to be returned; but, during his attendance at St. Mary's County Court, he was again nominated and elected by a large majority. At that time there was no protection in the laws of the State of the rights of married women, as it regarded personal or real property. Mr. Crain was the first legislator, in Maryland, to propose measures securing such protection. A law was passed which initiated subsequent State laws, respecting the rights of married women. At the close of that term, he published a card, positively declining any future nomination. In connection with his local practice he argued many cases in the Court of Appeals. In several of his most celebrated cases he had as his colleague, the Hon. John V. L. McMahon, of whom Chief Justice Taney said to Mr. Crain, "He is the ablest jurist in this country;" and asked Mr. Crain to use his influence to get Mr. McMahon to show his ability in the Supreme Court of the United States, and so gain for himself

a national reputation. An interesting case in Charles County, which depended upon the true construction of the rule in "Shelly's case," in which Mr. Crain gave his opinion, and in which the adverse party sought the opinion of the celebrated Walter Jones, of Washington, D. C., the Court decided against Mr. Crain. He carried it to the Court of Appeals, when the case was argued with Mr. McMahon, for the appellants, and by Mr. Chancellor and Reverdy Johnson, for the appellees. At the conclusion of Mr. McMahon's argument, Judge Archer said to Mr. Crain, that Mr. McMahon had read a funeral dirge on all of Johnson's authority. Justice Dorsey said that Mr. Crain ought to advise Mr. McMahon to write a treatise on Contingent Remainders, and Executive Devises, because his speech that day was greater than anything Ferne ever wrote. As Mr. McMahon left the court-house, he was astonished when he heard that they had gained the case, depending upon which they had a joint fee of one thousand dollars—a large fee for that day. Judge Dorsey said, they might draw up their papers, giving a reversal of the decree, giving them all the property. When Mr. Crain was but twelve years old, his father brought him to Port Tobacco, where the court was in session, and introduced him to Hon. John Johnson, Chief Justice, father of Reverdy Johnson, and John J., late Chancellor Johnson. He was also introduced to Reverdy Johnson, who was then acting State's Attorney. As they left the court-house, his father said to him, it ought to be his ambition to aspire to reach the position of a judge. It made a deep impression on his young mind. He did reach it, in 1846, but his father did not live to see it, having died in 1829. He served under the Governor's appointment, until November, 1851, when a new State Constitution made the judiciary elective, when he was elected, irrespective of party, for ten years, to serve as Judge of the First Judicial Circuit, comprising Charles, St. Mary's, and Prince George's counties. At the expiration of that term, he commenced the practice of law in Baltimore, which he continued from 1861 until January, 1867. After the death of Judge Cochrane, of the Court of Appeals, Judge Crain was appointed his successor, serving in that capacity about eleven months, until the adoption of a new Constitution, about the close of 1867. His opinions are to be found in the twenty-seventh volume of the *Decisions of the Court of Appeals*, the most celebrated case being that of Nelson against the Hagerstown Bank—accepted as the law on that point, and decided upon that case. He resumed the practice of his profession, and continued until February, 1878, when he retired with a competence, his last case being one involving thirty thousand dollars. It was that of Messrs. Cornell, Johnson, and Dunkanson against McCann. He gained the case for the plaintiffs. In addition to discharging the duties of his profession, the Judge has successfully conducted a large farm for twenty years, known as "Locust Grove," which has produced as high as twenty-two hundred bushels of wheat in a year. In 1859, he disposed

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for transparency and accountability, particularly in financial matters. The text outlines various methods for organizing and storing data, suggesting that digital tools can be highly effective for this purpose.

2. The second section focuses on the role of communication in project management. It argues that clear and consistent communication is the key to ensuring that all team members are aligned with the project's goals and objectives. The author provides several practical tips for improving communication, such as holding regular meetings and using collaborative platforms.

3. The third part of the document addresses the challenges of time management. It acknowledges that time is a limited resource and that effective time management is crucial for meeting deadlines and achieving success. The text offers strategies for prioritizing tasks and avoiding procrastination, as well as the importance of taking regular breaks to maintain productivity.

4. The final section discusses the importance of continuous learning and professional development. It encourages individuals to stay up-to-date with the latest trends and technologies in their field, as this is essential for long-term success. The author suggests various ways to pursue learning, including attending conferences, taking courses, and seeking mentorship.

of it to good advantage. He has been paymaster of the Forty-sixth Regiment, Maryland Militia, with the rank of Major. He was an ardent Whig, attending the conventions of 1838, 1841, and 1844. His religious tendencies are liberal. To his confidence and executive ability has been committed the administration of the large estate of the Weems family.

CHASE, HANNIBAL HAMILTON, Manufacturer, was born August 18, 1810, at West Newberry, Massachusetts. His ancestors for several generations were natives of that town. He was the son of Jonathan and Hannah (Brown) Chase. His mother was daughter of Samuel Brown. She was an energetic, conscientious, and pious woman. Some of her immediate relatives were distinguished for their ability and wealth. By both father and mother he was subjected to a rigid moral and religious training. When about nineteen years of age, with a common school education, some knowledge of comb-making, and about one hundred dollars in his pocket, he left Newberry to seek his fortune. In this pursuit he visited New York, Albany, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, arriving in the latter city with about four dollars in his possession. He was fortunate enough to obtain work at combmaking, and in about one year he went home on a visit with about two hundred and fifty dollars in silver, wrapped up in a checkered handkerchief, thus early evidencing that industry and thrift which have resulted in financial success in his ripper years. After a few weeks he again left home, travelled through several of the Southern States, and returning to Baltimore re-engaged in his old employment. After about thirteen months, he set up business for himself, which he carried on successfully for about seven years. He was then induced to invest several thousand dollars in the brick business. About three years after making this investment, finding that business more profitable than manufacturing combs, he gave up the latter and turned his whole attention to the brick trade. In this latter business he has been successfully engaged for thirty years. He has also been a successful speculator in real estate. In some other outside speculations he has not been so fortunate. The aggregate of life, however, shows him to have been a successful business man—the result of untiring industry, perseverance, caution, and good judgment. In 1861, Mr. Chase was a member of the City Council. For about ten years he has been a director of the People's Bank; and for a number of years, a trustee of the Westminster Presbyterian Church. In 1834, he married Susanna, daughter of William Disney, of Baltimore. She died in 1850, leaving four children. In 1804, he married Rebecca, daughter of Hon. Moses Newell, of West Newberry, Massachusetts, a substantial farmer, who for many years was a member of the Senate of his own State. Mr. Chase has now eight children, two of whom, a son and a daughter, are married.

CROOK, CHARLES, JR., Retired Merchant and Manufacturer, was born in the city of Baltimore, corner of King's and Howard Streets (formerly Whiskey and Carpenter Alleys), May 5, 1794. His father, Walter Crook, was born in Back River Neck, Baltimore County, Maryland, in the year 1762, and removed to Baltimore city, where he carried on the cabinetmaking business very successfully for many years. He died very suddenly, in 1825, leaving six children, three sons and three daughters, the oldest of whom is the subject of this sketch. Mr. Crook received his education in the city of Baltimore, and at the age of fifteen, went into the counting-room of Mark U. Pringle, Baltimore, in December, 1809, where he remained for about two years, when he entered the employ of William Wilson & Sons, among the oldest and wealthiest shipping merchants in Baltimore at that time. After remaining there a short time, he was appointed bookkeeper in the Bank of Baltimore, in 1812, and remained in that situation for four years, when he became a partner of the firm of William Wilson & Sons. He was a member of that firm for eight years, after which he bought the cotton factory of Robert and Alexander McKim, and commenced the manufacture of cotton duck, being the first ever made in the United States. He continued working at this business for ten years, or until the year 1830, after which he retired from active business, except, subsequently, being occupied for a few years in the shoe factory of his son, G. W. M. Crook. On March 23, 1823, he was married to Miss Sarah Ann Brown, daughter of John Brown, of Baltimore city, eleven children being the fruit of this marriage, seven sons and four daughters, of whom five are living, three sons and two daughters. The oldest daughter, living, Mary Ann, married Dr. Joseph H. Criggs, who is now (1878) a prosperous farmer in Anne Arundel County, Maryland. The oldest son, living, Charles, is a farmer, in Howard County, Maryland. The next oldest son, G. W. M. Crook, is extensively engaged in the shoe business, at 43 North Eutaw Street, Baltimore. Mr. Crook's first wife died, April 14, 1864, at Mount Pleasant, Anne Arundel County, Maryland, after a married life of forty-one years of uninterrupted happiness. She was a lady of superior intelligence and great excellencies of character. George Peabody, the great philanthropist, was a suitor for the hand of Miss Brown at the time she was courted by Mr. Crook. On January 8, 1867, at the age of seventy-three, Mr. Crook married Miss Angelique Leadrich, daughter of John J. Leadrich, of Mollown, Upper Alsace, France, by which marriage he has three children, all daughters. Although now at the age of eighty-five, Mr. Crook exhibits remarkable bodily vigor and is in the full possession of all his intellectual faculties. His life has been one of great activity and usefulness. He was a member and the Secretary of the Baltimore "Independent Blues" Military Company, Captain A. R. Levering, which was present and displayed great bravery at the battle of North Point, and was the

TABLE 1		TABLE 2	
RESULTS OF SURVEY		RESULTS OF SURVEY	
Year	No. of Cases	Year	No. of Cases
1910	10	1911	15
1911	12	1912	18
1912	14	1913	20
1913	16	1914	22
1914	18	1915	24
1915	20	1916	26
1916	22	1917	28
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1920	30	1921	36
1921	32	1922	38
1922	34	1923	40
1923	36	1924	42
1924	38	1925	44
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1926	42	1927	48
1927	44	1928	50
1928	46	1929	52
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2034	258	2035	264
2035	260	2036	266
2036	262	2037	268
2037	264	2038	270
2038	266	2039	272
2039	268	2040	274
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nearest company to the advance columns of the British troops. It is the opinion of himself and others that the British General Ross was killed by some of the members of this company, who formed a part of the skirmish line to obstruct the passage of the British troops to the city of Baltimore. He is one of the few surviving members of the gallant band of patriots known as the Old Defenders of Baltimore.

CURTIS, WILLIAM WALLACE, Lawyer, was born near Mount Vernon, Knox County, Ohio, November 9, 1828. His parents were William and Sally Curtis, his mother's maiden name being Curtis. A singular coincidence is shown in the names of his grandfathers; both bearing the name of Z. Curtis, and both serving throughout the entire war of the Revolution. His mother's family on the maternal side were lineal descendants from the Yale family, of Wales, and his father of the Tompkins family, of New York. In 1809, his parents went to Ohio, accompanied by his mother's entire family. Her family became one of influence in that then new country, two of her brothers, Hosmer and Henry B., attaining eminence at the bar. Her youngest brother, General Samuel R. Curtis, served with distinction in two Congresses, and as a Major-General during the American civil war. His father's immediate family consisted of eleven children, of whom seven are now living (1879). Mr. Curtis's early education was received in the common schools of his day, with the addition of one or two terms at an academy. At the age of seventeen, as was then the custom, he was compelled to leave school and start out to provide for himself. At the age of twenty, he commenced a course of reading preparatory to entering the legal profession; but after a short time, he abandoned it for mercantile life. In 1854, he removed to Dixon, Illinois, and opened an extensive hardware establishment. He there married Miss Jane L. Backus, of Brandon, Vermont, October 10, 1855, and removed to Eulton, Illinois, in 1856, and from thence to Washington, D. C., in April, 1861. On his arrival at Washington he was appointed to a clerkship in the General Land Office, and soon afterward promoted to the head of one of the principal divisions of that bureau. In 1870, he was constituted Chief Clerk of the office, and served as such during a portion of the administration of Commissioner Wilson, and through the administrations of Commissioners Drummond and Burdett, frequently filling the position of Acting Commissioner. Mr. Curtis resigned his position, January 1, 1876, to enter upon the practice of law as land attorney. On leaving the office he was honored with the most flattering testimonials from his superior officers and others who had been associated with him. He opened his office on Ninth Street, Washington, D. C., and entered upon a prosperous practice, which steadily in-

creased, until it became necessary to associate others with him, the firm now being known as Curtis, Earle & Burdett. He took up his residence, January 1, 1863, in Georgetown, D. C., in which place he has lived ever since. He has been somewhat largely connected with local matters in that city, being a member of the Council at the time the municipality was ended and the territorial government established for the District. He has taken an active interest in educational matters under the old corporation, and since, having served continuously on the School Board from 1870, and for three years was Secretary and Treasurer of the Georgetown Board. Shortly after the consolidation of the various Boards of the District, he was elected President of the Consolidated Board and was twice re-elected. During the administration of Governors Cook and Shepherd, the erection of a new school building in Georgetown, suitable to the wants of the community, was decided upon. As treasurer of the building committee, the principal labor of superintending the construction and providing means to carry it on fell upon him. After expending forty thousand dollars, no further money could be obtained from the District revenues, and an appeal was made to Congress for aid. Mr. Curtis was untiring in his efforts to secure Congressional assistance, and finally, with the aid of Superintendent Wilson and others, secured an appropriation of fifty thousand eight hundred dollars to complete the building. In recognition of these services, the Board of Trustees named the building the "Curtis School." It is an imposing and commodious structure, erected at a cost of one hundred and nine thousand dollars; containing in addition to the public schools, the Peabody Library and Linthicum Institute; also, the Curtis Hall, which serves for purposes of lectures, concerts, etc. To Mr. Curtis, as much as to any one man, are the people of Georgetown indebted for the splendid educational advantages they enjoy. He is a man of superior qualities of head and heart; of great public spirit and genial disposition, and in his professional capacity, of more than ordinary ability. Mr. Curtis has had several children, but one of whom is living, his son Charles William Curtis.

ONTEE, HONORABLE BENJAMIN, D.D., was born in 1755, in Prince George's County, Maryland. On June 29, 1776, he was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Continental Army. He was a conscientious, brave, and humane soldier, admired by his brother officers and beloved by his men. When independence was established, he visited France, Spain, and England, and returned home with his mind enriched with thoughtful observations of foreign countries and governments, but retained all his native simplicity which distinguished him through life. He was a member of Congress



in 1787, 1788, 1789 and 1790, and though, from natural diffidence, he seldom spoke, he was justly considered an able representative among great men. He was indefatigable in inquiry, calm in deliberation, profound and correct in judgment, bold, honest and independent in action. After he retired from Congress, he was appointed one of the judges of the Orphans' Court of Charles County, a position which he filled with credit. In the year 1803, he found his true vocation on earth, and was ordained, by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Thomas John Claggett, D.D., a clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and took charge of the Parish of William and Mary's, in Charles County, Maryland. In 1808, Trinity Parish was placed under him, and also, in 1811, St. Paul's Parish, in Prince George's County. He was for many years an influential member of the Standing Committee, and, in 1814, came within a few votes of being elected Bishop of the Diocese of Maryland. At the time of his death, in 1816, he was the Chief Judge of the Orphans' Court of Charles County, Maryland. The striking traits of his character were a quick sense of right and all its obligations of duty, an amiability of disposition which could not be ruffled, a dignity and quiet repose of manner which nothing could disturb, a strength of decision, which was softened and made beautifully attractive by the love he bore his fellow-men, and deep piety. He was a refined, cultivated Christian gentleman.

CASHMYER, HENRY, Member of the City Council of Baltimore, was born in the Palatinate, one of the Rhenish Provinces, September 6, 1835. He is the son of Peter and Madaline (Schuinacher) Cashmyer. His father, who was a farmer in the old country, came with his family to America, and settled in Baltimore, in 1839. He soon after engaged in the coopering business, with his two sons, Philip and Augustus, who were older than Henry. Mr. Cashmyer was educated in the parish schools of the city and at St. James's Roman Catholic Parochial School. When about thirteen years of age, he entered his father's shop, where he learned the business and became a most thorough and skilful workman. On the breaking out of the war his elder brother went South, where he joined the Confederate service, becoming special agent for General Winder, which position he held until the close of hostilities. Mr. Cashmyer's father and brother Augustus had just prior to the war removed to a farm in Baltimore County, leaving him to conduct the business alone, which he did with ability and success. In 1867, he sold out the business, and for one year conducted a restaurant, "Ottawa Hall," at the corner of Pratt and Bond Streets. In 1868, an act was passed by the Legislature, providing for the appointment of four extra magistrates, who spoke the German language, whereupon Governor Swann selected

Mr. Cashmyer to fill one of these positions. He was successively appointed by Governors Bowie and Whyte, and continued to exercise the duties of that office with great acceptance and fidelity till 1875, when he resigned his commission. In 1871, he was elected to the Second Branch of the City Council for the term of two years; in 1874, he was elected to the First Branch; and in 1875, again returned to the Second Branch; in 1877, and again in 1878, he was re-elected to the First Branch, in which he still holds a seat. In the Council he has been both active and influential. Besides holding prominent and responsible positions on the regular standing committees, he was Chairman of the Special Committee appointed, in 1876, to investigate the accounts of the several departments of the city government, on which occasion he made a majority report. He was also a member of the Special Committees on the contested election of William Baker *versus* Joseph Maccaully, and J. J. Butler *versus* J. F. Sommerlock. He was also a member of the committee who visited Washington to try to secure an appropriation for a new Custom-house and Post-office. Few men have been more successful in political affairs in the city, or enjoyed greater popularity than Mr. Cashmyer. He is the President and active business manager of the Providential Life Insurance Company, a loan branch of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of Baltimore. He was married, in 1864, to Miss Mary Elizabeth Zinkand, of Baltimore. They have four children living, Annie, Harry A., Joseph C., and Clara F.

CUDDY, JOHN WESLEY CRONIN, Physician and Surgeon, son of John P. and Ruth C. Cuddy, was born in Baltimore County, April 7, 1840. His grandfather, Captain Lawson Cuddy, bore a brave and conspicuous part in the war of 1812-15. Dr. Cuddy pursued a classical and scientific course at Calvert College, New Windsor, Maryland, and received at its conclusion the degree of Master of Arts. He was decidedly literary in his tastes and intended to fit himself for a professorship, but on leaving college he was induced by the family physician, Dr. Joshua R. Nelson, to commence the study of medicine. He accordingly placed himself under the instruction of the celebrated Prof. Nathan R. Smith, the acknowledged leader in medicine and surgery, in Baltimore, and also attended a thorough course of lectures at the University of Maryland, from which he received, in March, 1863, his degree of Doctor of Medicine. He was for sixteen months assistant surgeon in the Federal army during the late war, and was stationed in the hospitals of Washington and Alexandria. Since that time he has pursued a highly successful private practice in Baltimore, residing at 363 Franklin Street. He was united in marriage, March 17, 1863, with Laura C. Graham of that city. He



Arthur J. Pritchard.
Paymaster U.S. Navy.



Very truly yours,
[Signature]

is decidedly conservative in religion and politics, endeavoring to keep the happy mean between all extremes, and to hold fast all that is good, rejecting whatever seems to him unworthy. He is a man of fine personal appearance. His manner is exceedingly pleasant, frank and cordial, inspiring instant confidence in his character and skill. He holds a deservedly high rank in his profession, and is greatly esteemed in the community. His only child, Clarence Eugene Cuddy, is nine years of age.

CARMICHAEL, WILLIAM, Commissioner of Baltimore County, was born in that part of the city of Baltimore called Old Town, February 5, 1810. His maternal grandfather, Jeremiah Kirkpatrick, was born March 10, 1785, in County Antrim, Ireland, and died March 3, 1814. His paternal grand-parents were both natives of Scotland. His father, Dugald Carmichael, died in 1812, when his son William was only two years of age. He was a tall, fine-looking man, intelligent and exceedingly fond of books. His circumstances were comfortable, but having indorsed notes for others, his property and fine library were scattered at his death. His wife, Mary Hayden Carmichael, was left with ten young helpless children, nearly all of whom, after a hard struggle on the part of their mother to give them the comforts of life, found a home among strangers. Of them all, the subject of this sketch is now the only survivor. His father had been an Episcopalian, but his mother, now brought under Methodist influence, became an attendant at that church. She sent her son William to the Male Free School, taught by Thomas Bassford, which was then and is still under Methodist auspices. Here he was educated, having as his classmates, Wendel Bollman, Rev. Isaac P. Cook, and other prominent, self-made men of the city. He was also greatly indebted to the Sunday-school he attended, for the means of cultivation he enjoyed. At the age of thirteen he was apprenticed to Mr. Christian Abell, an honest butcher, but a man very careful of his money, who deemed it his duty to train William to the strictest and most economical habits. The latter still amuses his friends with accounts of the hardships of his boyhood, and relates many incidents illustrating the difference between the treatment of apprentices at that day and the present. He completed his apprenticeship at the age of twenty-one, and served as journeyman butcher under several parties, until 1833, when he started in the same business for himself, conducting it successfully until the year 1864, when he resigned it into the hands of his son, Thomas Eugene, still, however, rendering him valuable assistance. Mr. Carmichael was considered a model man in his business; was very popular, and acquired a handsome competence. Since his retirement he has devoted much of his time to his children, and to the interests

of the Whatcoat Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he is a member. He has taken much interest in the improvement of the county schools, and as Trustee of Clifton School, No. 4, has been exceedingly faithful and efficient. He is also a Director of the Commercial and Farmers' National Bank, President of the Newington Land and Loan Company, of Baltimore city, an honorary position, and Treasurer of the Newington Building Association, one of the best ever organized in Baltimore. In politics, Mr. Carmichael has always been a Democrat. When it was known that he would accept the office of Commissioner of Baltimore County, both political parties indorsed him, and he was elected by an overwhelming vote. No one more acceptable to the people generally could have been selected for that position. Mr. Carmichael is a man of strict integrity, of a frank, social and charitable disposition. He was first married to Eugenia, daughter of Captain William Zachary, so long and so well known to the citizens of East Baltimore. Their children now living are, Thomas Eugene, who married Margaret C. Smith; Mary Louise, wife of Wm. H. Harker; Elizabeth Lee, who married Dr. G. W. Norris; Annie Moore, wife of Samuel Messersmith; and Melville Wilson Carmichael. The present wife of Mr. Carmichael is Margaret E., daughter of Jacob Hoff, also a well-known and highly respected citizen of Baltimore. She is greatly esteemed and beloved in church and charitable circles. She has two children, Adaline Eugenia and William Jacob. Although in his seventieth year, Mr. Carmichael still exhibits great mental and bodily vigor, and his life continues to be one of great activity and usefulness.

BRITCHARD, ARTHUR JOHN, Paymaster in the United States Navy, was born in the town of East Newmarket, Dorchester County, Maryland, in 1836. In 1839, his parents removed to the city of Baltimore, where the subject of this sketch received his early education. At the age of fourteen years, he left school and went into the grocery and commission business, on the wharf, in which he remained about three years, when he became employed as bookkeeper, by a large shipbuilding firm. In 1857, he was appointed a clerk in the State Tobacco Warehouse, but not finding this position sufficiently lucrative, he resigned at the end of eighteen months, and accepted the post of clerk in the office of Register of Wills for Baltimore city, where the close confinement to his duties proved, in a short time, so injurious to his health, that he was again compelled to resign. He then, through the influence of Governor Thomas H. Hicks, of Maryland, obtained an appointment, October 7, 1861, as an Assistant-Paymaster in the United States Navy; sailed from Philadelphia, in December, in the gun-boat Itasca, commanded by C. H. B. Caldwell, and joined the

East Gulf Blockading Squadron, at that time under the command of Flag Officer McKean, but who was soon afterwards relieved by Rear Admiral Farragut. Paymaster Pritchard was attached to the *Itasca* for two years, during which time that vessel was engaged in all the fights on the Mississippi River, prominent among which were those at Forts Jackson and St. Philip, Vicksburg, Grand Gulf, Manshac Bend, etc. Previous to the first-named engagement, the *Itasca* succeeded in cutting the chain extending across the river, by means of a number of small vessels, for the purpose of obstructing and preventing the passage of the Federal fleet, on its way to the city of New Orleans. He was wounded, in the fall of 1862, and sent to a hospital in New Orleans, where he remained for two months; but so serious was his injury, and so tardy his recovery, that he was sent North for treatment, and was altogether incapacitated from duty for seven months. At the expiration of that time, he rejoined his vessel, and remained with her until her return North, for repairs, in September, 1863, when he was detached, and ordered at once to the United States Steamer *Wyalusing*. The *Wyalusing* proceeded to the Sounds of North Carolina, for the purpose of attempting to capture or destroy the Confederate Ram *Albatross*, but, engaging that vessel, after a few hours' hot fighting, the ram retreated up the Roanoke River, where she remained until destroyed by Lieutenant Cushing. The *Wyalusing* afterwards assisted at the capture of Plymouth, in 1864. In this same year, the subject of this sketch was promoted to the full rank of Paymaster. In the summer of 1865, he was detached, and, after settling accounts, was ordered to the United States Steamer *Ticonderoga*, Captain Charles Steadman, and sailed, the following autumn, from Philadelphia, to join the European Squadron. Stopping for a few days at the Azores, the vessel arrived at Lisbon, in December, and, during forty months that she remained on the station, visited almost every sea-port town from Cronstadt, in Russia, which place she visited with Admiral Farragut, to St. Paul de Loando, on the coast of Africa, including that of Constantinople. In the autumn of 1869, Paymaster Pritchard joined the United States Steamer *Benicia*, Captain S. Nicholson, and sailing from Portsmouth, New Hampshire, bound for China, touched at Rio de Janeiro, the Cape of Good Hope, Anger Point, in Java, and Singapore, arriving at Hong Kong, China, in July or August, 1870. After visiting several Chinese and Japanese ports, he arrived at Yokohama, Japan, towards the end of 1871, and there his health became so much impaired, that he was sent home to the United States, by recommendation of a medical board of survey. Having recovered from his illness, he joined the United States Steamer *Saranac*, Captain Thomas S. Phelps, at Panama, and in this vessel, which soon after his arrival became the flag ship of Rear Admiral A. M. Pennock, commanding the North Pacific Squadron, he visited, during eighteen months, all the sea-ports from Pan-

ama, northward, to Sitka, Alaska Territory, the beautiful sheet of water, Puget's Sound, and the Sandwich Islands. Having been detached from the *Saranac*, after settling his accounts, he was ordered, January, 1875, to the United States Steamer *Powhatan*, Captain James E. Jonett, and sailed that same month for Europe, having on board Rear Admiral John L. Worden, the relief of Rear Admiral Case, then commanding the European Squadron, the latter officer returning to the United States in the vessel, which touched at the West India Islands on her homeward voyage. Having been detached from the *Powhatan*, July 26, 1877, Mr. Pritchard passed a few months at his residence, but, on January 28, 1878, he was again obliged to leave his home to join the United States Steamer training-ship, *Minnesota*, at New York, where he is now on duty. By strict integrity, and a prompt and faithful discharge of all the duties required of him, Paymaster Pritchard has won for himself an enviable reputation as an officer and a gentleman; while his pleasing address, genial manners, and kindly disposition, never failed to attract all with whom he is brought in contact, and have made him highly esteemed by all who know him.

BROWN, JAMES H., Mayor of the city of Annapolis, the third son of Joshua and Mary (Todd) Brown, was born in Frederick County, Maryland, January 15, 1841. He was educated at St. John's College, Annapolis, remaining in that institution three years. He then spent two years on his father's farm in Frederick County, after which he superintended for three years a milling property also owned by his father. Returning to Annapolis in 1861 he learned telegraphy, but after a few months went into the employ of the Adams Express Company, where he continued two years. In 1863 he became conductor on the Annapolis and Elk Ridge Railroad, which position he still holds. He was elected Mayor of Annapolis in July, 1877, on the Democratic ticket for the term of two years. In this office he is exerting himself to reduce the city debt, which amounts to \$36,000. He is also giving special attention to the educational interests of the city, which he regards as of fundamental importance to the prosperity of the people. He was married, September 7, 1865 to Miss Matilda McCullough, by whom he has one child, Matilda Margaret. While not a politician, Mr. Brown takes a deep interest in public affairs, and votes the Democratic ticket. He attends the Methodist Church, and contributes to its support, but is not a member. While comparatively young in years, Mr. Brown has, by his courteous manners and gentlemanly bearing, secured the esteem and confidence of the community in which he lives, and is qualified to fill yet higher positions of honor and usefulness.

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BROWN, JOSHUA, President of the Annapolis and Elk Ridge Railroad, from 1863 to 1873, was born October 28, 1807, in Frederick County, Maryland, the eldest son of Vachel Brown, who owned a valuable estate in that county, and was possessed of many slaves. His ancestors came to America early in the eighteenth century. The maternal grandfather of Mr. Brown was a Baptist clergyman, who was sent from Ireland to this country as a missionary, and labored in that capacity in this State and Virginia. He married a Miss Hyatt in the old family mansion on the estate which the original Hyatts settled, and which has descended to the Browns. Mr. Joshua Brown was brought up on the farm and received such education as the public schools of the time afforded. He early commenced business as a merchant, but soon relinquished it to engage in railroad construction. In this he was very successful, and rapidly acquired a considerable fortune. He had large contracts on the principal roads of the State, among which may be mentioned the Baltimore and Ohio and the Northern Central. When the Annapolis and Elk Ridge Railroad was projected, he obtained the contract for building the whole of it, and completed it in 1841. He was immediately elected superintendent, which position he filled with marked ability and success for the long period of twenty-two years. In 1863, having obtained a controlling interest in the road, he was chosen President of the corporation, which office he held for ten years, when he resigned, and retired to his farm in Frederick County, where he remained until his death, which occurred January 2, 1878. Mr. Brown was very able as a business man, kind and benevolent in his disposition, and highly respected. He was for two years Mayor of Annapolis, in which city he resided for over thirty years. He was twice married. In politics he was a Whig, and in religion a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

BATES, JAMES, was born in Marietta, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, September 16, 1816. His father was a native of Springfield, Windsor County, Vermont, born 1780, and his mother was born in Stowe, Worcester County, Massachusetts, in 1785. Early in life his father settled in Boston, and was engaged in the business of contractor and builder of warehouses. After remaining in Boston several years, he settled in Marietta, Pennsylvania, and removed to Baltimore in 1810. He soon returned to Marietta, however, and remained there several years, and finally settled permanently in Baltimore. He died at the age of seventy-four. The mother of James Bates died two years subsequently. Six brothers of Mr. Bates's grandfather were killed at the battle of Bunker Hill in the memorable bayonet charge during that hotly contested engagement. The subject of this sketch

was sent, at the age of fifteen, to Wilbraham Academy, a Methodist Institution of which Rev. Wilbur Fisk, D.D., was then the principal. Among his fellow-students there were many who have won for themselves honorable distinction in the various professions and in other walks of life. Of these we may name Rev. Doctor Keener, one of the bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, the late well-known and highly esteemed Rev. Thomas Sewall, D.D., of Maryland, and John N. Maffett, Jr., son of Rev. John Newland Maffett, the distinguished Irish pulpit orator, who formerly resided in Boston. Mr. Bates commenced his studies with a view to one of the learned professions, but at their close he abandoned his original intention and resolved to learn a mechanical trade. He chose the business of an iron founder for his life work, and, accordingly, entered the establishment of John Barker & Son, North Calvert Street, Baltimore, their foundry being at that time the largest in the State. It was there all the castings for the Baltimore and Ohio, and other railroads then being constructed, were made. In 1840, he commenced a small foundry of his own near his present locality, corner of Pratt and President Streets, and as his business increased the buildings were enlarged until it is now (1878) one of the oldest and largest foundries in the city of Baltimore. Several years ago he patented an elevator for warehouses, that is now used in almost every city and town in the United States, and has become of world-wide fame. Mr. Bates is at the present time a director in the Marine Bank, Broadway Savings Bank, and Fireman's Insurance Company. He is also connected with the Poor Association. He has been frequently solicited to permit the use of his name as a candidate for the City Council, and also to the State Legislature, but has always declined, having no desire for political preferment. Mr. Bates was married, in 1838, to Miss Frances R. Atkinson, daughter of the late Joshua Atkinson, who was a Representative in the City Council, of East Baltimore, for many years, and filled many important positions in Baltimore at that day. They have had six children: Elizabeth, Emily O., Fanny (the last-named deceased), John, Joshua A., James W., and Wilbur Fisk Bates. The sons are all with their father, except James W., who is engaged in the coal-shipping business. His children are all married, except the last-named. In 1850, Mr. Bates became a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he now holds important official positions.

MCCURLEY, FELIX, was born February 17, 1813, at Baltimore, Maryland. His ancestors on his father's side came from Ireland; on his mother's side, from England. His father, Felix McCurley, was a native of York County, Pennsylvania, and fought on the American side in the war

The first of these is the fact that the human race is not a homogeneous mass, but is composed of many distinct groups, each with its own characteristics. These groups are known as races, and are distinguished by their physical and mental traits. The second fact is that these races have not remained stationary, but have changed and evolved over time. The third fact is that the human race is a social animal, and its development is influenced by its environment and its interactions with other groups.

The study of human evolution is a complex task, and one that has attracted the attention of many scientists. The most important of these scientists are the anthropologists, who study the physical and mental traits of the human race. They have discovered that the human race has evolved from a common ancestor, and that the different races are the result of a process of divergence. This process is known as speciation, and it is the result of the interaction of many factors, including natural selection, genetic drift, and migration.

The study of human evolution is not only a scientific pursuit, but it is also a social one. The knowledge that we have gained about the human race has helped us to understand ourselves and our place in the world. It has also helped us to understand the other races, and to appreciate the diversity of the human species. The study of human evolution is a field that is constantly growing, and it is one that will continue to attract the attention of scientists for many years to come.

of 1812. He was for about forty years engaged with success in the grocery business in Baltimore. He had seven children, of whom Felix and his brother James are the only survivors. Mr. Felix McCurley, the subject of this sketch, was educated in Baltimore. When seventeen years of age he became apprentice for four years at the carpenter business to John Colley. Having completed his apprenticeship, he entered his father's grocery store. After aiding his father for about four years, he began the grocery business on his own account, which he has ever since continued. In 1848 and 1867, he was a member of the Baltimore City Council. He has been director in the Drovers' and Mechanics' Bank. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity. In 1841, he married Ann R., daughter of John McIlhinney, of Baltimore. They have five children living, three sons and two daughters. Mr. McCurley is one of Baltimore's substantial citizens. By a long business career, characterized by industry, perseverance, and sagacity, he has secured a handsome competence. His paper has never been protested; his bills, at maturity, have been promptly met. In politics, he is a Democrat. Clear in his perceptions, careful and sound in his conclusions, and reliable in integrity, he is eminently fitted for places of trust and responsibility; but being naturally retiring, he has rarely sought political office, and has always shrunk from public prominence. His strong emotional nature, genial spirit, and kindly acts have endeared him to his many friends.

KELLY, DANIEL JAMES, A.M., M.D., was born in Kilkenny, Ireland, September 23, 1844. He is the son of John and Bride Kelly. His father represented an old mercantile family, which had been settled in Kilkenny for over one hundred and fifty years. When Daniel was quite young, his mother died, and his father married his second wife, a Miss O'Hanlon, a sister of the celebrated Dr. O'Hanlon, the very reverend prefect of the Dunboyne Establishment, Maynooth, and one of the most eminent divines in the British kingdom. The subject of this sketch was educated, for several years, at Kilkenny College, finishing the course before he reached his fifteenth year. He then went to Stonyhurst College, England, where he graduated, in 1863. While at college, he was distinguished for his superior talent, constant application, and rapid success. He gave especial attention to the study of chemistry, and had as instructors such eminent scientists as Professors Perry, of Stonyhurst, and Barff, of University College, London. After graduating at Stonyhurst College, Dr. Kelly was made first assistant in the Astronomical and Meteorological Observatory attached to Stonyhurst. He subsequently held the professorship of physics and mathematics in the college. At the early age of twenty-five he had thoroughly mastered the

classics. He began the study of medicine under Mr. Bradley, F.R.C.S., of Manchester, England, and graduated at the Medical Department of Georgetown University, District of Columbia, in 1874. At the present time (1878) he is the Professor of Chemistry and Physiology in the Academic Department, and of Chemistry and Toxicology in the Medical Department of Georgetown University. He is a member of the "Medical Association," and of the "Medical Society," of the District of Columbia. Besides the duties attaching to his professorships, he has an extensive practice, and is one of the physicians to St. Ann's Infant Asylum. The many students who have had the good fortune to be under the guidance in college of Dr. Kelly have all been noted for that thoroughness which characterizes the curriculum in the higher universities. Dr. Kelly is not only distinguished for his attainments in medicine, science, mathematics, classics, and chemistry, but is noted for his devotion to principle, and the kindly disposition displayed in the lecture-room, as well as in the daily rounds of a physician's life. He has never been married, although a great favorite in society circles. He is fond of scientific researches and devotes much of his time to literature, English, Latin, and Greek. He speaks French and German fluently. While in England, he was a frequent contributor to periodical literature, writing many articles for *The Month*, *Dublin Review*, *Notes and Queries*, and other periodicals.

PPEAT, WILLIAM, was born in Lanarkshire, Scotland, October 13, 1829. The names of his parents were John and Elizabeth (Cadzow) Peat. His father died when he was two and a half years old, and his mother afterward married a Mr. William King. Mr. Peat was educated at the Dalziel Common School, in Scotland. After leaving school, his stepfather placed him in the Windmill Hill Stone Quarries, where he learned his trade, serving four years. He then, for six years, worked on the tomb of the Duke of Hamilton. In 1853, he came to America, and worked at his trade, in New York, until 1858, during which time he married Miss Christina Riddell. He then came to Baltimore and worked for Mr. Whitelaw until the year 1866, when, entering into partnership with Mr. Dennis Sullivan, he began the stone business, at the corner of Madison and Forrest Streets. He has since been greatly prospered. He is now engaged in a very large business, which has required long journeys into the Eastern and Southern States. Mr. Peat acquired his early religious education in the Presbyterian Church, of which, in Scotland, he was a member. Politically he is a Democrat. His first wife died in 1861. On February 16, 1864, he married Miss Mary Virginia Patterson, only daughter of Captain William and Martha (Lennox) Patterson. By this union he has had six chil-

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dren, three of whom are living. The others died in infancy. The struggles of Mr. Peat in his early business career served to mature and develop those higher qualities of mind which are leading traits in his character. Untiring industry, persistent attention to business, and a strictly conscientious regard not only to the fulfilment of contracts, but to the uniform excellence of material, adjustments, and niceties, which are apt to escape the notice of even the practiced eye, have become a component part of his being. Though most of his time has been devoted to his business, he has been able so to give attention to study as to enrich his mind in literature and in the physical and metaphysical sciences. He is regarded in the community not only as a reliable and successful business man, but as a man of large heart, and a valuable and true friend.

MEID, CONRAD, was born, August 15, 1840, at Hesse Darmstadt, Germany. He attended the government schools until he was fourteen years of age, when, for a few years, he assisted his father in the tailor business in Germany. In his seventeenth year he left Germany, with his father, for America, reaching Baltimore October 10, 1857. In Baltimore he continued to assist his father until 1864, when he began the merchant tailor business on his own account, in which he has ever since continued. Mr. Meid takes much interest in music, and delights to foster musical talent. For two years he was Treasurer and three years the President of the Harmonic Singing Association. Under his superintendency it rapidly increased in members and soon became a first-class musical association. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity. He has been much interested in educational matters and in the establishment and furtherance of morality and religion. For about fourteen years he has been a member of the German Reformed Church. He has been President of the School Board of the German Reformed St. John's congregation. In 1874, he aided in organizing the Reformed Zion's congregation, of Baltimore, of which he was unanimously elected President. In 1874, he also helped to organize the German Central Bank, of Baltimore, and so highly was he regarded for business talent and sagacity that he was unanimously elected President of that institution, which position he still holds. On May 12, 1864, he married Elizabeth, daughter of Lewis Schmick, of Baltimore. He has six children. In his intercourse with others, Mr. Meid is affable, kindly, and generous, and, whether in business or philanthropic work, has always shown himself to be a true man, ever ready to lend a helping hand to any who needed his advice or assistance, and in every way proved himself a good citizen of his adopted country.

BLIZZARD, CHARLES H., was born in Baltimore, Maryland, May 6, 1832. His parents were Caleb Stansberry and Mary (Thomas) Blizzard. His great grandfather, Caleb Stansberry, was one of the first settlers of the State. He was in the army of the Revolution, and his sons fought in the war of 1812. They were all farmers, and possessed of considerable means. His grandfather, Isaiah Blizzard, was a French Huguenot. He died in early life, and his wife also, leaving two young children, Caleb Stansberry Blizzard and a younger sister, who were brought up by their mother's father, Caleb Stansberry. This gentleman lived to the age of ninety-nine years. At his death he set all his slaves free. The father of the subject of this sketch is a resident of Hempstead, Carroll County, Maryland. He has always been a member of the Methodist Church, as first organized in this country, having united with it in his youth. He is now in his seventy-seventh year, and as active as a man of fifty. He never drank a drop of intoxicating liquors in his life, and never used tobacco in any form. His wife, Mary Thomas, was from the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and of good family. When their son, Charles H., was four years of age they removed to Owen's Mills, Baltimore County, and remained four years, after which they removed to Carroll County, returning when he was thirteen years of age to the neighborhood of Owen's Mills. He there found his first opportunity to attend school, but then only in the winter season; the other months of the year he was kept busy on the farm. He afterwards attended the Franklin Academy at Reisterstown. When eighteen years of age he came to Baltimore to learn the butcher business, but it being repugnant to him, he returned to farming. In January, 1854, he went West as far as the State of Illinois, where, during that year, he married Miss Mary A. Kingsley. The next June they returned to Baltimore. In 1857, he was appointed on the first uniformed police force, in the city of Baltimore, in which he faithfully served until the breaking out of the war in 1861, when he took charge of a farm until 1863. He then re-entered the police service, in which he remained five years, and resigned to become sexton of old St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church, at the corner of Sharp and German Streets. In July, 1869, the society, having sold the old church, commenced the erection of the new one on the corner of Druid Hill Avenue and Lanvale Street. During all the four years in which this was building, they kept Mr. Blizzard on his regular salary. This afforded him a great deal of leisure, which he turned to the best account in learning undertaking and cabinetmaking, and, in 1876, he established himself in the undertaking and livery business, erecting for this purpose the elegant building occupying Nos. 197 and 201 Pennsylvania Avenue. Here he has ever since conducted the business with very great success. In 1874, he invented a patent case for the preservation of bodies in ice, which is acknowledged to

The first part of the paper discusses the importance of the study and the objectives of the research. It also outlines the methodology used in the study and the results obtained. The second part of the paper discusses the implications of the study and the conclusions drawn from the research. It also outlines the limitations of the study and the areas for further research.

The study was conducted in a laboratory setting and involved the use of a range of equipment and materials. The results of the study were compared with those of previous studies and found to be in good agreement. The implications of the study are discussed in detail and the conclusions drawn from the research are presented. The limitations of the study are also discussed and the areas for further research are outlined.

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be one of the best in the country. He still continues the sexton of St. Peter's Church, of which he is also a member. He has five children, William H., Mary Kate, George H., Albert Littell, and Annie May, the oldest of whom is twenty two years of age, and the youngest twelve. Mr. Blizzard is a member of and has held high offices in most of the following orders: the Free Masons, Odd Fellows, Red Men, Independent Mechanics, American Mechanics, Unknown Friends, Knights of the Golden Star, and Sons of Temperance. In his political affiliations he was formerly a Whig, and is now a Republican.

NORWOOD, SUMMERFIELD, Merchant, was born, May 5, 1823, in Baltimore, Maryland. His ancestors were among the earliest settlers in the American colonies. His grandfather, Elijah Norwood, was licensed to preach by that earnest Christian worker, Bishop Francis Asbury, and became one of the earliest and most devoted preachers of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Maryland. His father, John Norwood, began mercantile business in Baltimore, in 1819. After a few years, he established a large and prosperous trade on a solid basis. Though an old-line Whig, and firm in his political views, he sought no political honors, and when offered they were declined. Having accumulated what money he thought he needed, he gave up his business to his son Summerfield, in 1856. The mother of Mr. S. Norwood, Margaret Samuel, born in Cardiff, Wales, in 1796, came over with her father to New York, in 1810. She was a handsome woman, of engaging manners, and cultivated mind; a member of the Baptist Church, and a thorough Christian. The government of her children, though thorough and effective, was a government of love. In her was an illustration of the good wife and the prudent and loving mother. Even now the thoughts of her children never turn toward her but with the warmest affection. Mr. Summerfield Norwood, the eldest son of John Norwood, received his elementary education in his father's house, under the able teaching of Osburn W. Mulligan, a graduate of St. John's College, of Annapolis, Maryland, who was for several years the family tutor. His instructions under the home roof were thorough, and consisted mainly of the English branches and the higher mathematics. At the age of eighteen he entered his father's store, where he had the advantage of that careful training, which his father was so well able to give, and the results of which were to be exhibited in the creditable success of his future life. He continued in the store as chief assistant, until 1856, when his father having confidence in his integrity, practical knowledge, and ability, gave the entire business into his hands. The result justified the confidence thus bestowed. Mr. Norwood, as his father's successor,

conducted the business with such care, skill and attention, that he added greatly to its extent, and, by prudent and successful management acquired a handsome competence. Mr. Norwood has never married. He is, however, of a deeply affectionate nature, and during his life has exemplified in his acts the solicitude and kindness of a father. He has educated two of his nephews and brought them up with the care and affection of a parent. His services as a friend have not been confined to his own kindred. Many in need have received from him a kindly, helping hand, and many a worthy mechanic has been aided by advice and practical assistance in getting a start in the world. His acts of beneficence are disinterested and without show, and rarely does any one but the person helped know that aid has been given. Though firm in his political views, he is not a partisan; though well fitted to adorn positions of trust and responsibility, he has held no political office. Of late years, he has peremptorily refused to have his name used as a nominee. As an employer, he is forbearing and kind; as a friend, true and firm. By his dependents he is cheerfully obeyed and revered; and by his friends, honored and loved. A member of the Methodist Church, he is always ready, cheerfully and liberally, to lend a hand in its maintenance and growth. Useful as a citizen, of the strictest integrity as a merchant, conspicuous for honesty as a man, diligent in business, his life furnishes an example that has made its impress on the community in which he lives, and his business career has been an honor to the house of which he is the respected head.

BIAN, WILLIAM H., President of the Annapolis and Elkridge Railroad, the eldest son of John and Elizabeth (Knight) Bians, was born in New Castle, Delaware, March 18, 1834. His father was, at that time, superintendent of the famous Raybold establishment, the first great fruit farm of that State. In 1850, he purchased a farm in Cecil County, Maryland, to which he removed, and where he remained till 1850, when he took up his residence in Baltimore, and entered into mercantile business. Accordingly, part of the childhood of Mr. Bians was spent in Delaware, and part on the farm in Cecil County. After he was twelve years of age, his home was in Baltimore. Here he attended the public school for about six months, when, on account of the failure of his father in business, he was obliged to commence labor to assist in the family support, and spent a year in the employ of parties engaged in stripping tobacco. After this he was, for three years, an errand boy with Mr. John T. Watkins, furniture dealer. While here, determined not to fall behind other boys of his age, he purchased with his own money, books and writing materials, and would sit up until midnight, studying and perfecting himself in penman-



Summerfield Norwood

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ship. At the age of sixteen, he was apprenticed to Thomas H. Rice, to learn the block and pump making business. Three years later, restless, and longing for change, he left the employ of Mr. Rice and went to sea on the ship William Weatherby, and also made voyages on the schooners Jane N. Baker and Emma Jane, visiting the ports of Mobile, Pensacola, New Orleans, and New York. He passed in this manner, a period of four years, when he left the sea, hired a set of tools, and started out through Calvert, St. Mary's, and Charles counties, making pumps for the agriculturists. After spending several years in this business, he went to Florida, and was engaged for a year and a half in the navy yard at Pensacola, following his trade. He then returned with the sum of eight hundred dollars in his possession, the first money he had been able to save in all these years of toil. With this he resolved to lay a good foundation for the future. Finding there was nothing doing at that time in his line of business in Baltimore, he embraced the opportunity to gratify a long-cherished desire for study, and entered Gallagher's Mercantile College. The year that he spent here was the turning-point of his life. He acquired a fund of knowledge, and the power of using it, that made him feel himself a new man. He now set out afresh in life, determined to make for himself a name and a place. He was about starting for Texas, when he was met by Mr. John W. Davis, then a paymaster on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, who advised him against the trip he had in contemplation, and urged him instead to take a position on that road. Mr. Bians accepted his advice, and began as a brakeman for two years; he then became baggage-master, and early in 1861 was made conductor. At this post, all the apparent hardships and roughness of his early life, had conspired to make him just the man that was needed for the troubled times that followed immediately afterwards. He became famous for the promptness, skill, decision, and cool courage with which he executed all his trusts, and for the implicit confidence with which he might be relied upon in an emergency. He was the conductor who took General Butler from Annapolis to the Relay House, with two regiments, one from New York, and one from Massachusetts. The vast multitudes of the Northern army were continually passing over his route. Generals Howard and Franklin, in citizen's dress, were on his train at the time the Confederates under General Bradley Johnson invaded Maryland. He made the usual stop at College Station, when the rebel cavalry came swiftly upon them, but he quickly started his train at great speed, and ran through and escaped them. On the night that Lincoln was assassinated, he ran a train to Washington at four A.M., with special detectives to assist in the capture of Booth. When George Peabody, almost in a dying condition, came to America for the last time, the road detailed Mr. Bians as special conductor to take him on a special train with the party of bankers and gentlemen who accompanied him to the White Sulphur Springs. In 1873, he became tired of

this kind of life, and went to Kansas and other places, dealing in real estate, until January, 1876, when he was elected President of the Annapolis and Elkridge Railroad. He had been, in 1875, elected a director in this road, which under his management has greatly improved. He has improved the road-bed, had new ties made, new buildings, and introduced whatever changes would conduce to the efficiency of the road and the comfort and convenience of the passengers. In consequence of this wise and efficient management, the road has made more money in the last two years than in the ten previous. In 1875, he gave his father and mother the deed of a house and lot for a home in the city of Baltimore, in which they are still residing. Mr. Bians was married, in 1866, to Miss Elizabeth James Salmon, a lovely woman, who died in 1876, leaving him two children, Laura Virginia and William Salmon Bians, one child having died previously. Mr. Bians and his children reside with the parents of his wife, in Baltimore city.

JENKINS, FELIX, M.D., was born in Baltimore, Maryland, October 11, 1825. Receiving his early education at the best private schools, he entered, at the age of thirteen years, St. Mary's College, Baltimore, where he pursued his studies diligently for six years, going through the regular course of that institution, and graduating with honor. His collegiate education finished, he commenced the reading of medicine in the office of the late Dr. Dunbar; applied himself closely to the study of the medical science for over five years, and graduated at the Maryland University with distinguished honor, in the spring of 1850. The graduating class of that year was one of the most eminent that ever went forth from that institution. Dr. Jenkins also enjoyed the advantages of a resident studentship at the Baltimore County Almshouse, for one year after graduating, when it was under the medical care of Dr. Thomas Buckler and Dr. W. H. Baxley. The thorough course of study he had thus pursued particularly qualified him for the position which was then conferred upon him, that of resident physician at the Baltimore Infirmary, the duties of which were ably and acceptably discharged by him for five years. The manner in which he acquitted himself, whilst occupying that important position, is indicated in a letter written by that eminent physician, Dr. George W. Miltenberger, in 1860, wherein, whilst recommending Dr. Jenkins for a certain medical appointment, he thus speaks of him: "I have known Dr. Felix Jenkins well and intimately for many years, and, whether as a gentleman or physician, I have yet to hear, from any source, one word to his detriment." His character and conduct, professionally and otherwise, also received the unqualified approbation of the medical faculty. Upon leaving the Baltimore Infirmary, Dr. Jenkins was elected,

The history of the world is a vast and complex subject, encompassing the lives of countless individuals and the events that have shaped our civilization. From the earliest times, when our ancestors first gathered in small groups, to the present day, when we live in a global society, the human story is one of constant change and growth. The history of the world is not just a record of events, but a reflection of the human condition, of our hopes, fears, and dreams. It is a story that we all share, and one that we must understand if we are to live our lives to the fullest. The history of the world is a story of the human spirit, of our ability to overcome adversity and create a better future for ourselves and for the generations to come. It is a story that we must all know, for it is the story of us.

for three years, physician of the Baltimore General Dispensary; but before the expiration of that time, he found it necessary to resign the position on account of his extensive private practice, which demanded his exclusive attention. Through his rare professional skill and attainments, and the conscientious discharge of his duties as a physician, he has built up a large and lucrative practice. Dr. Jenkins's father was Felix Jenkins, a native of Charles County, Maryland, who was a lineal descendant of Thomas Jenkins, a brave soldier of the American Revolutionary war, and who was taken prisoner during the war and placed on board of a British prison ship, in the harbor of New York, suffering all the cruel and barbarous treatment which the English inflicted upon their captives. His ancestors, for over five generations, were born in Charles County, Maryland, and were of Welsh origin, emigrating to this country at the same time Lord Baltimore came over. Felix Jenkins, Sr., married Miss Fanny H. Wheeler, daughter of Benjamin Wheeler, of Harford County, Maryland, a lady of most exemplary Christian character, devoted to all good works. Such are her kindly, maternal traits, that she still treats Dr. Jenkins with the same tender solicitude as when he was a mere boy. Dr. Jenkins married, May, 1861, Miss Nancy Jenkins (a distant relative), daughter of William S. Jenkins, of Adams County, Pennsylvania, and has had five children. During the late civil war, he was an ardent and unwavering supporter of the National Government. He is a devoted and consistent member of the Roman Catholic Church, and by the faithful discharge of all the duties required of him in the varied relations of life, has won the esteem and confidence of the community.

GUTMAN, JOEL, Merchant, was born September 3, 1829, at Merchingen, Grand Duchy of Baden, Germany. His parents, Moses and Ella Gutman, were also natives of Germany. Mr. Gutman's father was in the military service during the war of 1814, and distinguished himself for bravery. After the downfall of Napoleon, he engaged in mercantile business, in which he continued until his death. Mr. Gutman received an elementary education, and when fourteen years of age, entered a mercantile house in Buchen by Odenwald, where, according to the custom in the old country, he served an apprenticeship of several years, and, having learned the business, went to the city of Wurtzburg, in his eighteenth year, and entered into the employ of a firm engaged in the wholesale drygoods trade, filling the position of salesman. He remained there until 1849, when, on account of the disturbed condition of affairs in Europe, resulting from the revolution of 1848, he emigrated to America. Embarking in a sailing vessel at London, he landed in New York, in July, 1849, after a tedious voyage of thirty-

five days, in striking contrast with an ocean voyage by steam navigation to-day. On his arrival in New York, he went directly to Baltimore, where one of his brothers resided. Being unable to find employment there, he went to Virginia, and merchandised in a small way. Commencing thus, and being a stranger, with no knowledge of the English language, he had a difficult struggle to secure a foothold in business, but he finally succeeded so well that in the summer of 1852, he was able to return to Baltimore and enter into partnership with his brother. In 1853, the partnership was dissolved by mutual consent, and Mr. Gutman commenced business on his own account at No. 29 North Eutaw Street. He continued to do a small drygoods business there until 1866, when, finding the space too contracted for his business requirements, he bought the property opposite, and built the iron front warehouse, at present occupied by him at Nos. 34 and 36 North Eutaw Street, and later leased the adjoining premises for the purposes of his business. His store is now one of the largest and most complete establishments of the kind in the city. When his new building was erected there were not many improvements in that locality, and his house was regarded as a great addition to the business structures in that part of the city. The style of his firm at present is Joel Gutman & Co., Mr. F. Nassauer being his associate, and their business, which is conducted on the one-price system, is confined principally to silks, laces, fine dress goods, and trimmings. They import their choicest and finest goods direct from the European manufacturers, and Mr. Gutman was abroad several times to establish his business correspondents. The business of the house has been steadily increasing, from year to year, owing to its widespread reputation for strict business integrity, until it now does a very large wholesale and retail trade, requiring the services of between forty and fifty male and female employees. Mr. Gutman is of the Hebrew faith, being a member of the Lloyd Street Synagogue, of which he is one of the Board of Trustees. He is also the President of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, one of the many noble charitable institutions of this city. He was married, August 15, 1852, to Miss Bertha Kayton, daughter of the late Louis and Caroline Kayton, of Baltimore, and has five children living.

BYRD, HARVEY LEONIDAS, M.D., was born in Salem, South Carolina, August 8, 1820. He is descended from English and Scotch ancestors, who early settled in this country. His paternal grandfather served as a member of Marion's brigade during the Revolutionary war. After receiving a classical education in South Carolina, and having the honorary degree of A.M. conferred upon him by Emory College, of Georgia, he entered the Jefferson Medical College, and afterward graduated from the Pennsylvania College, in 1840, and also from the University of Pennsylvania, in 1867. He

began the practice of his profession at Salem, South Carolina, afterward removing to Savannah, Georgia, and ultimately, to Baltimore, Maryland, in which city he is now (1879), located, and engaged in active practice. Soon after his removal to Baltimore, in 1866, he began a movement for the re-opening of Washington University, which for several years had suspended operations. With the concurrence and co-operation of Dr. Thomas E. Bond, Dr. Warren, and several other gentlemen, the announcement of the re-opening of the school was issued over Dr. Byrd's name, as Dean, in 1867. The school at once entered upon a career of unprecedented success. After about six years, he withdrew from the school, and joined other gentlemen in the establishment of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Baltimore. He was first Professor of *Materia Medica and Therapeutics* in the Savannah Medical College, then Professor of Principles and Practice in Oglethorpe Medical College, Georgia, Professor of Obstetrics in the Washington University, and Professor of the Diseases of Women and Children in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Baltimore. He was also Dean of these three first named institutions, and first President of the faculty in the last. Among the many papers which he has contributed to medical journals, are "Muried Tincture of Iron in Scarlatina," "Yellow Fever," "Combination Operation in Amputation," "Speedy Method in Asphyxia of Newly-born Infants," "Bloodletting in Disease," "Quinia in Traumatic Tetanus," and the "Physiological Impossibility of Descent of the Races of Men from a Single Pair." He is a member of the South Carolina Medical Association, the Georgia Medical Association, the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, the Baltimore Medical Association, the Epidemiological Society of Maryland, and corresponding member of the Gynecological Society of Boston, Massachusetts. He edited the *Oglethorpe Medical and Surgical Journal* for three years. He is also a member of several other literary and scientific societies. During the late civil war, he served as surgeon in the Confederate army. He married, October 31, 1844, Miss Adelaide, youngest daughter of the late Hon. John Dozier, of Williamsburg, South Carolina. She died December 24, 1874, leaving two children. On December, 15, 1877, he married Miss Florence, daughter of the Hon. C. W. Newton, of Norfolk, Virginia.

BALDWIN, SILAS, A.M., M.D., was born, March 9, 1845, in Harford County, Maryland. At the age of thirteen years, he entered the Bethel Academy, in his native county, then under the preceptorship of Rev. T. S. C. Smith, where he remained for three years, going through a thorough training for college. He then entered Georgetown (D. C.) College, but remained

there for a brief period only, owing to the Federal troops converting a portion of the college buildings into barracks (just after the first battle of Manassas), which greatly interfered with the curriculum of the institution, and caused his father to withdraw him therefrom. He was then sent to Princeton College, where, owing to his preparatory education, he at once entered the Sophomore Class, and graduated, with honor, in 1865. Immediately after his graduation, he entered, as private student, the office of the late Professor Nathan R. Smith, Baltimore, and, after attending two regular courses of lectures, at the Maryland University, graduated therefrom March 9, 1867. The estimation in which he was held by his co-graduates, is indicated by the fact that he was selected by them as the president of the graduating class. After graduating, he returned to his native county, and entered upon the practice of medicine. He remained in Harford for about a year and a half, and, during that period, married Miss Mary Eliza Williar, daughter of George P. Williar, Esq., a prominent merchant of Baltimore. Becoming dissatisfied with the irksomeness of a country practice, Dr. Baldwin went to Baltimore, October, 1868, and established himself in the practice of his profession in the northwestern section of the city, where he has continued actively engaged therein up to the present writing. In May, of 1870, he was elected by the Board of Directors of the Maryland Penitentiary, as the Visiting Physician of that institution, under the administration of Governor Oden Bowie. He held that position for the two years of Governor Bowie's term, and under his successor, Governor William Pinkney Whyte, for two years. The satisfactory manner in which he discharged the duties of Visiting Physician at the Penitentiary, is evidenced in a series of complimentary resolutions, adopted by the board, April 13, 1874, on the occasion of his resignation. These embraced a request that the doctor act until his successor was elected, and the expression that in his withdrawal "the prison had lost a most valuable, attentive, and efficient officer, under whose administration the sanitary condition of the prison has been greatly augmented." Dr. Baldwin had medical charge of the Penitentiary during the prevalence of the great small-pox epidemic, which committed such fearful ravages in Baltimore in 1873. The chapel of the Penitentiary was improvised for a hospital, and seventeen patients at a time were down with the loathsome malady. There were about eight hundred prisoners in the institution, all of whom were vaccinated by the doctor, in consequence of which, and the general skilful professional care he exercised over them, but four fatal cases occurred. Whilst occupying that position, Dr. Baldwin still devoted his spare time to his private practice, which had become quite extensive. In February, 1878, he was appointed Vaccine Physician for the Nineteenth and Twentieth Wards of Baltimore, by the late Mayor George P. Kane, which position he continues to hold under the present Mayor, Ferdinand C. La-

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trobe. Dr. Baldwin's father, William Baldwin, who twice represented Harford County in the Maryland Legislature, his grandfather, Silas Baldwin, and his great-grandfather, William Baldwin, were all natives of Harford County, and for four generations have lived upon the ancient estate of the family, the original mansion, built of English imported brick, being still in existence. The house in which the doctor's father, William Baldwin, is now living, and which occupies a portion of the original estate, is itself some sixty years old. William Baldwin married Miss Hanna A. Powell, daughter of Davis Powell, originally of Pennsylvania, and of the Quaker persuasion. The doctor's grandfather, Silas Baldwin, married Miss Charlotte Street, of Harford, daughter of Colonel John Street, one of the gallant defenders of Baltimore in 1814. The progenitors of the Baldwins originally came from Scotland, and were among the earliest landed proprietors of Maryland, in the colonial days. Dr. Baldwin was one of five children, of whom he is the sole survivor. In religion, the doctor is attached, as were his ancestors, to the tenets of the Presbyterian Church. He has two children, Katie and William.

BANNON, HON. MICHAEL, Lawyer and Senator, was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, August 1, 1827. He was the sixth in a family of nine children, whose parents were Philip and Alice (Gallagher) Bannon. His father was a highly respected farmer. His grandfather was an officer in the Irish Rebel Army, in 1798. When the English succeeded in suppressing the rebellion, he was threatened with arrest, and suffered greatly from hunger and exposure, but escaped. He married a Miss Woods, of a prominent Scotch-Irish family. One of the brothers of Mr. Michael Bannon went first to Australia, and from thence to California, where he made a large fortune, and returned to Ireland. At the age of eighteen, Mr. Bannon set out alone for the United States. On the way, the cholera broke out on the vessel, and seven sailors and twenty-seven passengers died. Arriving in New York, in July, 1846, he found work for a few days, after which he went to Albany, in hopes of a better opportunity, but was disappointed, and returned as far as Haverstraw, where he secured employment in a brick-yard. Here he carried brick till his flesh was bruised and raw, and, unable to continue it longer, returned to New York, where he drove a cart four weeks. He then proceeded to Philadelphia, having been recommended to a Mr. Cummysky, of that place, who, however, failed to give him employment, and, for a time, he took care of horses on the Pennsylvania Railroad, which was then being built. Here he was thrown in contact with boys and men of the lowest character, and, as he could not talk

Irish, he was shamefully persecuted and beaten. In August, he was attacked with ship fever, and lay in a critical condition many weeks. When he recovered, he was weak and penniless, and almost naked, yet he worked at ship-loading until his hands were torn and bleeding from handling limestone and pig-iron. Early in 1847, he came to Baltimore, with only a ten-cent piece in his pocket. It was snowing; he was poorly clad, and nearly shoeless. Having two cousins in the city, he found his way to one of them, but was not invited to remain. He gave his ten cents for a lodging, went without supper and breakfast, and, finding his other cousin, he this time concealed his relationship, and obtained from him permission to teach his children and keep his books for seven dollars a month. After a time, having proved his worth, he made known his relationship, and his wages were raised, first to nine, then to twelve dollars a month. At the end of a year, he had bought the first overcoat he ever had; a horse and cart, hired a man to drive, and began to do a little business outside of his salary. He made application for several schools, as teacher, but without success, and went to Chestertown to visit Mr. Urie, a trustee of a vacant school, and a great fruit-grower. Mr. Bannon had attended an agricultural college in Ireland, and was thoroughly versed in fruit culture; he greatly surprised and delighted Mr. Urie by his superior knowledge in that department, and secured his influence in his behalf, but his being a Catholic was an objection in the minds of others. As he had no certificate, he was advised to stand an examination at Washington College, but the president declined to examine him. He then applied to Professor Rogers, in charge of the mathematical department. It was a cold, snowy, blustering night as he went into the professor's room, which was warm and bright, and with the beautiful mathematical instruments in their glass cases, presented a charming scene to the homeless young man, in whose mind the thought instantly rose: "Oh, what would I give to be in this professor's place!" He received a kind letter from Professor Rogers, and obtained the school at \$250 a year. He now determined on a full collegiate course; spent all his time out of school hours in study, and obtained permission to attend the college on examination day each week. His salary was raised the second year to \$300, and the third year to \$450. After teaching and studying in this way for five years, in 1854 he graduated from the college, and Professor Rogers having resigned, he was at once elected Professor of Mathematics, to occupy the same room he had so longed for on the stormy, dreary night in which he had first entered it. His salary as Professor was \$700 a year, with his board. He remained one year, and resigned to form a partnership with Mr. Isaac Perkins, to manufacture the wood-work for carriages, sleighs, etc. This not proving a pecuniary success, he disposed of it at a favorable opportunity, and removed to Anne Arundel County, where he taught school



for two years, near his present residence. From the time of his graduation he had been assiduously pursuing a course of legal studies, and in 1857 was admitted to the bar, before Judge Price, in Townsoutown. He at once opened an office in Baltimore, and commenced the practice of his profession. He afterwards purchased the property where his office was, on St. Paul's Street, and erected "The Bannion Building." Beginning at first with a general law business, he, by degrees, made a specialty of equity practice and real estate. He soon began to accumulate wealth, till now he owns five valuable farms in Anne Arundel County, and considerable real estate in the city, amounting in value to about \$100,000, all of which he has made in the last twenty years. His home farm, near Jessup's Station, is a marvel of beauty. He built the house himself, making his own brick. The drainage and improvements on this place probably surpass anything in the State, and are his special pride. Mr. Bannion is a Democrat, and has, for several years, been influential in the councils and management of State affairs. He is a member of the Democratic State Central Committee, and Chairman of the Executive Committee of Anne Arundel County, and, since 1875, has been the Senator from that county. He is a natural leader, a man of great firmness and vigor of intellect, and a skilful and successful party manager. In the summer of 1878, he visited his early home, in Ireland, also the Exposition at Paris, and spent some time in travelling on the Continent and through Great Britain. Mr. Bannion was united in marriage, December 23, 1858, with Eveline Clark, and has had eight children, of whom five boys and two girls are living.

BOWEN, HONORABLE SALES J., late Mayor and Postmaster of the city of Washington, was born in the township of Scipio, Cayuga County, New York, October 7, 1813. His parents were from Massachusetts, and were among the first settlers of the above county. He assisted his father in the labors of the farm until he attained his majority, receiving a good academic education, and from the age of seventeen he taught school during the winter season. For the four years succeeding 1838, he engaged in mercantile pursuits, after which he removed South, and in 1845 was a clerk in the Treasury Department in Washington. In October, 1848, he was removed by Robert J. Walker for refusing to contribute a portion of his salary to aid the election of General Cass to the Presidency, and for assisting the Honorable David Wilnot in sending out free-soil documents. He favored the election of Mr. Van Buren, and used his means and directed his efforts for the furtherance of his anti-slavery sentiments, the open profession of which, at that time, required in the latitude of Washington the possession of

great manliness and courage. After this he engaged in the prosecution of claims against the government, and was very successful in the settlement of the accounts of army officers returned from the Mexican war. His business bringing him into frequent intercourse with influential men in the Southern States, he became with them a general favorite, and from 1856 to 1861 was frequently approached with the view of winning him over to their scheme of a separate government. Failing in this he was made a special object of persecution, but neither flattery, promises, nor threats ever induced him to waver for a moment in his loyalty to the Union. In the Presidential campaigns of 1856 and 1860, he took an active part in favor of the Republican candidates, and no resident of Washington possessed in a higher degree the confidence of Mr. Lincoln, or could boast of a greater number of commissions signed by the martyr President, all of which were bestowed without solicitation. Nor did any one in his sphere during the war exert a greater influence, do more to aid the government, or submit to greater sacrifices. In 1861, he was appointed to the important position of Commissioner of Police for the District of Columbia, the safety of the Capitol and of the chief officers of the government depending in great measure on the efficiency of this department; the former police having joined the rebellion and left for Richmond. The same year he was made disbursing officer of the United States Senate, and in 1862, was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue, which office he held till he was appointed Postmaster of Washington, in March, 1863. During the war all the mails to and from the armies were distributed and mailed through this office, yet during Mr. Bowen's administration, notwithstanding the heavy duties, every department was so managed as to give universal satisfaction. While he was at this post Andrew Johnson attempted to get entire control of the War Department by removing Secretary Edwin M. Stanton, and appointing General Lorenzo Thomas, Secretary *ad interim*. The order issued directing the postmaster to deliver the mail of the War Department to General Thomas was disobeyed, and the mails promptly handed, as heretofore, to Secretary Stanton, by this means defeating the scheme of Andrew Johnson. Mr. Bowen continued in this office, instituting many important reforms and improvements, until, in 1868, he was elected Mayor of the city. It is a common remark that more was done, during his term of two years, to improve and advance the interests of the city than in any ten years preceding, and at a less expense to the tax-payers than ever before. He inaugurated a system of sewerage, the parking and opening of streets, planting trees, abating nuisances, reducing expenses, correcting abuses, etc. For eleven years he was a member of the Levy Court of Washington County, District of Columbia. Through his instrumentality the roads in the county were made good and substantial public highways. While acting in that capacity, as well as in that of Police Commissioner, he voted uniformly against



granting licenses to grogshops, and had his example been followed, the hundreds of such nurseries of crime and misery would not now be found in the district. In his efforts for the improvement of the roads, in grading hills, filling up valleys, and removing from across the roads, the gates and fences which were there after the old Maryland style, he had to combat the strongest opposition both in the city and in the district. But by his persistent effort these great improvements were gradually made, and indorsed by the people. Mr. Bowen first suggested the public schools for the colored children of Washington, and drew with his own hand every bill relating to them which has since been made into a law. Under his management as trustee and treasurer, the first sites were purchased, and the first four school-houses for colored children were erected. To these schools the city authorities were violently opposed, and refused to pay the city's share of the school fund as required by act of Congress, but Mr. Bowen, determined to keep them up, used his own private means to pay the teachers, fifty-one in number, and to defray the other necessary expenses of the schools, sustaining them in this way for nearly a year. He expended over twenty thousand dollars of his own money, but had the satisfaction of seeing the educational interests of the colored people triumph over all opposition. He was also the first executive officer of the district who bestowed offices of trust and honor on colored men, and to his efforts were they indebted for their early enjoyment of the privilege of voting in the district, and of being made witnesses and jurors in the courts of law, and amenable only to the same laws and punishments as the whites. As in the case of the colored schools he was the author of every bill passed by Congress, having for its object the amelioration of the condition and elevation of the colored race in the District of Columbia. He has always been the friend of all the poor and unfortunate, and is extremely popular with the laboring and dependent classes. In the several positions held by him, he has collected and disbursed millions of government money, not a penny of which was ever misappropriated, or not legally and justly accounted for. His whole life and character furnishes one of the finest illustrations of the truth and beauty of the declaration of the poet, "An honest man is the noblest work of God." Mr. Bowen's religious views have always been Unitarian. He was married, July 2, 1835, to Mary Barker, daughter of John A. Barker, of Venice, Cayuga County, New York.

LYNCH, JOHN STEVENS, M.D., was born in St. Mary's County, Maryland, November 24, 1828. The farm on which he was born is situated on the St. Mary's River, two miles above the site of the ancient city of St. Mary, where Lord Baltimore first planted his colony; and from these colonists he is directly

descended, both through his paternal and maternal ancestry. His parents were Thomas and Elizabeth (Coad) Lynch. His paternal ancestors came from County Galway, Ireland. His mother was descended from John Coad, a restless, energetic, and somewhat eccentric gentleman, whose name figures extensively in the early history of the colony, and whose efforts to establish a democratic republican government gave the Proprietary much trouble, and won for himself, even at that early period of American history, the name of rebel. Dr. Lynch's mother died when he was but little more than two years of age, leaving eight children, of whom the eldest, a daughter, was nineteen years and the youngest eleven months of age at the time. As his father never married again, upon this sister devolved the care of this large family, and from her the subject of this sketch received his early mental and moral training. Dr. Lynch attended the common schools of his native county until his thirteenth year, making rapid progress in the branches taught there, and in the spring of 1841, removed with an elder brother to Wilcox County, Alabama, where he entered an academy, and pursued the study of the higher English branches, including mathematics, natural philosophy, astronomy, chemistry, and physiology, together with the Latin, Greek, and French languages. These studies were continued, with slight interruptions, until the end of the year 1846, when he entered upon the study of law, in the office of Bethea, Beck & Roach, of Camden, Alabama. In the summer of 1847, however, he was required to return to his paternal home in Maryland, where, at the age of nineteen, he accepted an appointment as teacher in the public school of his district, and taught during the year 1848, privately continuing his legal studies at the same time. The following year, in consequence of the death of his sister's husband, who had been lucratively engaged in the manufacture and sale of proprietary medicines in Baltimore, Dr. Lynch abandoned the law, and took charge of that business, at the urgent solicitation of his sister. While thus occupied, he naturally turned his attention to the study of medicine, and in 1851, when his sister no longer needed his assistance, commenced the study of medicine under the late Professor Chew, M.D., and at the same time matriculated at the School of Medicine of the Maryland University. Sixteen months afterwards, in March, 1853, he graduated as a Doctor of Medicine from that institution. After spending a few months in his native county, he returned to Baltimore, in August, 1853, and entered upon the practice of medicine. In 1857, he was elected a Delegate to the Maryland Legislature, and served in that body in the session of January, 1858. He took an active part in the legislation and discussions of the House of Delegates, and introduced several important measures, among which were bills to establish a State vaccine physician and to amend the laws relating to coroners' inquests in the city of Baltimore, by dividing the city into districts and the appointment of experts to the office of

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coroner. Although he failed to secure the passage of either of these measures at that session, he had the pleasure of seeing his suggestions afterward become law, in consequence of the thought and inquiry awakened by his efforts. In 1858, Dr. Lynch again removed to Alabama, and at once entered upon a large and lucrative practice in the neighborhood where he spent his early boyhood. When the civil war began, his strong Southern sympathies impelled him to actively support the Confederacy. Accordingly, he aided in organizing a company among his neighbors, of which his brother, George Lynch, was elected Captain. The doctor was elected Lieutenant, and the company was mustered into service as Company C, Sixth Regiment of Alabama Volunteers, May 16, 1861. This regiment was commanded by the Honorable John J. Seiblow, formerly Minister to Belgium, and John B. Gordon, afterward a Major-General, and now a United States Senator from Georgia, was its first major. He remained in active service until May 1, 1862, during which time he participated in the battles of Bull Run and Manassas, in July, 1861, and in the siege of Yorktown, in April, 1862. He soon afterward retired from the army, and resumed the practice of medicine in Alabama, where he continued until March, 1872, when, on account of ill health occasioned by protracted malarious poisoning, and owing to the increasing depression of the material prosperity of the South, he again returned to Baltimore. The year previous to his removal from Alabama, he was unanimously nominated by the Democratic Conservative party as a candidate for the State Legislature, but the colored Republican vote preponderating, he was defeated. On his return to Maryland, he united with several eminent members of the medical profession and organized in Baltimore, in August, 1872, the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of which Dr. Lynch was appointed the first Professor of Anatomy. In the following year, Professor Edwin Warren, who held the chair of Surgery, accepted a position in the service of the Khedive of Egypt, which led to some changes in the organization of the school, by which Professor Lynch was assigned to the chair of Principles and Practice of Medicine, which he has held ever since. Dr. Lynch became a member of both the fraternities of Free Masons and Odd Fellows, in 1850. While in Alabama, he organized a lodge of Free Masons, of which he was Past Master for eight years. In politics he is a liberal Democrat, and has always affiliated with the Democratic party, except for two or three years, when he was a member of the Native American party, and voted for Mr. Fillmore, for President, in 1856. In December, 1857, he married Marie Louise, youngest daughter of the late Vincent Sutton, Esq., of Baltimore, formerly of Westmoreland County, Virginia. The subject of this sketch has always shown himself equal to the demands of the hour, and commands the confidence and respect of the community, without seeming to be aware of the extent of his influence, so much absorbed is he in the duties of his profession.

PAGELS, GEORGE H., Manufacturer, was born March 22, 1816, at Hesse Cassel, Germany. His ancestors were natives of Germany. His father, Christopher Pagels, a burghmaster and manufacturer of Hesse Cassel, took an active part in the German revolution of 1831. After the revolution was partly suppressed, foreseeing that the revolutionists would be persecuted, and longing for a more liberal government, Mr. Pagels thought it best to leave with his family for America. So in the spring of 1833, he sold out his possessions, and with his family left for Baltimore, which he reached after a voyage of about seven weeks. On the day of his arrival, he took the oath of allegiance, and shortly afterward received from Germany a copy of a verdict given against him by those who had put down the men who had been struggling for liberty. In the same year he bought a tract of land in Baltimore County, Maryland, called "Chevy Chase," on which, after carrying on his business for about ten months in Baltimore, he located, and where he now, in the ninety-third year of his age, resides. George H. Pagels, the second son of Christopher Pagels, whose scholastic education had been chiefly received in Germany, learned his trade with his father, part of the time in Germany, and part of the time in Baltimore. After helping his father at "Chevy Chase" for about three years, he went, when about twenty-two years of age, to Baltimore, and worked at his trade with his brother Edward. Soon afterward, for the benefit of his health, he went to the western coast of Florida, where he spent about two years. Then being entirely restored, he returned to Baltimore, and became partner of his brother Edward in the manufacture of iron railings and the general blacksmithing business, the firm name being E. & G. H. Pagels, which continued until July 1, 1858, when the partnership was dissolved, George H. Pagels continuing the business and Edward going to California. Up to the present season of depression, Mr. Pagels continued the business until it reached its present size. He has had as many as twenty-six men in his employ at one time. In 1860, he tore down the old building, which had been the place of business of himself and his brother, on Saratoga and Jasper Streets, and put up in its place a four-story structure, in which he still carries on his business. In 1867, he became a member of the first branch of the Baltimore City Council, to which he was re-elected the second term, serving two years. During his term of service, he drew up many valuable ordinances; among them were the ordinance under which the new city hall was built; the ordinance for the reorganization of the fire department, which organization it has ever since retained; the ordinance for the enlargement of Riverside Park; the ordinance for changing the mode of application for building sheds, etc.; and the ordinance for the enlargement of the Richmond Market. During his two years' service, nearly his whole time was taken up with council matters. At the close of



the two years, the first branch of the City Council, departing from ordinary usage, presented Mr. Pagels a very handsome resolution signed in behalf of the Council by Henry Duvall, President, and James Hyde, Chief Clerk, in which they acknowledge his "kindness of heart, cordiality and demeanor, cool head, clear mind, perfect impartiality, strict integrity, his intimate knowledge of and his close application to the duties of his position." This unanimous resolution, unsought and unlooked for, needs no comment. It is about as high an appreciation of character and life as could well be given. He was for two years President of the Board of Trustees of Bayview; has been director of the Howard Land Company ever since its organization; a director of the Real Estate and Savings Bank; a director of the Home Fire Insurance Company; treasurer and director of the Howard Building Association; President of the Howard Hill No. 1, and the Howard Hill No. 2 Building Associations, all three of which have wound up their business successfully. He was one of the original subscribers to the Howard Fire Insurance Company, the Consolidated Land and Fire Insurance Company, and the People's Gas Company. He has been a member of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ, commonly called Otterbein Church, for about forty years. In the Mandamus trial of that church he took an active part. He has been for a number of years one of the managers of the Maryland Bible Society; of the Henry Watson's Aid Society, and the Maryland Institute. On the 31st of October, 1841, he married Rosina, daughter of Michael Zimmer, of Baltimore, who died in 1862. In August, 1865, he married Barbara, daughter of Christian F. Hailer, of Baden, Germany. He has eight children living, one of whom, Edward, is general ticket agent at the Union depot, Columbus, Ohio. Another, George H. Z., is ticket agent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, at Washington, D. C.

AGNUS, GENERAL FELIX, Treasurer and General Manager of the *Baltimore American*, was born in Lyons, France, July 4, 1839. During his infancy his family removed with him to Paris, in which city the junior years of the subject of this sketch were spent. He received his education at College Jolie Clair, near Montrouge, a suburb of Paris, made famous during the German siege and the Communist uprising. Being of an adventurous disposition, he left home, in 1852, and commenced a series of travels that carried him into various and widely distant parts of the world. He voyaged to the South Seas, visiting *en route*, the celebrated Island of St. Helena, where Napoleon Bonaparte was exiled, the west coast of Africa, rounding the Cape of Good Hope, and, sailing up the east coast, made a brief sojourn at Madagascar. Thence he crossed the Indian Ocean, and,

by a long detour, arrived upon the Pacific coast of South America, making excursions inland in Chili and Peru. He then sailed around Cape Horn, and crossed the Atlantic to France, thus completing the circumnavigation of the globe. These voyages occupied four years, it being the year 1856 when he stood once more upon his native soil. After three years of quiet life events transpired that brought Felix Agnus into active military life. In 1859, Napoleon III waged war with Austria for the redemption of Italy. Mr. Agnus at once volunteered in the Third Regiment of Zouaves, and in that command went through the battle of Montebello, May 20, 1859, the allies being victorious in this, the first fight of the war. He was afterwards detailed to a post in the celebrated Flying Corps, under Garibaldi, which did good service near the Italian lakes. After the conclusion of the war and the redemption of Italy, the above corps was disbanded. In 1860, Mr. Agnus came to the United States to take a position in the jewelry house of Tiffany & Company, New York. When the United States flag was fired upon at Fort Sumter, and the nation rose in arms, his old soldierly ardor was re-kindled and he enlisted as a private in Duryea's Fifth New York Zouaves. His military experience made him invaluable to the command, and his rapidity of promotion was only equalled by the facility with which he acquired a knowledge of the English language. At the battle of Big Bethel, June 10, 1861, he saved the life of General Kilpatrick, and was promoted to Second Lieutenant for gallantry. Subsequently the Fifth was quartered in Baltimore, for some months, on Fort Federal Hill. When McClellan started on the expedition up the Peninsula, in 1862, the regiment was placed in the Fifth Corps. Lieutenant Agnus volunteered to lead a charge at Ashland Bridge, and received complimentary mention from General Gouverneur K. Warren. He was in the dash at Hanover Court-house, and the storming of the hills at Mechanicstown, near Richmond. On June 27, 1862, the battle of Gaines's Mills was fought, and Lieutenant Agnus was shot through the right shoulder, at the close of the day. This wound disabled him, causing the loss of the shoulder-joint. Whilst recovering, in Baltimore, from his injuries, he received his commission as Captain, for gallant service in the field. In New York he joined in with officers in a successful effort to raise another Zouave regiment. The ranks rapidly filled up with a fine class of recruits, and the command was known as the One Hundred and Sixty-fifth New York, or Second Duryea Zouaves. Captain Agnus selected the color company as his own, and the regiment was ordered to Louisiana, in the fall of 1862, when it garrisoned New Orleans and Baton Rouge. In the spring of 1863, the siege of Port Hudson was commenced by land and water, and the One Hundred and Sixty-fifth was repleted and assigned to take part. May 27, an unsuccessful assault was made on the Confederate works. Captain Agnus was again wounded, in this engagement, and was promoted to Major. In the

midst of the principal charge the Colonel and Lieutenant-Colonel were wounded, and Major Agnus took command of the regiment. He shared in all the attacks on Port Hudson. Two divisions, of three hundred men each, had been detailed to lead the forlorn hope, and Major Agnus, with forty-two picked men of his command, was placed at the head of the first division. The assault was rendered unnecessary by the surrender on the day for which it had been fixed. After the fall of Vicksburg and Port Hudson, the regiment was sent to Western Louisiana, where it was engaged in constant skirmishes with the Texas Rangers. At Fayetteville, while checking a charge, Major Agnus had a hand-to-hand fight with a Texan horseman, and received a severe sabre-cut on the wrist. He took part in that unfortunate expedition to Sabine Pass, Texas, and was placed in charge of the transport *Pocahontas*, an old Baltimore steamer. The vessel was dispatched to the blockading fleet off Galveston, to carry information of the disaster, and, in navigating an unlighted coast, ran ashore. When morning dawned she was found to be under the fire of the enemy's guns. There were two batteries of regular artillery on board. Major Agnus ordered the horses, one hundred and twenty in number, to be thrown overboard, and, thus lightened, the transport was safely floated off. By this time the One Hundred and Sixty-fifth had been sadly cut to pieces, and the War Department was ordering regiments with decimated ranks to be consolidated. Major Agnus, zealous that the distinctive title and number of his command should not be lost, determined to preserve it, and that could only be done by filling up its ranks. Obtaining leave of absence from General Banks, he went to New York and induced Governor Seymour to assign to the One Hundred and Sixty-fifth, four full companies of recruits. This completed the regiment. In the meantime the Nineteenth Corps had been ordered to report to General Grant, on the James River. Major Agnus rejoined his command with his fresh men, and was made Lieutenant-Colonel. When Early was raiding up the Valley, in 1864, and threatening Washington, the Nineteenth Corps was assigned to Sheridan, who was then forming an army at Washington, for service in the Valley. They moved up to Monocacy, Harper's Ferry and Winchester; and the One Hundred and Sixty-fifth took a prominent part in all the fighting of the campaign, which broke the back of the Confederate strength in the Valley. Lieutenant-Colonel Agnus shared the perils and triumphs of this epoch, and was with his regiment at the battles of the Opequan, Fisher's Hill, Winchester, and Cedar Creek. He was a personal witness to "Sheridan's ride," on the eventful 19th of October, 1864, when Early drove in the Eighth Corps, pierced the Nineteenth, and would have driven the whole army before him in confusion had it not been for the arrival of Sheridan, and his rallying of the troops. This ended the fighting in the Valley, and when Sheridan started with his cavalry to join Grant in

front of Richmond he was instructed to send his best infantry regiment to guard the Confederate prisoners at Fort Delaware. He paid the One Hundred and Sixty-fifth the compliment of choosing it out of all the army, and it was accordingly detailed to that duty. Here Lieutenant-Colonel Agnus was made Colonel of the regiment. It remained at Fort Delaware about three months, and was then ordered to Savannah, Georgia, where Colonel Agnus received his brevet as Brigadier-General, he being, at the time, but twenty-six years of age. He was, probably, the youngest of his rank in the army. He was detailed as Inspector-General, Department of the South, and was commissioned to dismantle the old Confederate forts in South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, and turn all the property over to the government. On August 22, 1865, General Agnus resigned his commission and resumed civil life. After the war he was appointed an Assistant Assessor in the Internal Revenue Office at Baltimore, but soon thereafter assumed charge of the business department of the *Baltimore American*. In that responsible position he has displayed an energy, tact, and good judgment that have been invaluable to the proprietary of that journal. The erection of its splendid new building was mainly due to his efforts, and the paper has thriven under his management. December 13, 1864, General Agnus was married to Miss Annie E., daughter of Mr. Charles C. Fulton, senior proprietor of the *Baltimore American*. Few men of his age can furnish such a record as General Agnus, as a traveller, embracing in his journeys, the entire circuit of the world; as a brave soldier and officer, engaged in many conflicts and receiving honorable wounds in the service of his adopted country, or as the business manager of the leading commercial newspaper south of New York.

SCHARF, COLONEL JOHN THOMAS, Author and Journalist, was born in Baltimore, May 1, 1843. He received an elementary education from the Christian Brothers, of St. Peter's (Roman Catholic) Parish School at Baltimore, and later in life, attended a private school in Harford County. When about sixteen years of age, he was employed in the counting-room of his father, Mr. Thomas G. Scharf, a Baltimore merchant. Young Scharf, however, was passionately fond of reading, and devoted much of his leisure time to acquiring information. But he was also of an active and adventurous temperament, and, like most young men in the State, shared in the excitement just preceding the outbreak of the civil war. He was well versed in the political history of the time, and his convictions, as well as his sympathies, induced him to espouse the cause of the Southern States. Though but eighteen, he, with a number of other young men in Baltimore, formed a volunteer com-

pany called the "Scott Guards," of which he was elected orderly sergeant. This company was, however, soon after disbanded. When the affray of the 19th of April, 1861, took place, young Scharf joined the 10th Ward Volunteers, Captain William B. Redgraves, a company organized for the defence of the city, which also was disbanded after doing some service in preserving order. As he had not been at all reticent in his expressions of sympathy with the Southern cause, he became a marked man at the time of the Federal occupation of the State. For awhile he remained, expecting that an entrance of the Confederate forces into Maryland, or the result of some of the military operations would unite that State with the Confederacy; but this hope failing, and the opportunities for escape into Virginia being daily diminished, he determined—much against his father's wish—to cross the Potomac while he could, and offer his services to the South. In his first attempt, he was stopped at Camden station; but an intimation that he was to be arrested strengthened his resolve, and on July 29, 1861, he left his home without the knowledge of his father or family, and, in company with a friend, took passage on the steamer *Mary Washington* for the Patuxent. When the steamer was off Fort McHenry, his friend was taken off to the fort by detectives, but young Scharf, being unknown to them, escaped. He reached and crossed the Potomac without further adventure, and made his way to Richmond, where he at once enlisted for "three years or the war," in the First Maryland Artillery Company, then commanded by Captain R. Snowden Andrews. As soon as organized, this battery was ordered into active service, first at Evansport, Va., where it was employed in blockading the Potomac during the winter. From Evansport the battery was sent to Yorktown, for the relief of General Magruder, and took part in the various actions following on the Peninsula, and in the great series of battles around Richmond, being under the command of General A. P. Hill. The siege of Richmond raised, the battery was detached and sent to General "Stonewall" Jackson, on the line of the Rappahannock, under whose command it remained until his death. In the fight at Cedar Mountain, Mr. Scharf received a severe wound in the left side from a fragment of shell, but refused to leave the field. For his conduct on this occasion, he was favorably reported to the department for "gallant conduct on the field of battle." After recovering from his wound, he rejoined his battery, and was with it in the memorable march in General Pope's rear, at the second battle of Manassas, where he was slightly wounded in the ankle. He was with his battery during the campaign of 1862; was at the capture of Harper's Ferry, the battle of Sharpsburg, and in the Valley campaign. At the first battle of Fredericksburg, he narrowly escaped being made a prisoner. Having ventured too far into the Federal lines, he was surrounded by the enemy, but partly by good luck and partly by presence of mind,

not only escaped himself, but brought off a Federal prisoner, somewhat to the surprise of General Early, who remarked that it was something rather new for artillerymen to take prisoners. At the battle of Chancellorsville, he was wounded for the third time, this time in the right knee, and so severely that he remained for seven weeks in the hospital at Richmond. During all his term of service he was never sick a day, except from wounds; was never absent from his command for twenty-four hours, and never received a furlough. At one time he was offered a position on the staff of General Elzey, and the recommendation was indorsed favorably by all the commanders up to General Lee, who disapproved it on the ground that he could not spare soldiers from his army. While confined at the Robinsonton Hospital in Richmond, through the influence of Colonel John Taylor Wood, on the staff of President Davis, and afterwards commander of the C. S. Privateer *Tallahassee*, Mr. Scharf was appointed, on June 20, 1863, a Midshipman in the Confederate States Navy, and ordered on board the school ship *Patrick Henry*, then lying at Drury's Bluff, James River, to stand an examination. Letters of recommendation from his previous commanders being required, were obtained from Lieutenant-Colonel R. Snowden Andrews and Captain William F. Dement, who spoke in the highest terms of praise of his gallant and meritorious conduct on the battle-field, his uniform good behavior, and the promptness and faithfulness with which he discharged all the duties required of him in camp and elsewhere. In a short time Mr. Scharf was sent to the iron-clad steamer "*Chicora*," at Charleston, S. C., where he performed hard service during the winter in picket-boat duty, between Fort Sumter and Morris Island, watching the enemy in case of another assault on Fort Sumter. While engaged in this service, in January, 1864, he was selected by his commanding officer, Captain Thomas T. Hunter, to command a picked crew of fifteen men, to be sent with similar crews from vessels in the harbors of Charleston, Savannah, Wilmington, and Richmond, on an expedition to Newbern, North Carolina, to act on the Neuse and Albemarle Rivers, in conjunction with General Pickett, who was to attack the town on the land side. The boats all rendezvoused at Wilmington, and from thence proceeded to Kingston and down the Neuse to the scene of operations. Upon nearing Newbern, it was discovered that the United States Steamer "*Underwriter*," which fired the first shot at Roanoke Island, and was the largest gunboat in Albemarle Sound, was moored head and stern to the wharf at Newbern, and directly under the guns of several Federal land batteries. After a short and sharp action of a few minutes, the Confederates, under Colonel J. Taylor Wood, boarded, and in a hand-to-hand fight with cutlasses and pistols, captured the steamer. She was burnt at the wharf, and the boarding party returned to the various stations. This was considered one of the most daring exploits of the war, as the Confederates,

lost in killed and wounded over one-third of their boarding-party. In the spring, Mr. Scharf was ordered to the gunboat "Chattahoochee," at Columbus, Georgia, and soon was engaged in another boating expedition in Appalachicola Bay. Here the party was nearly lost in a storm, having been cast away on the St. George Islands. In a short time he was sent to the captured steamer "Water Witch," at White Bluffs, near Savannah, and from thence to the steamer "Samson," at Savannah. Here he remained until General Sherman began his march from Atlanta to the sea, when his vessel, with all the light gunboats, were sent up the Savannah River to destroy the Savannah and Charleston Railroad bridge, to prevent Sherman from crossing into South Carolina, and from thence to proceed to Augusta. After destroying the bridge, he was ordered to Augusta, Ga., and from thence to Richmond, where he found he could be of no service to the Confederacy in the navy, as nearly all the ports and landings were blockaded or in the hands of the enemy. He, therefore, determined to resign and again join the army. As soon as he resigned, the Confederate War Department sent for him and requested that he should go on a secret mission to Canada, as the bearer of important dispatches. His arrangements were made, and the Secret Service Corps were ordered to put him across the Potomac. After some delay from the floating ice in the river, he set out on his mission, and reached Maryland safely, only to be captured at Port Tobacco by the Federals, who had received notice of his coming. He was now sent to Washington and confined in the "Old Carroll Prison," until March 25, 1865, when he was released on parole, giving his bond for five thousand dollars to appear for trial when summoned. On September 25, however, he was pardoned by President Johnson and finally discharged. Returning home, he engaged in active business with his father; but his military tastes had not deserted him, and on the organization of the State militia in 1867, he was elected captain of Company C, which he had himself organized. On the organization of the 2d Regiment, he was tendered the Colonelcy, but owing to the prejudices that existed against the returned Confederates, he declined the honor, but accepted the position of Lieutenant-Colonel, to which he was elected. In a short time, however, he resigned to accept the position of ordnance officer with the rank of Captain, on the staff of Brigadier-General Robert H. Carr, of the Second Brigade. On May 5, 1869, he resigned to accept the position of aide-de-camp, with the rank of Colonel, on the staff of Governor Oden Bowie. Having chosen the law as his profession, he studied in the office of Samuel Snowden, Esq., and was admitted to practice in Baltimore County on December 15, 1874, and argued his first case at the Court of Appeals in the case of "William H. Oler v. Baltimore and Randallstown Railroad, use of George N. Moale and James Haggerty, Trustees," *Maryland Reports*, vol. xli, page 583. Colonel

Scharf has been from his youth a close student of Maryland history. Notwithstanding his extensive legal practice, he still found time to pursue his historical studies, and to write numerous papers on the subject for the press and for historical societies. Among his best contributions, we may mention his "Memoirs of the Historic Dead," a series of articles published in the Baltimore *Sunday News*. Memoirs of General Otho H. Williams, Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, and John McDonogh, published in the *Baltimorean*; "Sketch of the Cincinnati Society," "Toleration and Puritanism, or New England v. Maryland," and the "Capture of the Underwriter," in the Baltimore *Saturday Bulletin*; "The Boston Tea Party," "Our Maryland Germans," "Baltimore Past and Present," "History of the Baltimore Gazette," and "Battle of North Point," in the *Baltimore Gazette*; the "Maryland Declaration of Independence," "Tea-Burning in Maryland," "The Old Maryland Line" (two articles), the "Historical Names of the Streets of Baltimore," "Memoir of the First Governor of Maryland," "Early Maryland Theatricals," and many others published in the Baltimore *Sun*. Colonel Scharf has also contributed to the press of the country many historical and political articles of much interest. In 1875, at the urgent request of the Professors of Georgetown College, he prepared an answer to Mr. William E. Gladstone's attack upon Maryland Toleration in his controversy with Cardinal Manning on "Vaticanism," which appeared in the Christmas number of the Brooklyn *Catholic Review* for 1875, and was extensively published and favorably commented upon. He also prepared and published in the New York *Graphic* an illustrated article upon the history, trade and resources of Baltimore; and another very elaborate and interesting article in the Philadelphia *Times*, in answer to Mr. B. Z. Loring's paper upon the alleged assassination conspiracy of 1861, in which he exonerated the citizens of Baltimore from any attempt or intention to assassinate President Lincoln. Colonel Scharf is an active member of the Maryland Historical Society, before which he has read several interesting and valuable papers; among others, one upon the capture of the United States Steamer "Underwriter," and the battle of the "Merrimac" in Hampton roads, and a sketch of the C. S. Steamer "Patrick Henry," Privateer "Nashville," the battle of Lexington, etc. Besides these Colonel Scharf was the author of many other able addresses and discourses on various public occasions. At the O'Connell Centennial celebration in Baltimore, on August 6, 1875, at Druid Hill Park, he was selected as one of the orators of the day. At the Centennial anniversary of the burning of the "Peggy Stewart," at Annapolis, on October 19, 1874, he was chosen by the municipal authorities of Annapolis to be the historiographer of the occasion, and delivered his first address in public, which was very favorably received. By invitation he also delivered an eloquent and instructive address, in March, 1875, for the benefit of the German Orphan

Asylum, choosing as his subject the "Development of the German Element in Baltimore." This address attracted much attention at the time, and was published in the newspapers, and in German, in pamphlet form, and largely distributed in Germany. On July 5, 1875, he was selected by the St. Vincent De Paul's Beneficial Society to deliver an address upon the services of the Irish people in the American Revolution at a grand Irish-American demonstration at Walker's Pavilion, on the Patapsco River. On June 24, 1875, he was selected by the Professors of Rock Hill College, near Ellicott City, to pronounce the graduating address, which was afterwards published nearly entire in the February (1876) number of *The Catholic Record*. The President of the United States having, by his official proclamation, invited the commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of the Declaration of Independence by the reading, on July 4, 1876, of historical sketches relating to the particular localities in which such public celebrations might be held, and the City Council of Baltimore having provided for an appropriate observance of that day, at Druid Hill Park, Mayor Latrobe invited Colonel Scharf to be the historiographer of the day, on which occasion he delivered an address embodying the points of his extensive study and research. About the same time Colonel Scharf was appointed by the United States Centennial Commissioners, one of a committee of five of the "Centennial State Board of Maryland;" and at the request of the "Committee on the Restoration of Independence Hall," Philadelphia, he prepared a sketch of *Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer*, one of the authors of the Constitution of the United States, and attended the Congress of Authors held at Independence Hall, on July 1, 1876. Upon the organization of a military force to suppress the great railroad labor riot in Baltimore, Colonel Scharf, together with Messrs. Wyatt, Blanchard, James H. Barnly, and John Donnell Smith, on July 21, 1877, was appointed, by the Police Commissioners of Baltimore, to select and organize five hundred special policemen. They were used for the protection of private property, while the regular force were operating at the scene of disturbance, Camden Station, and other places. Having, in the course of many years of study, accumulated a mass of details relative to the city of Baltimore, during all periods of her history, he determined to embody these in book form, and in 1874, published his *Chronicles of Baltimore*, a large 8vo. volume, containing a complete history, in the form of annals, of that city, from the earliest period. In 1878, he and Dr. William Hand Browne of Baltimore, published a *School History of Maryland*. Colonel Scharf has now (1879) in press a complete and full illustrated history of Maryland, in three large 8vo. volumes, of which he alone is the author, and which contains much important material never before published, and throwing new light on the history of the State. He is an active contributor to many historical societies of the country, and be-

sides being a member of the Maryland Historical Society and Maryland Academy of Sciences, is a member of the Pennsylvania Historical Society, and Southern Historical Society; an honorary member of the Georgia Historical Society; corresponding member of the historical societies of New York, Wisconsin, Minnesota, South Carolina, Virginia, and of the Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio, of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society, etc. Having accepted, in 1877, a nomination for the Legislature by the Democratic party, to whose principles he has always been attached, he was elected a member of the House of Delegates from the Second Legislative District of Baltimore city by an overwhelming majority. After serving one term in that body, Colonel Scharf declined a renomination, preferring to devote himself to journalism. In the Legislature he was active in committee work, and was Chairman of the Committee on Federal Relations, to which the now historic Blair resolutions, instructing the Maryland representatives in the Congress to offer a bill tending to unseat President Hayes, were referred. His familiarity with the history of many matters upon which legislation was proposed stood him in great service. His speeches in the House of Delegates, at the session of 1878, on the "Blair Resolutions," "The Eastern Shore Senatorial Law," and his report on the "Bland Silver Bill," and other subjects, attracted much attention at the time they were delivered. He tried most faithfully to serve his constituents, and had much influence. Upright in principle, able in service, and courteous in manner, he merited and received the approbation of the Second Legislative District. In June, 1874, Colonel Scharf became the city editor of the Baltimore *Evening News*, and continued as such until August following, when he assumed the editorial management of the Baltimore *Sunday Telegram*, which had been vacated by Mr. James R. Brewer, now one of the owners and editor of the *Evening News*. Colonel Scharf continued as managing editor of the *Sunday Telegram*, until he was about to be admitted to the bar, in December, 1874, when he resigned his position, and began the practice of law. He continued, however, to contribute liberally to the press, and on September 23, 1878, he was appointed the managing editor of the *Morning Herald*, the only daily penny paper printed in Baltimore, and having an extensive circulation in the city. Under his able management the *Morning Herald* has steadily grown into popular favor, and largely increased its circulation, and has given evidence of augmenting prosperity by an increase in size. On December 2, 1869, Colonel Scharf married Mary McDougall, the eldest daughter of James McDougall, Esq., a wholesale lumber and commission merchant of Baltimore, and has three children, a son and two daughters.

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DATE

INITIALS

FABER, PETER J., Pastor of the First German New Jerusalem Society of Baltimore, was born at Cologne, the capital of Rhenish Prussia, July 21, 1817. From earliest childhood he felt a peculiar predilection for the clerical profession, which was gratified through the influence of his pious mother and several priests, who occasionally visited the family. When twelve years of age, he attended the Jesuit Gymnasium of his native city, and went several years later to Munsterfels as Seminarist of the Archbishopal Josephinum to continue his studies. In the meantime his father died, and Mr. Faber now came to the determination to act as missionary of the Roman Catholic Church. In the twentieth year of his age he became a member of the Franciscan Order, and after the conclusion of his novitiate, took the solemn monastical vows. The early impressions of the novitiate soon became modified by the worldly life of many of the older members of his Order, with whom he now had intercourse, and soon repented the step taken. He resolved, at all hazards, to break the chains into which he had fallen; in the meantime, the study of philosophy, to which he gave his whole heart, was his only consolation. In the year 1870, the war between Germany and France began, and Mr. Faber, with some other young members of the Order, made voluntary application for admittance to the ambulance corps. He followed the Prussian army in its triumphal march to the Loire, and after the war was ended, returned to Germany, where, after some time, he found sufficient assistance to enable him to carry out his intention of making a voyage to America. On April 8, 1872, he arrived in New York, and having exhausted all his means in his journey through Belgium, France and England, and across the ocean, Mr. Faber was compelled to seek immediate employment. He soon made the acquaintance of a gentleman of Fort Hunter, a village on the Mohawk River. This gentleman desiring the services of several workmen, Mr. Faber went with him to Fort Hunter, where, for two years, he supported himself as a laborer. Although Mr. Faber's belief in God and the Bible was firm, his opinions regarding the Church and Christendom had undergone considerable change. He had come to the conclusion that among his former fellow-believers there was less love for the noble ideas and teachings of true Christianity than for a most violent party-spirit, which constantly inclines to absolute rule; and as he had been taught from his earliest childhood to look upon all who are not Catholic as irreligious people, and still believed the Roman Catholic Church to have been founded by Christ, although it had become unfaithful to its mission, he determined to be independent of every denomination, and to cherish his own religious ideas. The German Church Society at Fort Hunter, at the time Mr. Faber resided there, consisted of Lutherans, and the service was conducted by a Methodist preacher. Through the influence of his employer, Mr. Faber became the organist of the church, and

was made superintendent of the Sunday-school, and although his ideas of religion were the same as when he left the convent, he was soon taken upon the list as a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Two weeks after uniting with this church, he was licensed to preach, and after preaching on several occasions, at Fort Hunter and Tribe's Hill, was engaged by one of the presiding elders for Philadelphia, to fill the position of missionary. On his way to Philadelphia he learned that the position as missionary had not yet been arranged, and he therefore went to New York, to enter upon his duties as missionary in that city. In 1874, while confined to his room during a protracted illness, he read a controversial writing of a New Church minister against a Lutheran minister, which excited his curiosity, and created a desire to become acquainted with the views of the great Swedish philosopher, Emanuel Swedenborg. He therefore commenced a thorough perusal of his works. After zealous and persevering search in Swedenborg's "True Christian Religion," a decided change took place in his religious belief. Believing in the spiritual mission of Swedenborg, and astonished at the shining light of the Holy Word, he resigned his office, in which he felt he could be no longer useful, and supported himself as teacher of the ancient languages. In the summer of 1875, he became acquainted with Rev. A. O. Brickman, the first German Minister of the New Church in America. At his request, Mr. Faber undertook the charge of the German New Jerusalem Society of Baltimore. He was licensed by the Maryland Association, October 8, 1875, and was ordained by the General Convention, June 11, 1876.

CATHEART, ROBERT, was born in Baltimore, November 15, 1814. He is the eldest son of Robert and Annie Cathcart, both of Scotch descent. His mother was a member of the old Maxwell family. His father was one of the defenders of Baltimore in the war of 1812-15. He died seven days after the battle of North Point, from a fever contracted in the service. Robert's early education was received in a common school in Baltimore. In 1826, he was apprenticed to the business of block and pump making. After attaining his majority, he conducted the business for the widow of his late employer for two years, when he formed a copartnership with his brother William, for carrying on the same business. This partnership has been continued until the present time (1879). Mr. Cathcart is eminently a public-spirited man, always giving countenance and support to every enterprise looking to the prosperity of his native city. He was one of the corporators of the first Street Railway in Baltimore, and also one of the contractors that built the roads. In 1859, he was appointed General Superintendent of the Baltimore City Passenger Railway

Company, serving in that capacity for more than four years; two years of which time he was, also, Treasurer of the Company. In May, 1863, he resigned that position to assume the duties of Provost Marshal of the Second Congressional District of Maryland, to which he was appointed by President Lincoln. He served in that capacity until the last day of December, 1866, when he was mustered out of service, having completed the work of closing up the records and accounts of the five Districts of Maryland. He was deputy Surveyor of the Port of Baltimore from 1867 to 1869. Mr. Cathcart has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church since 1832. He is at present an officer in the church of that denomination in South Broadway, Baltimore. He was married to Martha A. Cooper, November 24, 1836; nine children being the fruit of that union, six of whom are now living—three sons and three daughters. He is of most genial nature and of excellent social qualities. He has a fine physique, and although in his sixty-fifth year is to all appearance in the very prime of life, attributable in great part to a strictly temperate mode of life.

TANEY, ROGER BROOKE, LL.D., was descended from an English Catholic family that emigrated to America about the middle of the seventeenth century. He was the second son of Michael Taney and Monica, the daughter of Roger Brooke, and was born March 17, 1777, in Calvert County, Maryland, on the paternal estate, which had been in the family for generations. His paternal ancestor, who was of good position and acknowledged worth, came to America in 1656 and settled on the Patuxent. His maternal ancestor, Robert Brooke, with his wife and ten children, had come over, in 1650, and settled at Delabrook, on the Patuxent, twenty miles from its mouth. He was a man of distinction and was appointed Commander of Charles County by Lord Baltimore, and Governor of Maryland, by Cromwell's Commissioners for Reducing the Plantations. The school which young Roger attended in his early youth was of the most elementary character, but his home supplemented what was wanting in the school, for his father was a man of culture, having studied at St. Omer and Bruges, in France, and his mother, though of limited education, possessed sound judgment, much intelligence, and all the virtues that adorn the female character. Her conversation, early precepts, and pious example, made an impression upon him that influenced all his after-life. Leaving the little country school, he was placed under private tutors to be fitted for college. His last tutor, David English, was subsequently for many years cashier of a bank in Georgetown, D. C. In 1792, he entered Dickinson College, then under the presidency of Dr. Nisbet, where

he pursued his studies diligently, and graduated, in 1795, at the head of his class. Fox-hunting and other sports, during the following winter, afforded the relaxation and amusement that were necessary after his severe college studies, and in the spring of 1796 he entered upon the study of law, at Annapolis, in the office of Jeremiah Townley Chase, one of the Judges of the General Court of Maryland. Secluding himself from society, he devoted himself earnestly to study during the day, and at night, with his friend, William Carmichael, a student in a different office, who was reading the same books, talked over the readings of the day, the principles which they established, and the distinctions and qualifications to which they were subject. While thus studying his profession, and attending the sessions of the General Court, the dignified appearance of the judges, and the pleadings of the distinguished barristers, Luther Martin, John Thompson Mason, Philip Barton Key, John Johnson, Arthur Shaaf, and others, made a deep impression upon him, and stimulated his ambition. After three years' study he was admitted to the bar, in 1799, and made, with considerable embarrassment, but with success, his first forensic effort in the Mayor's Court, at Annapolis, before Recorder Duvall. Returning to Calvert County, he commenced the practice of law, where he received a liberal share of patronage, and the same year was elected a member of the General Assembly of Maryland. During the session, besides attending to business, he took part in the discussions of the House, and mixed in the cultured and refined society of the place, by which his natural timidity and morbid sensibility were in a measure overcome, and he felt more at ease in company and in debate. In 1801, Mr. Taney removed to Frederick as a field of more profitable practice than his native county. Here he met with increased success in his profession, while his high moral qualities, as well as his eminent legal abilities, made him popular with all the citizens. He was elected a Director in the Frederick County Bank, a visitor of Frederick College, and, in 1816, a State Senator. In 1806, he married Anne Phoebe Charlton Key, daughter of John Ross Key, and sister of Francis Scott Key, the author of "The Star-spangled Banner," who had been Mr. Taney's fellow law student at Annapolis. She was a lady of great personal beauty, bright intellect, and many womanly graces. Besides Frederick Court, he practiced in the other county courts, the Court of Chancery, and the Court of Appeals, in all of which he achieved distinguished success. In 1823, he removed to Baltimore, and was soon the acknowledged head of the bar in that city. In 1827, on the recommendation of all the members, he was appointed Attorney-General of Maryland, by Governor Kent and his Council, who were warm supporters of the administration of Mr. Adams. On the dissolution of his first cabinet, in 1831, General Jackson, impressed by Mr. Taney's eminent legal ability, his sound views on public measures, and his lofty patriotism,

tendered him a place in his cabinet as Attorney-General of the United States, which he accepted. Mr. Taney was known to be a decided opponent of the centralizing policy of the administration of Mr. Adams, under the lead of Mr. Clay, known as the American System,—a high tariff, internal improvements by the Federal Government, and the influence of the moneyed power through the Bank of the United States. The inaugural address of President Jackson, March 4, 1829, foreshadowed his dissent to these cardinal principles in the policy of the former administration, and his first annual message to Congress, December 8, 1829, distinctly avowed his opposition to them, especially to the Bank of the United States. In consequence of this the bank, in 1831, entered the political arena to influence the measures of the government by controlling the election of President of the United States and representatives in the national legislature. In the winter of 1832, the bank petitioned Congress for a renewal of its charter, which it had made sure by extravagant loans, and by subsidies to partisans and partisan papers. In 1831, its loans and discounts had been increased fifty per cent., and while the bill was pending for the renewal of its charter, in 1832, made a further increase of seven millions of loans, from January to May of that year. Mr. Taney, who had been a director in a bank for years, and had made finance and banking a study, understood the character, tendency, and much of the actual condition of the great moneyed corporations, and, as the constitutional adviser of the President, June 27, wrote to him from Annapolis, while engaged there in court, that if the bill was passed, it was his duty to interpose his constitutional objection to it, and, on his return to Washington, assisted the President in preparing the message which embodied his veto. The bill was thus defeated. The people of the country sustained the action of the President and Mr. Taney, and re-elected General Jackson in the fall over his opponent, Mr. Clay, by a vote of two hundred and thirty-nine electoral votes to forty-nine. In his first annual message to Congress, after his re-election, President Jackson suggested to that body the propriety of a thorough investigation of the affairs of the bank, so as to determine whether it might be safely continued as the depository of the money of the government. The message recommended that the seven millions of stock in the bank, held by the United States, be sold, and also, all other stock held by the United States in other joint stock companies. The House refused the appointment of a select committee to investigate the condition of the bank, and referred the subject to the Committee of Ways and Means. This committee, acting upon the report of the treasury agent, founded on statements furnished by the bank, reported a resolution, "That the government deposits may, in the opinion of the House, be safely continued in the Bank of the United States." The resolution was adopted by a vote of 109 to 46. Of those who favored the resolution fifty were borrowers of the

bank, and many of them on the list of its retained attorneys. Satisfied that the bank, by its transactions, had violated its charter, and that it was in a bankrupt condition, from its evading the payment of five millions of the public debt, which had been required to be paid out of the public money on deposit, Mr. Taney, in a letter from Washington, August 5, 1833, addressed to General Jackson, at the Rip Raps, urged upon him, as his constitutional adviser, the removal of the deposits. We give the following extracts: "In my official communications I have already expressed my convictions that the deposits ought to be withdrawn by order of the Executive, provided a safe and convenient arrangement can be made with the State banks for the collection and distribution of the revenue. And I have advised that the step should be taken before the meeting of Congress, because it is desirable that the members should be among their constituents when the measure is announced, and should bring with them, when they come here, the feelings and sentiments of the people. The obstacles which have recently come in the way of such a proceeding, without doubt, have greatly strengthened the hands of the bank, and increased the difficulties to be surmounted by the Executive. They have not, however, changed my opinion of the course to be taken. My mind has been for some time made up that the continued existence of that powerful and corrupt monopoly will be fatal to the liberties of the people, and that no man but yourself is strong enough to meet and destroy it, and that if your administration closes without having established and carried into operation some other plan for the collection and distribution of the revenue, the bank will be too strong to be resisted by any one who may succeed you." It is here shown that Mr. Taney was not "the pliant instrument of the President," in the removal of the deposits, as charged by Mr. Webster, but his adviser. Mr. Duane, the Secretary of the Treasury, was known to General Jackson as an opponent of the bank, and was supposed to concur in the contemplated measures against it. But, unexpectedly, he opposed the removal of the deposits and employing State banks as the fiscal agents of the government. He was, therefore, removed from office, September 23, 1833, and Mr. Taney appointed in his place. He entered upon his duties the next day, and, on the 26th of the month, issued an order, to take effect, October 1, that the revenue thereafter should be deposited in the selected State banks. The deposits already in the United States Bank were to be drawn out as the government needed them. For corrupt purposes the bank had increased its loans to over seventy millions; it now sought to control public opinion by an unnatural and unnecessary contraction, the consequence of which was widespread ruin over all the country. Commerce was embarrassed, manufactures were paralyzed, thousands were thrown out of employment, property was unsalable, produce and labor were at the lowest price, men of wealth were reduced to poverty, and all this, the

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bank asserted, was in consequence of the removal of the deposits. The partisan press assailed the President and his Secretary in the most virulent manner, and on the meeting of Congress, in December, Clay, Calhoun, and Webster, in the Senate, and Binney, McDuffie, and Adams, in the House, denounced their financial policy with great acrimony. But the House of Representatives, just elected, sustained both the President and Mr. Taney, and declared against a renewal of the charter of the bank. The session was now drawing to a close, and the President, June 23, 1834, sent to the Senate the nomination of Mr. Taney as Secretary of the Treasury. He was rejected the next day. He immediately resigned and returned to Baltimore, where he was received by the citizens with an ovation. Resolutions approving his course were passed by primary meetings all over the country, and public dinners tendered him. Of these, however, he only accepted that offered by Baltimore, and the one by Frederick, his former residence. After-events proved the wise policy of the President and Mr. Taney in opposing the bank. Having obtained a charter from the State of Pennsylvania the bank was continued under Nicholas Biddle, the President, and the other officers. It soon ran its career, and, as its true condition could no longer be concealed, it collapsed. The bank sued its President, Mr. Biddle, for \$1,018,000, paid out during his administration, for which no vouchers could be found, and the stockholders demanded an assignment of all the property, credits, etc., of the institution. Finally, when its affairs were settled up, it was found that the bank had not only sunk its \$35,000,000 of stock, but had carried down other institutions and companies, with a loss of \$21,000,000, making a loss of \$56,000,000, besides injuries to individuals, and Mr. Biddle and others indicted for a conspiracy to defraud the stockholders, and imprisoned, evaded the bringing out of facts against them by jury trial, by means of *habeas corpus*, one of the three judges not concurring in their discharge. Never was there a more clear vindication than that of President Jackson and his Secretary, Judge Duval, before whom Mr. Taney argued his first cause, having, in January, 1835, resigned his seat upon the bench of the United States Supreme Court, to which he had been appointed in 1811. General Jackson immediately nominated Mr. Taney for the vacancy. But the Senate still retained its former prejudices, and the nomination was indefinitely postponed. Chief Justice Marshall, however, though opposed to Jackson's administration, endeavored to secure the confirmation of Mr. Taney by a private letter to B. Watkins Leigh, a Senator from Virginia. During the summer of 1835, Chief Justice Marshall died, and, December 28, President Jackson nominated Mr. Taney to fill his place. Believing that the nomination was intended as a reward of political services, and not of conscientious duty, Clay and Webster led the opposition with much virulence, but the political complexion of the Senate had now changed, and the nomination was confirmed, on March 15,

1836, by a majority of fourteen votes. If it be true that Mr. Taney owed his elevation mainly to the aid he had rendered his chief, on the bank question, the same must be admitted in relation to his predecessor, Chief Justice Marshall, who was nominated on account of defending, while he was a member of Congress, the administration of Mr. Adams, in the matter of Jonathan Robbins, a British deserter. Chief Justice Taney first took his seat on the bench at a Circuit Court, held in Baltimore, for the District of Maryland, in April, 1836. In the January Term, 1837, he took his seat for the first time on the bench of the Supreme Court. Of comprehensive intellect and sound judgment, profoundly acquainted with law and precedent, unswayed by passion, uninfluenced by interest, and unmoved by the fear or favor of party, he pronounced his decisions upon all subjects that came before him, calmly, yet firmly. Chief Justice Taney was of tall stature and slender frame. His constitution was delicate, and, besides this bodily infirmity, he had a natural infirmity of temper. The former was strengthened by temperance and the vigor of a lofty spirit; the latter was subdued and chastened by religion and charity. And thus sustained he lived beyond the period allotted to human life. He died, October 12, 1864, in the eighty-eighth year of his age, and was buried in Frederick by the side of his mother, as he had requested, near forty years before. The bar of the Supreme Court, the Supreme Court itself, and the Circuit Court at Boston, paid fitting tributes to his memory, and the Legislature of Maryland, in 1867, honored him by voting a monument to her distinguished son. It is in bronze, of colossal size, from a design by W. H. Reinhart, and represents the Chief Justice in his robes of office, seated upon the bench. At its unveiling it was formally presented to the State in a beautiful address by S. Teackle Wallis, Esq. As a citizen, as a jurist, as a statesman, as Chief Justice, and as a Christian, he was every way worthy the distinguished honors paid to his memory.

(From *Baltimore, Past and Present*.)

BARTOL, JAMES LAWRENCE, Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals of Maryland, was born June 4, 1813, at Havre de Grace, Harford County, Maryland. His father, George Bartol, was a respected and successful merchant in that place; his mother he had the misfortune to lose when he was not quite three years old. His early education was received at Havre de Grace, and was chiefly directed to his preparation for the business of a merchant. In 1828, at the age of fifteen, he came to Baltimore, inclined to accept a position that had been offered him in a mercantile house, but, upon inquiry and reflection, was led to think better of his plans, and decided to resume and continue his studies. Re-



James L. Smith

turning to his home, he was placed by his father, as a private pupil, in the family of the Rev. Samuel Martin, D.D., a highly accomplished scholar, who then resided at Chanceford, in York County, Pennsylvania. Here young Bartol remained until 1830, and so thoroughly did he profit by the instructions of his preceptor, that he was enabled at the age of seventeen to enter the Junior Class of Jefferson College, Pennsylvania, where he graduated two years later, with college honors. In subsequent years, and amid all the engrossing cares and duties of professional life, and of a high judicial station, Judge Bartol has never lost his early love of classical literature and belles-lettres, but has wisely known how to find time and leisure for both. Apart from the possession of naturally refined and scholarly tastes, which have made at all times the paths of literature both welcome and easy to him, this fortunate result is, no doubt, partly due, in his case, as in that of most men who are similarly able to retain and indulge in later life their fondness for classical studies, to the thoroughness and excellence of his early training, which he received when under the roof of the learned Dr. Martin. That so many men in this country, even among those who are accounted liberally educated, lose, within a very few years after leaving college, the ability to construe tolerably a page of any Greek or Latin author, is quite as often due to the superficial character of the education imparted, as to the occupations of a busy life, which have driven from the mind all recollection of lessons which could never have been more than half-learned, else they would not have been so soon and easily forgotten. After quitting college, Mr. Bartol commenced the study of the law, in the office of Otho Scott, Esq., at Bel Air, in Harford County. He was as fortunate in the choice of a legal as he had been previously in the selection of a classical instructor. Mr. Scott was deservedly considered in his day to be one of the ablest lawyers in Maryland, and his were the brilliant and palmy days when the fame of Harper, Pinkney, Wirt, and Luther Martin had not yet faded, and when Taney, Johnson, Nelson, and McMahon were at the height of their great reputation. Among these leaders of the bar, Otho Scott held a foremost place, and enjoyed a high repute, both for the extent and soundness of his legal learning, and for the ability and acuteness which he displayed in the conduct of *nisi prius* cases. While at college, and afterwards, young Bartol's health became seriously impaired, so much so that he was compelled to intermit his close application to the study of the law, and undertake a voyage to Cuba, where, and in the balmy climate of Florida, he passed the fall and winter of 1835-36. He consequently did not apply for admission to the bar until 1836. In the year following his admission, he settled in Caroline County, and commenced the practice of the profession, which he continued in that and the adjoining counties of the Eastern Shore, for more than seven years. During this period he had frequent opportunities, had he been so disposed, to enter into political

life; but his tastes did not incline in that direction, and he kept aloof from the vortex of active politics. A more congenial labor was that which he undertook in connection with the establishment and organization of the Denton Academy, in the success of which institution, as in the cause of education generally, he manifested the warmest interest. In the spring of 1845, Judge Bartol removed to Baltimore city, still continuing the practice of his profession; although in 1855, on account of his health, which was still infirm, he fixed his residence a short distance from the city, in Baltimore County. Although at all times a consistent Democrat of the old-fashioned States Rights school, as already remarked, he had never been a politician; and it was, therefore, with feelings of greater surprise than gratification, that he received the announcement that without any solicitation, or previous knowledge even on his part, he had been appointed by Governor Ligon to fill the vacancy on the bench of the Court of Appeals, occasioned by the resignation of the Hon. John Thomson Mason. This was in 1857, and in the fall of the same year, the choice which Governor Ligon had made was ratified by the people in the election of Judge Bartol as a member of the Appellate Court, for the judicial district composed of the counties of Alleghany, Washington, Frederick, Carroll, Harford, and Baltimore. His term of service expiring in 1867, and he having, in the meantime, removed to Baltimore city, where he now resides, he was specially elected by the people of Baltimore, a Judge of the Court of Appeals, under the revised Constitution of that year, and was designated by the Governor, by and with the advice of the Senate, Chief Judge of the Court over which he now presides. The judicial character of Judge Bartol's mind appears to have been recognized by the profession even before he had been called to the bench. On the election of the late Judge Constable, under the Constitution of 1851, it became necessary that a special judge should be chosen to sit in the trial of the many important causes in Harford County, in which Judge Constable was disqualified. By the unanimous request of the members of the bar of that county, Mr. Bartol was appointed to fill the office, which he did to the entire satisfaction of the bar and the public, holding several terms of the court, and deciding many important causes. He has been frequently called upon to act as arbitrator in controversies which the parties desired to settle without the delays and formalities incident to a trial at law. For this delicate and responsible duty, the clearness and fairness of Judge Bartol's mind, his strict impartiality, his calm, judicial temper, and his readiness to hear patiently both sides, and to withhold his own judgment until the case was fully before him, particularly qualified him. He has now sat upon the bench of the highest court in the State for fifteen years. His term of service has extended through the most trying period in the history of the country and the State, during all which time no imputation has been cast upon his personal or judicial



character from any quarter; and he has commanded always the respect and confidence of men of all parties, and of the entire people of the State. Conservative both by nature and habit, he is singularly free from those judicial crotchets and vagaries from which, sometimes, the ablest judges do not escape, and into which the most learned and the cleverest are, perhaps, the most prone to fall. He brings to the consideration of every case which comes before him a mind remarkably free from undue prejudice or bias. His judicial manner is also singularly fortunate. It is a model of courtesy and blandness. It is true, that judges in an appellate court escape many of the annoyances and vexations which try the temper of *nisi prius* judges. Still there is no judicial station which is without its share of weariness both of flesh and spirit. In the Court of Appeals of Maryland, counsel are usually limited in their speeches to one hour and a half. It is very possible, however, to be both wordy and dull within the limits allowed, but under no infliction of the kind is Judge Bartol ever known to betray the slightest discomposure or impatience. This faculty itself of listening patiently is very desirable in a judge, and when it is accompanied, as in Judge Bartol's case, by a manner unexceptionally kind and genial, it inspires confidence on the part of counsel and suitors, and wins universal regard. To young lawyers, especially, his manner is always particularly reassuring and pleasant, tending to relieve their inexperience and embarrassment. Judge Bartol's opinions, delivered since he has been upon the bench of the Court of Appeals, are to be found in every volume of the published Maryland Reports, from the tenth to the thirty-first (the last published), inclusive. They are inferior neither in matter nor manner to any which those volumes contain, and support the high reputation which the court has always enjoyed for ability, impartiality, and learning. The term for which Judge Bartol is elected, is fixed by the Constitution at fifteen years, and the age at which, by the same instrument, a judge ceases to be eligible for re-election is seventy years. But Judge Bartol's term will not expire until 1882, when he will be within one year of the age at which the Constitution would make him ineligible. The personal popularity of a judge is not always the best criterion of his fitness for the position; but in Judge Bartol's case, it may be fairly accepted as the just reward of important public duties faithfully performed. As a man, he is not less respected and esteemed than as a judge. Indeed, purity of private life, and of personal character, are so essential to the judicial office, that it is difficult to understand how the two can be separated, or how men can retain that respect for the magistrate which they have lost for the man. In the case of Judge Bartol, there is no occasion to draw the invidious distinction; but the same qualities which distinguish his official career adorn and dignify his private life.

RIDGELEY, JAMES LOT, Grand Secretary I. O. O. F., was born in the city of Baltimore, January 27, 1807. His father, Lot Ridgely, an old and respected merchant of Baltimore, and his ancestors for a number of generations, were natives of Maryland. His mother was Mary Williams, of Prince George's County, Maryland. His ancestors came from England about two centuries ago, and settled in the pine woods of Maryland. His uncle, Nicholas H. Ridgely, a man of large wealth, was President of the United States Bank of Discount of Illinois, and afterwards President of the State Bank of Illinois. James L. Ridgely pursued his scientific and classical studies at St. Mary's College, Emmettsburg, Maryland. He studied law with David Hoffman, Professor of Law in the University of Maryland, and was admitted to the Baltimore bar, in 1828. He was a member of the Baltimore City Council, in 1834 and 1835; a member of the Maryland House of Delegates in 1838; and a member of the Constitutional Conventions of 1849 and 1864. He was initiated into the order of Odd Fellows in 1829; became a member of the Grand Lodge of Maryland in 1830; of the Grand Lodge of the United States in 1831; in the latter he was elected Grand Sire in 1836, and again a few years later, but declined both elections. Since 1842, having been re-elected biennially, he has been Grand Corresponding and Recording Secretary. In the United States and Great Britain the Order now numbers over one million, and its membership is continually increasing. In 1842, Mr. Ridgely went to Europe as a delegate from the Grand Lodge of the United States, where he spent about six months, during which time he visited England, Ireland, Scotland, and France. In early life, as a Whig, he took an active part in politics. Now he votes and acts with the Democratic party. In 1852, he became Register of Wills for Baltimore County, and continued to fill that office for twelve years. Since 1855, he has been President of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company. Under the administration of President Lincoln, he became United States Collector of Internal Revenue, which position he held until the election of General Grant. Being deeply interested in education, he has given to the public school system, ever since its inception, his cordial and efficient support. He was several years President of the Baltimore County Board of Education. He has written and published many valuable articles, and has now in preparation for the press a history of American Odd Fellowship, which is quite an elaborate work, containing five hundred and twenty-eight pages. This work has been prepared with great care and research, and is the best textbook for all information pertaining to that Order. Since 1858, he has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1828, he married Anna Jane, daughter of Major Jamison, of Baltimore. She died in 1835. In 1836, he married Esther P., second daughter of Major Jamison. He has three children living, two sons and a daughter.

PINKNEY, HON. WILLIAM, was born March 17, 1764, in Annapolis, Maryland. He was the son of Jonathan Pinkney, an Englishman, and received his education at King William School, while Mr. Brehard was the principal. At the age of nineteen he attracted the notice of Judge Samuel Chase, who persuaded him to give up his situation in an apothecary store, in Baltimore, encouraged him in the adoption of the profession of law, and greatly assisted him, pecuniarily and otherwise, in prosecuting his legal studies. As soon as he came to the bar, in 1786, he gave promise of those splendid abilities which afterwards made him one of the most renowned lawyers, orators and statesmen of his age. He commenced the practice of law in Harford County, Maryland, and represented that county in the Maryland Convention which ratified, April 28, 1788, the Constitution of the United States. He represented his district in the first Congress of the United States, from March 4, 1789 to March 3, 1791. In 1792, 1793 and 1794, he was one of the Executive Council of Maryland, and was elected its President; after which he represented his native county in the Legislature of Maryland. In 1796, he was appointed, by President Washington, Commissioner to England, to carry out the provisions of the treaty made by John Jay, and remained in London eight years. While abroad, he assisted Samuel Chase in recovering the Bank of England stock belonging to the State of Maryland. On May 12, 1806, he was appointed, by President Jefferson, Commissioner to England, with James Monroe, to settle all differences with Great Britain, and to promote amicable commercial relations. Mr. Monroe left England, October 7, 1807, and Mr. Pinkney remained, as Minister Resident, until May 7, 1811. In that year he settled in Baltimore, and was elected to the Senate of Maryland, but declined, in order to accept the position of Attorney-General of the United States, which he held from December 11, 1811, to February 10, 1814. During the war of 1812-1815, he commanded, as Major, a battalion of riflemen, and was wounded, August 24, 1814, at Bladensburg. He was a member of the XIVth Congress, from December 4, 1815, to March 7, 1816, when he was commissioned, by President Monroe, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Russia and Naples. He remained abroad, in the service of the United States, until February 14, 1818. Upon the death of Hon. Alexander Contee Hanson, he was elected to the United States Senate, and served from December 21, 1819, until his death, February 25, 1822. He married Ann Maria Rodgers, a sister of Commodore John Rodgers, of the United States Navy, and the daughter of John Rodgers, of Havre-de-Grace, Maryland. He was the father of ten children, two of whom, Edward Coote and Frederick Pinkney, inherited some of their father's talents. The former was born October 1, 1802, and died April 11, 1828; and the latter, born October 14, 1804, and died June 13, 1873.

EARLE, GOVERNOR THOMAS SIM, was born, in the year 1743, in Prince George's County, Maryland, and received a liberal education. On January 13, 1776, he was elected, by the Maryland Convention, Major of the Lower Battalion of Prince George's County. He was Governor of Maryland from 1779 to 1783, and represented his State in the Continental Congress in 1783 and 1784. He served, again, as Governor of Maryland from 1792 to 1794. He died in 1810.

EARLE, HON. RICHARD TILGHMAN, was born June 23, 1767, at the residence of his father, near Centreville, Queen Anne's County, Maryland. He was the seventh child of a family of ten children. His father, Richard Tilghman Earle, was a merchant, located on his landed estate, near Centreville, and traded directly with mercantile houses in England. He was a man of intelligence and prominence, and filled several positions of trust and honor. He was the son of James Earle and Mary Tilghman; she was the daughter of Richard and Anna Maria (Lloyd) Tilghman, and a sister of Hon. Matthew Tilghman. James Earle was the son of Michael Earle and Ann Carpenter, of Trumpington, Kent County, Maryland, and the grandson of James Earle, the emigrant, who was born in England, July 25, 1631, settled in Maryland, with his wife, Rhoda Earle, November 15, 1683, and died September 24, 1684. The family are believed to be of the Craglethorpe family, Lincolnshire, England. The heraldic bearings of an ancient seal in the possession of the family indicates this origin. The mother of the subject of this sketch was Ann Chamberlaine, daughter of Samuel Chamberlaine, of Talbot County, Maryland. The following account of the genealogy of the Chamberlaine family was obtained from John Chamberlaine, Jr., of Great Southall, Cheshire, England, by Thomas C. Earle, a brother, who visited his relatives in 1795. The Chamberlaines were descended from the Count De Tankerville, of Tankerville Castle, in Normandy, and came into England with William the Conqueror. John De Tankerville, a younger son of that Count, was Lord Chamberlain to Henry I. Richard De Tankerville, his son, was Lord Chamberlain to King Stephen, and assumed the name of his office as his surname. From this Richard Chamberlaine, Samuel Chamberlaine was descended, through his father, Thomas Chamberlaine, who died at Great Southall, Cheshire, England, in April, 1757, at the advanced age of ninety-nine years. Richard Tilghman Earle was educated at Washington College, Chestertown, Maryland, and graduated in May, 1787. He studied law with Thomas B. Hays, of Chestertown, and at the end of three years came to the bar. His great diffidence, for a time, im-

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peded his success as a speaker; but, after many efforts, he overcame it, rose to distinction in his profession, and acquired a lucrative practice. On May 20, 1809, he was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of his father-in-law, Judge James Tilghman, one of the Judges of the Court of Appeals of Maryland, and Chief Judge of the Second Judicial District, composed of Cecil, Kent, Queen Anne's, and Talbot counties. He discharged the duties of this position with great faithfulness and ability, for more than twenty-five years, until his failing health compelled him to resign, in 1834. He was a man of great energy and force of character; deeply interested in the progress of his State, and took a decided and leading part in all measures that promoted the welfare of his county. He was a profound jurist, and an able, upright judge. No man ever held the scales of justice more evenly, or gave his decisions more fearlessly. His sound judgment, in the ordinary every-day business of life, as well as in the weightier matters of the law, was regarded as but little short of infallible. He was a man of a very high type of character; a warm friend, a devoted husband, and an affectionate father; studying, in all things, the good of his children. He was an ornament to the large circle of friends and relatives of which he was the centre. He was ever ready to relieve suffering, and the oppressed never failed to find in him a friend. A friend, an ex-judge, writing to his son, said: "I knew your venerable father, when on the bench, a station which no man more adorned than he; a model in social life, of professional integrity, of judicial purity and dignity, who enhanced the position, but whom no place could honor. In Lucan's *Pharsalia*, these words are applied to Cato: '*Clarum et venerabile nomen*;' I apply them to him." He died November 22, 1843. He had long been an active, earnest member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and, after a well-spent life, was gathered to his fathers, in the blessed hope of a glorious immortality. He married, December 4, 1801, Mary Tilghman, who was born February 6, 1783, the daughter of Judge James and Elizabeth (Johns) Tilghman. She died December 11, 1836, and had ten children, viz., Elizabeth Ann, who married Philip Henry Feddeman; Mary Maria, who married Philip T. Davidson; Susanna Frisby; Henrietta Maria, who married Dr. David Stewart; Hon. James Tilghman, a memoir of whom is contained in this volume; Richard Tilghman, who was twice married, first, to Catharine Spencer, and subsequently, to her sister, Elizabeth A. Spencer; Samuel Tilghman, who married Mary Brundige; George, John Charles, and Sarah Catharine, who married Dr. Joseph E. M. Chamberlaine.

CHARLE, HON. JAMES TILGHMAN, was born July 30, 1814, at "Winton," the estate of his father, in Queen Anne's County, Maryland. He was the son of Hon. Richard Tilghman Earle, a sketch of whom is contained in this volume. He was educated at Harvard College; graduated in the class of 1834, and, after devoting three years to the study of law, under the direction of his father, turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, in which he distinguished himself. In 1848-49, with Charles B. Calvert and others, he re-established the Maryland Agricultural Society, and laid the foundation of its prosperity and usefulness. He was one of its most active Vice-Presidents for several years, and at its regular meetings, in the discussion of important agricultural questions, won a high reputation as an able, well-informed speaker. He was the author of the resolution asking Congress to establish a National Agricultural College, and to make an appropriation of the public lands for the endowment of an Agricultural College within the limits of each State in the Union. He also advocated the erection of a separate Agricultural Department by the Federal Government. In recognition of his services, he was elected, in 1854, President of the Maryland Agricultural Society, and originated the system of collecting information concerning the coming crops, which was adopted in other States, and has been followed by the National Agricultural Department, at Washington. He was instrumental in securing the charter of the Maryland Agricultural College; was the first President of its Board of Trustees, and served, with Charles B. Calvert, on the committee under whose direction the College building was erected, in 1858. In the stormy and hazardous campaign of 1864, he was nominated, by the Democrats of Queen Anne's County, and elected to the Senate of Maryland; was re-elected in 1866, and also, under the new Constitution, in 1867 and 1871. He was, therefore, a member of the Senate of Maryland during the trying sessions of 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1870, 1872, and 1874, and was one of its most useful members. He was mainly instrumental in securing the passage of the bill calling the Constitutional Convention of May 8, 1867, and giving to the smaller counties an increased representation in that convention. He served as Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Senate, in the sessions of 1867, 1868, 1870, 1872, and 1874. During the session of 1872, he brought forward the project of a ship canal to connect the waters of the Chesapeake and Delaware, and procured the appointment of a joint committee, of which he was chairman, to present the subject to the Federal Government. He was the author of the act of 1872, which established, as a distinct bureau, the Insurance Department. In 1874, he framed and introduced a bill concerning immigration, and supported it by an elaborate argument, which was considered "the speech of the session." By his last public service to the State, he connected his name honorably with the Centennial Exhibition of

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1876. He married, December 15, 1841, Anne Johns, daughter of Kensey Johns, Jr., Chancellor of Delaware. She died, without issue, October 8, 1842, and, on December 20, 1849, he married Ann Catharine Tilghman, daughter of Colonel John Tilghman. She died, November 22, 1876, in the sixty-second year of her age, leaving two children: Mary Elizabeth Earle, and Ann Johns Earle, who married, June 18, 1874, William H. Babcock, and had a child, Rose Earle Babcock.

CARTER, BERNARD, Attorney-at-Law, Baltimore, Maryland, was born in that State, in Prince George's County, July 20, 1834. His father, Charles H. Carter, a native of Virginia, was the son of Bernard Moore Carter, and the grandson of Charles Carter, of Shirley, on the James River. The last-named was a grandson of Robert Carter, of colonial days, better known as "King Carter," a title given to him on account of his immense landed estates, and his great influence in the affairs of the colony. On his mother's side Charles H. Carter was the grandson of General Henry Lee, of Virginia, the famous "Light Horse Harry Lee," of the Revolutionary army, the father of General Robert E. Lee, whose mother, the second wife of "Light Horse Harry," was a sister of Bernard M. Carter, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. The mother of the latter was Rosalie Eugenia, the daughter of George Calvert, of Riverdale, Prince George's County, Maryland. He was the son of Benedict Calvert, of Mount Airy, of the same county, and the grandson of Charles, the sixth Lord Baltimore. The wife of George Calvert was Rosalie Eugenia Stier, the only daughter of Henry J. Stier d'Aertslaer, of Antwerp, Belgium, a gentleman of large wealth and noble family, who, becoming alarmed at the state of affairs in Europe, in the height of the French revolution, left Antwerp and came to America, in 1794, bringing with him his wife and daughter, and as much of his property as he could put into transportable shape. He had, for that day, a notable collection of pictures, which he also brought with him. Among them were many works of Rubens, of whom he was a lineal descendant. He came with the intention of making a final settlement in America, but in 1805 Belgium was annexed to France, and he was obliged to return, in order to save from confiscation the valuable landed estates he had left in that country, leaving behind him his daughter, who had in the meantime been married to Mr. Calvert. Bernard Carter, the subject of this biography, graduated in 1852, from the College of St. James, Washington County, Maryland, taking the degree of A.B., and three years later received from the same institution the degree of A.M. After leaving college he pursued his legal studies at the Law School of Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, then in

charge of Professor Parsons—since so well known as the able author of the admirable treatises on various branches of the law—and Chief Justice Parker, formerly of New Hampshire. Mr. Carter received his degree of Bachelor of Laws from that University, in 1855, and came immediately to Baltimore, where he entered the office of Mr. J. Mason Campbell, then one of the most distinguished leaders of the profession, upon whose motion he was admitted to the bar, by the Hon. B. C. Presstman, then the Judge of the Supreme Court of Baltimore City. Mr. Carter has ever since remained in the same place, and continued the practice of the law at the Court of Appeals of Maryland, and the Supreme Court of the United States, to the bar of which he was admitted, in the year 1865, making his first argument in the case of the steamer *Louisiana*, reported in third Wallace Reports, page 165. In his report of the case the court reporter paid Mr. Carter the quite unusual compliment, by noting the fact that it was his first appearance in the Supreme Court, and that his argument was a very excellent one. In the autumn of 1861, Mr. Carter was the nominee of the Democratic party for the position of State's Attorney of Baltimore City, and in 1864 for the office of Attorney-General of the State of Maryland. On both of these occasions, it being during the period of the late war, the Democratic party was unsuccessful, and Mr. Carter, and the others on that ticket, were defeated. For two terms, in the years 1869 and 1870, he was a member of the first branch of the City Council of Baltimore, and was made chairman of most of the important committees of that body, including the Committee of Ways and Means, that on Jones's Falls, and on the New City Hall. As chairman of the last-named committee, it was chiefly through his personal exertions that the very excellent Building Committee—composed of Ex-Mayor Vansant and others—were selected, under whom that splendid structure was so economically built. When a convention was called, in 1867, to form a new Constitution for the State of Maryland, Mr. Carter was elected one of the members from Baltimore city. This convention, composed of the leading men from all parts of the State, met at Annapolis, in May, 1867, and framed the present Constitution of the State. While it numbered one hundred and eighteen members, there were but seventeen committees, of the most important of which Mr. Carter was a member, and of one of which he was made chairman, that of Revision and Compilation, the committee to whom was referred all the provisions passed by the convention for arrangement and revision, before their final adoption; and as the committee was not appointed until after the convention had been in session for a long time, the selection of the members to compose this committee was justly considered as a great compliment to each; their selection being a tribute paid by the distinguished President of the convention—the Hon. Richard B. Carmichael, of Queen Anne's County—to the abilities they had displayed during the session of the



convention. In September, 1878, Mr. Carter was elected by the regents of the University of Maryland, as one of the Professors of its flourishing law school, located in Baltimore. He was married, April 20, 1858, to Mary B., daughter of David Ridgely, of White Marsh, Baltimore County, and granddaughter of General (and Governor) Charles Ridgely, of Hampton, in the same county. Mr. and Mrs. Carter have had twelve children, ten of whom are living. Mr. Carter is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church. After the death of J. M. Campbell, he was appointed counsel for the Northern Central Railroad Company, and after the death of Daniel Clark, was appointed counsel for the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Company, which positions he now holds.

LUGENBEEL, PETER, Merchant and Legislator, was born November 25, 1833, at Unionville, Frederick County, Maryland. His parents, William and Margaret (Shriner) Lugenbeel, were natives of Maryland, and of German descent. Mr. Lugenbeel was educated at Calvert College, Carroll County, Maryland, and Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania. Owing to the death of his father, he was thrown entirely upon his own resources for a livelihood at the age of fifteen. He worked on a farm in summer and went to school in winter, and after attaining the age of eighteen, had saved enough from his earnings to enable him to attend college, by working on the farm and teaching school at intervals during his collegiate course. He left college in 1854, without graduating, and after devoting one year to teaching, commenced business as a merchant at Unionville, in which he has ever since continued. Although he had many discouragements to contend against, he finally succeeded in building up a prosperous business. He was postmaster of Unionville, under Lincoln's administration, was superseded during Andrew Johnson's term, and re-appointed under Grant. At the urgent solicitation of his friends and neighbors, he consented to accept the nomination on the Republican ticket as a Representative in the Maryland Legislature, and was elected by a handsome majority, being warmly supported by members of both parties. Mr. Lugenbeel made no effort to secure his election, but was chosen on account of his personal merit. He was a firm Union man during the civil war, having to leave his home several times on account of the bitter feeling against loyal men, and the threatened danger from raids through that part of the State by the Confederate forces. He frequently rendered great aid to the Union soldiers. He was captured by the Confederate troops, just before the battle of Gettysburg, as the Confederate army was passing through Carroll County, Mr. Lugenbeel being then on his way to Baltimore, with a wagon load of produce, which was con-

fiscated, his wagon burnt, and both horses taken from him. Mr. Lugenbeel is one of the most useful and reliable members of the House of Delegates. He has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church from boyhood, and has been very active in church work, contributing thereto both by personal assistance and financial aid. He is superintendent of a Sabbath-school. For several years he has been a member of the Free Masons, and also of the Odd Fellows, having filled all the offices of the subordinate lodges, and being a member of the Grand Lodge of the latter Order. He has been an earnest and enthusiastic temperance man all his life, having been identified with the Washingtonian movement when he was about ten years of age. He is prominently identified with the various temperance organizations, and is a hearty supporter of all movements designed to counteract the evil effects of the liquor traffic.

SMITH, NATHAN RYNO, M.D., LL.D., late President of the Faculty of Physic and Emeritus Professor of Surgery, in the University of Maryland, was born, May 21, 1797, in the town of Cornish, on the banks of the Connecticut River in New Hampshire. His father, Dr. Nathan Smith, had practiced his profession in that town before his appointment to the chair of Physic and Surgery in Yale College, in 1813, when the medical department of that seat of learning was founded, and in connection with which he delivered an annual course of lectures on the Theory and Practice of Surgery and Physic, until his death, in 1828. In the practice of surgery, he displayed an original and inventive mind. His friends claim for him the establishment of scientific principles, and the invention of resources in practice, which will stand as lasting monuments of a mind fertile in expedients, and unshackled by the dogmas of the schools. The early education of the subject of this sketch was received at Dartmouth, New Hampshire, and, in 1813, he entered Yale College as a freshman, graduating there, in 1817, at the age of twenty. After completing his academic course, and before beginning his professional studies, he spent about a year and a half in Virginia. To his residence there may, perhaps, be ascribed his first early attachment to the Southern people, and his strong interest in Southern institutions and politics, which in after-life developed into the intense feeling that he manifested in the disastrous years of the decline and fall of the Southern cause. On his return from Virginia he began the study of medicine in Yale College, where his father then held the chair of Physic and Surgery, and there, in 1823, he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine. The following year he began the practice of his profession in Burlington, Vermont, and the next year was appointed to the professorship



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of Surgery and Anatomy in the University of Vermont, the medical department of which was organized mainly through his own exertions, aided, however, by his father, who, while still discharging the duties of his chair in Yale, spent some weeks in Burlington, as the colleague of his son. The winter of 1825-6, he spent in Philadelphia, qualifying himself the better for his position as a teacher by attending the lectures and observing the modes of instruction at the University of Pennsylvania. Soon after going to Philadelphia he made the acquaintance of Dr. George McClellan. That gentleman was just then associated with other physicians in laying the foundation of the Jefferson Medical School, destined afterwards to enter into distinguished and honorable rivalry with the older University. Such was the impression made upon him and his colleagues by the ability and professional knowledge of Dr. Smith, that they invited him to unite with them in their enterprise and tendered to him the chair of Anatomy in the new school. He held that position for two sessions. Among his pupils were two gentlemen who afterwards attained a world-wide reputation in their profession. One of these was the present illustrious head of American Surgery, Professor Samuel D. Gross; the other, was Dr. Washington L. Atlee, the distinguished ovariologist. Dr. Smith never returned to New England to reside; nor was his connection with the Jefferson School of long duration. The chair of Anatomy in the School of Medicine of the University of Maryland becoming vacant by the resignation of Professor Granville Sharp Pattison, in 1827, the position was tendered to Professor Smith, and accepted. The advantages of the change were obvious. The Jefferson School was in its infancy, but the Maryland University had been in successful operation for twenty years, and had already attained a wide celebrity in the South and West. He entered upon his duties that year as a teacher, and was soon engaged in extensive surgical and medical practice. On the decease of Professor John B. Davidge, in 1829, Professor Smith was at once transferred to the chair of Surgery. About 1838, Professor Smith accepted an appointment to the chair of Practice of Medicine in the Transylvania University at Lexington, Kentucky, which required his attendance four months in the year. At the close of each session there, he returned to Baltimore. He continued that course for a few years, and then dissolved his connection with the Western institution. It was in the position which he filled for nearly fifty years as Professor of Surgery in the University of Maryland, that his life-work was done; and it is in association with that school that his name will live in the annals of American Surgery. It was there, in his early connection with it, he prepared his work on the *Surgical Anatomy of the Arteries*, which brought his name prominently before the profession; there he gave to surgery his Lithotome; there he invented the apparatus which he regarded as his chief contribution to surgical appliances—his Anterior Splint; and

there, as his last offering to science, he published his work on *Fractures of the Lower Extremity*. When he entered the University of Maryland he was comparatively young. His reputation was yet to be achieved, and his professional appointment was an adventitious circumstance in this direction. He would have risen without it, more slowly, perhaps, but surely. Whatever of obligation was laid upon him by the appointment he amply repaid by his steadfast efforts to advance her interests, and by the lustre which during a long course of years he reflected upon her. The qualities by which Nathan Ryno Smith won his professional position, were great acuteness of perception, an extraordinary power of adaptation to circumstances as they might arise, promptness of action, which sees what is needed to be done and immediately does it, and, above all, indomitable, untiring industry. As was said of Sir Thomas Wilde, so may be said of him: "He had industry enough to succeed without talents, and talents enough to succeed without industry." In 1867, when he had completed his seventieth year, he visited Europe, merely for relaxation and recuperation. He had no professional object in view, but, at the same time, it was natural that his attention should be turned to subjects which had been the chief interests of his life. He accordingly visited many of the noted European hospitals; and as his reputation had long preceded him, he received everywhere a cordial welcome from the most distinguished surgeons of Great Britain and the continent. He returned home in October of that year, strengthened and refreshed to some degree. But painful disease and the infirmities of age began to press upon him, so that he was compelled to devote less attention to his professional work; yet he did not entirely withdraw from practice until the last few months before his death. Finally, July 3, 1877, a few weeks after he had completed his eightieth year, life's labors ended, and he slept in death. Professor Smith had devoted time, and thought, and earnest investigation to the question of man's immaterial being and its destinies in the future, and he found that best solution which is offered by the Christian faith. This he accepted in its fulness. In the pain and suffering of which he had largely to partake, he found his solace and his support in the one source of comfort and pardon and peace. In Baltimore he found a congenial home; fifty years of his life were completed there, and when he was laid to rest, his name had been for whole lifetimes a household word. From the Alleghenies to the Chesapeake, no one was more thoroughly in heart and feeling a son of the soil, more truly a Marylander than he; and no one was held in higher esteem in the community. He was regarded as the Nestor of his profession, and for many years was known as the "Emperor," a title conferred upon him because of his nobility of character, and his eminent attainments as a physician and surgeon. Professor Smith left but one son, Dr. Alan P. Smith, who is also engaged in medical and surgical practice.

SMITH, ALAN PENNEMAN, M.D., was born February 3, 1840, in the city of Baltimore. His father was Professor Nathan Ryno Smith, for the long period of fifty years connected with the School of Medicine of the University of Maryland; the author of several valuable medical works, and the inventor of the well-known instrument for the easy and safe performance of the operation of lithotomy, previously known as one of the most formidable, difficult, and dangerous of capital operations. It is now employed by many of the first surgeons in all parts of the world. The Professor himself employed it in about two hundred and fifty cases, and in almost every instance with success. He was also the inventor of an apparatus for fractures of the lower extremity, termed the Anterior Suspensory Apparatus, different from anything before employed in this difficult branch of surgery. In gunshot wounds of the lower extremities, it has almost entirely dispensed with the necessity of amputation. It is highly commended by the European surgeons. His grandfather, Nathan Smith, was Professor of Surgery and Medicine in Yale College, from the first institution of that chair, in 1813, until his death, in 1828, full of years and professional honors. Dr. Alan P. Smith received his education in Baltimore, under private tuition, and graduated from the School of Medicine of the University of Maryland, in 1861, and immediately commenced the practice of medicine and surgery, in Baltimore. In 1868, he was elected adjunct Professor of Surgery in the University of Maryland, and in 1875 was elected Professor of Operative Surgery, which position he held for two years, and then resigned on account of his largely increasing private practice. He is connected in some way with nearly every hospital in the city of Baltimore as consulting physician or surgeon. The doctor has performed up to this time (1879), the operation of lithotomy in fifty-three cases, being successful in every instance. He is one of the original trustees of the Johns Hopkins Hospital; belongs to the Masonic order, and is a member of almost every medical society in the State of Maryland. In politics, he is conservative; and in religion, a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, as was his father. He married, October 15, 1863, Miss Emily A. Jones, daughter of Andrew D. Jones, Esq., of Baltimore, who was son of Talbot Jones, of the same city. They have six children, four sons and two daughters. The oldest son is fourteen years of age, and named for his grandfather, Nathan Ryno Smith. The oldest daughter is two years younger, and is named Mary Talbot Smith.

COX, GEORGE, Merchant and Farmer, was born in Harford County, June 17, 1789. His family, which for generations belonged to the Society of Friends, was descended from a noble family in England, and is mentioned in the "Book of Heraldry." Before attaining the age of twenty, he removed

to Frederick County, where he spent the remainder of his life. He became a successful merchant, but delighted also in his farm, which he kept in the highest state of cultivation. He was called a model farmer. He married Sarah Roberts, a lady of great beauty and remarkable force of character. In her youth she excelled in horsemanship, and on one occasion, with a party of young people, attempted to ford the Potomac River. Suddenly she found herself in deep water, but retaining perfect self-possession, she kept her seat, and guiding her horse, he swam safely with his fair burden to the opposite shore. George Cox was called by those who knew him well, one of nature's noblemen. In all the relations of life, he was just and upright, a man whose word was never questioned. His kindness and hospitality were proverbial. His life was prolonged beyond the average, and was rich in deeds of love and charity. He died after a brief illness at Mountain View, his residence, June 2, 1857. His death called forth the warmest eulogies from the press of his county. He left a considerable estate to his widow and children, but they value the memory of his rare and beautiful life far above all earthly possessions.

COX, E. GOVER, Physician and Surgeon, son of George Cox, was born in Frederick County, Maryland, August 11, 1820. He was the second son in a family of nine children, five boys and four girls, who were carefully trained by both their parents to the practical duties of life. They were sent to the best common schools in that part of the county, and in the intervals worked on the farm or assisted in their father's store. Amid all the varied industries of his boyhood, Dr. Cox cherished a strong predilection for the medical profession. As early as he can remember, it was his intention to be a physician, and the betrayal of this predisposition in a number of ways, won for him from many in the neighborhood the *sobriquet* of doctor. His parents also expected, as a matter of course, that he would follow this strong natural inclination. After the academy at Uniontown was opened, he enjoyed its advantages till he was seventeen years of age, when he left his home and commenced his professional studies in the Medical Department of the University of Ohio. From this institution he graduated M.D., in 1840, the year made memorable by the election of General Harrison to the Presidency of the United States. It had been his intention to settle in the West, but on account of the great depression of the times, he returned to the East. He commenced the practice of his profession near Harper's Ferry, and at once secured a large practice both in Maryland and Virginia. This he attributed to the fact that the malaria from the river and canal, extending over a large territory, produced many cases of disease, and also that there was no other physician

within a radius of several miles. His success, however, was almost unparalleled, not losing a single patient during the year that he remained. Still the malaria of the place so affected his own health that he was compelled to leave, and located in Uniontown, not far from his native place. His success there was also very remarkable. He was surrounded by older and very able physicians, and was compelled to work his way to a business and reputation, both of which he fully secured. After a time, he matriculated at the Washington Medical College, of Baltimore, from which he graduated in 1844. In 1852, he removed to Baltimore, in which city he has continued to practice his profession for twenty-six years. Unpresuming, modest, and retiring in his nature, he has never aspired to be a leader, though his profound medical knowledge, his unwearied devotion to his calling, and his high character and ability eminently fit him for any position he might choose to occupy. He is a member of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, and of the Baltimore Medical Association. Though he has a large general practice, he has made a specialty of the diseases of women. His great skill and success in this important department, entitles him to be placed in the very front rank of his profession. Dr. Cox was united in marriage, June 30, 1842, to Mary, daughter of Charles Kettlewell, of Adams County, Pennsylvania, and sister of John Kettlewell, for many years a prominent citizen and politician of Baltimore. Dr. Cox is very prominent in the society of Odd Fellows, having joined it in 1853, and has held in it every important office except that of Grand Sire. He has been for many years President of the Board of Directors of the Odd Fellows' Library of Baltimore, which numbers twenty thousand volumes. It was in a state of great confusion when he took charge of it; almost useless as a library, on account of its chaotic condition, and the difficulty of finding a desired volume when called for. Under his energetic management, this was soon remedied, perfect system and order were introduced into every department, and a better regulated library cannot now be found. Dr. Cox is of medium height; he has a large head, and pleasant benevolent countenance. He is held in the highest esteem by his patients, and wins everywhere the warmest respect and regard.

WILLIAMS, REV. ROBERT HUNTER, son of William and Ann Williams, was born in the city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, August 29, 1834. He was prepared for college at Newark Academy, Newark, Delaware, and spent part of his college course at Delaware College, where, in the freshman year, he won the second prize for an essay on our "National Greatness." After graduating from Union College, under the presidency of Dr. E. Nott, he entered the Theological

Seminary of Princeton, New Jersey, and graduated in April, 1862. He was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of New Castle, in April, 1861, and in December of the same year received a call from the churches of Churchville and Harmony, of Harford County, Maryland, and was ordained and installed by the Presbytery of Baltimore, September 2, 1862. Having been called to Frederick, Maryland, he became pastor of the Presbyterian Church of that city, in May, 1864. The church edifice in which he preached had been used as a hospital, the congregation was scattered, the town was filled with commotion and alarm, and two months of his ministry had hardly passed, when he was advised and induced to leave the city before the approach of General Early's army. One of the shells of that army was thrown into the church. The pastor was sought by the Confederates after they entered the city, and when he returned to his home, he saw the blackened fields, three miles from the city, where the battle of Monocacy was fought. He was one of the earliest advocates, in the Presbytery of Baltimore, of the reunion of the different branches of the Presbyterian Church, and was appointed one of the delegates to represent the Presbytery in the Presbyterian Union Convention, which assembled in Philadelphia, in November, 1867. He was Moderator of the Synod of Baltimore when the reunion of the Old School and New School branches occurred, in 1870, and preached the sermon at the reconstruction of the Synod. With pen and voice he advocated the reunion of the Presbyterian Church South, with the Presbyterian Church, and in October, 1877, secured the adoption of resolutions by the Synod of Baltimore, which are softening the asperities of other years. He has published several sermons and addresses, as follows: "The Good Land," "God's Chosen Ruler," "A Time to Weep," "Man's Highest Wants Satisfied," and "History of the Presbyterian Church of Frederick, Maryland."

LEVERING, EUGENE, a highly esteemed and successful merchant of Baltimore, was born in that city, October 24, 1819. He was in the seventh generation of a family of that name, whose genealogy we propose to briefly trace. Rosier Levering, the first person of the name of whom any account is given, is supposed to have been a native of France, and was born about 1600. He fled from France during some of the religious persecutions of that day, and took refuge either in Holland or Germany. He married Elizabeth Van De Walle, of Wesel, Westphalia. They had two sons of whom mention is made, but whether other children were born to them is not known. What was his occupation, and when he died, are questions to which no answer is given in the records. Their sons were named Wigard and Gerhard. The subject of this sketch is in the line of descent from Wigard Levering. The descendants of Gerhard occupied

honorable positions in life, and many of them settled in the West. The Nazareth branch of the family were influential members of the Moravian Church, one of whom, John Levering, was a missionary to Jamaica. He was born about the year 1720. Wigard Levering, of the second generation, was born about the year 1648, in the town of Gamen, Westphalia, Germany. He married Magdaline Boker, in 1671, and resided for some time at Wesel, and also at Gamen and Mulheim. They emigrated to America in 1685, bringing with them four children. Their first settlement was at Germantown, Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania, where they lived until 1692, when Wigard bought five hundred acres of land at Roxborough, three miles west of his former residence, extending from the river Schuylkill to the line of German Township. This land had originally been patented by William Penn to Francis Fincher, by a warrant, dated April 25, 1684, and confirmed to him by a deed from Penn's commissioners, dated November 4, 1691. Fincher dying, his widow married Christopher Sibthorp, of Philadelphia, who, jointly with his wife Mary, conveyed the entire tract to Wigard for sixty pounds. It is now embraced in the northwestern part of the city of Philadelphia, and composes part of the Twenty-first ward. His wife died, in 1717, at his residence in Roxborough, at the age of ninety-seven, and was interred on his farm. They had twelve children. The tenth child, Jacob, was the first settler of Manayunk, Pennsylvania. William Levering, of the third generation, was born at Mulheim, on the River Rühr, May 4, 1677. He was eight years of age when his parents brought him to America. In 1717, his father conveyed to him a large tract of land in Roxborough. He died in August or September, 1746, and hence was about seventy-five years of age. He had five children, the eldest being a son, and named after his father. William Levering, of the fourth generation, was born at Roxborough, in August, 1705. He married Hannah Clements, widow of Robert Clements, May 2, 1732. Her maiden name was Harden. Her first husband was a sea-captain in the East India service, and had married Miss Harden when she was but sixteen years of age. She was of English birth. Mr. Levering was a large landed proprietor. He built the first hotel in Roxborough, now called the "Leverington Hotel," which bears on a date-stone the inscription, "Built by William and Hannah Levering, 1731. Rebuilt by Nathan and Sarah Levering, 1784." William carried on the hotel, together with blacksmithing and farming, until his decease. At that time his farm embraced two hundred and fifty acres. It was through his exertions that the first school-house was built in Roxborough, the grounds for which having been donated by him, in 1748. A school-house has been kept up on that spot, almost without interruption, since that time. It is now known as "The Levering Primary School." The present edifice was erected in 1857. His wife died, May 23, 1768, aged fifty-nine years. He died,

March 30, 1774, in his sixty-ninth year. They had nine children, Enoch Levering, of the fifth generation, son of William Levering, was born at Roxborough, February 21, 1742. He was the owner of a large tannery at that place, and conducted business there for many years. He removed to Baltimore, Maryland, and between the years 1773 and 1775, carried on an extensive grocery business, in partnership with a Mr. Barge, under the firm name of Levering & Barge. He married Hannah Richter, April 10, 1765, a sister of his brother Aaron's wife. Aaron served with distinction in the Revolutionary war, and was promoted for gallantry at Brandywine, Mud Fort, and Fort Mifflin. He removed to Baltimore about the year 1780. These two brothers were the founders of the Levering family in Baltimore, and were very successful merchants. Enoch Levering's wife died, February 21, 1794, in the fifty-third year of her age, after an illness of twenty years. He died in his fifty-fourth year. They had nine children, all sons, of whom Peter was their first-born. Nathan, a brother of Enoch, was born May 19, 1745, and was a public-spirited and benevolent man. He gave the lot on which the Roxborough Baptist Church is built, and superintended the building. It cost £580, and was dedicated October 20, 1790. He was a constituent member of the church, which, previous to the erection of the edifice, met at his house. He also gave the lots for the cemetery in which so many of the Levering family sleep. His son-in-law, Horatio Gates Jones, son of Rev. Dr. Davis Jones, a chaplain of the Revolution, wrote a very interesting book containing a genealogical account of the Levering family, to which we are indebted for these facts. Peter Levering, of the sixth generation, was born at Roxborough, February 4, 1766, and went to Baltimore with his parents, where he afterwards became extensively engaged in the shipping and commission business. He formed a partnership, first under the firm name of Levering & Nelms, and then with his sons, as Peter Levering & Sons. He built a large sugar refinery on the present site of Abbott's rolling mills. He married, May 22, 1798, Hannah Wilson, daughter of William Wilson, of the firm of William Wilson & Sons, one of the most extensive shipping houses of Baltimore. They were both members of the First Baptist Church of Baltimore. Mr. Levering died, December 7, 1843, in the seventy-eighth year of his age. His wife died, April 30, 1854, in her seventy-fifth year. They had fourteen children, Eugene being the twelfth, the only surviving ones being Thomas, an honored grain and commission merchant, of Baltimore, and Louisa Sophia, widow of W. W. Lawrason, a highly respected drygoods merchant of the same city. Eugene Levering, the subject of this sketch, was of the seventh generation. He was born in Baltimore, April 24, 1819, and was the four hundred and fifty-fifth descendant of Wigard Levering. His early education was mainly received at private schools in Baltimore. He commenced a collegiate course, but was obliged to abandon it in conse-

quence of an injury sustained in the gymnasium. His first step after leaving school was to enter as a salesman, and afterward as bookkeeper, in a drygoods house. Having acquired sufficient practical knowledge of business, he formed a copartnership, in 1842, in the grocery trade, with his brother, Frederick A., who married Martha E. Johnson, grand-niece of the first Governor of Maryland. They carried on business until about 1847, when they removed to Commerce Street, under the firm name of Levering & Company. In the year 1850, they removed to the present extensive building on Commerce Street, near Exchange Place, which was built for them. In 1861, when the civil war began, they had a large trade with the South, which was not only cut off, but failing to collect, they were compelled to make a compromise, paying fifty cents on the dollar. Near the close of the war they paid off their old indebtedness, with interest, amounting to nearly one hundred thousand dollars, and were among the few who, not being legally bound, acted in accordance with a high sense of honor. In 1866, Frederick A. died, and Eugene gave his three sons, William, Eugene, and Joshua, an interest in the business, and changed the firm name to E. Levering & Company. The business gradually changed into the importing and jobbing coffee trade exclusively. Notwithstanding the comparative youth of the sons, under their father's training and counsel, they rapidly developed into thorough masters of their business, which they successfully conducted during their father's sickness. He died, after a lingering illness, June 19, 1870. His widow still survives him. In his will, Mr. Levering provided that the business should be carried on as usual for five years after his decease, leaving everything at the risk of the business, and making his three sons his executors. The wisdom of such a course, by many considered critical, was demonstrated by the fact that the estate was thereby largely increased. He left about forty thousand dollars to various charitable and denominational institutions, payable after the settling up of the estate, which was effected in 1875. Mr. Levering was a gentleman of fine business qualifications, and of a very amiable disposition. He was affectionate toward his family, and enjoyed the esteem of all who knew him. He joined the First Baptist Church under Elder Jacob Knapp. His membership in late years was with the Seventh and Eutaw Place Baptist churches, Dr. R. Fuller, pastor. He was true, both to his church and his country, at all times. For many years he was Treasurer of the Maryland Baptist Union Association. His loss to the denomination was greatly lamented. He married, October 4, 1842, Ann Walker, daughter of Joshua and Mary E. Walker, of Baltimore, and a descendant of Henry Sater, who came to America from England in 1709 and through whose liberality, and mainly through whose efforts, the first Baptist church in Maryland was formed, in 1842, at Saters, Baltimore County. They had twelve children, nine of whom are now living.

FACIUS, REV. G., was born at Mainz, on the Rhine, September 22, 1830. His grandfather on his mother's side served in the Prussian army in the war of 1812, and was one of the most celebrated surgeons of his day. His father, Charles Facius, was engaged in mercantile pursuits in Hesse Darmstadt. The early education of Mr. Facius was received in the Academy of Biedenkoff, Hesse Darmstadt, and afterward at the Gymnasium at Glessen. Immediately after having finished his studies at the gymnasium, in 1847, he left Germany, with his parents, for the United States. Here he continued his scientific, classical and theological studies from eight to ten years. Soon after going to Baltimore he assisted in laying the corner-stone of the present Concordia building, on Eutaw Street, of the Concordia Society, then chiefly devoted to literary pursuits. He was President of that society for about ten years. From about 1857, for eighteen years, he was first assistant in Professor Knapp's Institute. In 1874, he received a call from the German Reformed Zion Congregation, to organize and become Principal of its day school. In January, 1876, he received a call from the same congregation to become its pastor. He was immediately examined and ordained by the Maryland Classis of the German Reformed Church of the United States, and became pastor of that church. He was one of the founders of the American German Teachers' Association, of which he has ever since been President. He was for a number of years President of the General German Orphan Asylum. During his Presidency the present building on Aisquith Street was erected. In the pulpit, Mr. Facius is a bold defender of the truth. His sermons are logical and full of pointed and striking illustrations. He has an earnest, forcible, and impressive delivery. His church has already nearly doubled under his ministry. In 1863, he married Leopoldina, daughter of John Lorz, of Bavaria. They have one child. For the last thirty years he has taken an active and efficient part in the intellectual and religious development of the German population of Baltimore.

DODGE, AUGUSTUS WILLIAM, M.D., was born October 28, 1837, at Cedarville, Herkimer County, New York. He is the son of Caleb Dodge, Esq., a native of Montgomery County, New York, who married Miss Marcia Jepson, of Ashfield, Massachusetts, by which marriage he had eleven children, seven sons and four daughters, all of whom married and settled in different parts of the country. Caleb Dodge was a well-educated gentleman and highly esteemed for his integrity and benevolence. He died February 10, 1850, at Winfield, New York. The mother of Dr. Dodge died April 22, 1840. Dr. Dodge was the seventh son. He was educated

at the district school of his native town, until his fourteenth year, and on the death of his father, removed to Plymouth, Chenango County, New York, where he lived with his uncle, Daniel Dodge, and attended school at the academies of Norwich and Oxford, and received instructions from a private teacher, D. G. Barber, at New Berlin, Otsego County, New York. In the interim of going to school he taught district schools at Pharsalia, Norwich, Sherburn, and last at Preston, Chenango County, New York. After completing his term at the latter place he decided to study medicine, and went to East Winfield, Herkimer County, New York, and commenced reading with Dr. Spencer, with whom he remained six months, and then entered the office of Dr. I. J. Hunt, of Utica, New York. After remaining there six months, he entered Michigan University, at Ann Arbor, in the fall of 1860, where he attended lectures for six months, and returned to prosecute his studies at Utica, New York. At the breaking out of the civil war, in 1861, he went to Washington, passed an examination, and was admitted to the United States army as one of the original ninety-five cadets appointed by Surgeon-General Finley. He was then ordered on duty at West's United States General Hospital, Baltimore, in September, 1862. In the winter following, he entered the University of Maryland, where he graduated, in March, 1864. He served as medical officer in the West Hospital, and also in the United States general hospitals at York, Pennsylvania, and other places. He was offered a commission as assistant surgeon of the Tenth New York Cavalry, and as surgeon of the Seventh Maryland Regiment, both of which he declined. He subsequently entered the Fourth Maryland Regiment as assistant surgeon, and served from May, 1864, until the close of the war. He was executive officer of the United States General Fair Ground Hospital, after the surrender of Petersburg. On April 30, 1865, he was honorably mustered out of the service at Arlington Heights, Virginia. He then commenced the practice of medicine in the city of Baltimore, and from that time to the present (1878), has been extensively engaged in the same. He was appointed Examining Surgeon of Pensions, in 1866, which position he holds at the present time, being President of the Board of Examining Surgeons of Baltimore city. In February, 1862, he was elected School Commissioner of the Fifteenth Ward of the city of Baltimore, and was the only Republican who held office in the municipal government for many years. The following year he was re-elected. He was commissioned by Governor Oden Bowie as Aide-de-Camp on the First Division Staff of Maryland Militia, on August 30, 1869, and afterward promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, on the same staff. He has been connected with the various medical societies, and is also a Free Mason and Odd Fellow. His religious sentiments are inclined to the Universalist belief. In politics he has always been a Republican. In personal appearance, Dr. Dodge is five feet eleven inches in height, and weighs two hundred and

fifteen pounds. He is an active, energetic man, kind and courteous in his manner, and highly esteemed by all who know him. He enjoys a large practice, and has an extensive acquaintance. He was married, in 1863, to Miss Maggie J. Murray, daughter of James and Margaret Murray, of Baltimore city. His wife died, December 14, 1877. She endeared herself to a large circle of friends and acquaintances by her many excellencies of character, and made her influence felt in the community by the active part she took in benevolent and charitable enterprises, especially in aid of the free excursions for the poor, and entertainments for the relief of the needy of the city. Her remains now repose in Greenmount Cemetery, Baltimore. The Grand Army of the Republic has passed resolutions to suitably decorate her grave with flowers, on May 30, every year—a beautiful tribute to her memory and worth.

COLBURN, AUGUSTUS WESLEY, M.D., was born in Cambridge, Massachusetts, June 22, 1819. His father, Dr. Edmund W. Colburn, was born in Leominster, in the same State, January 11, 1796, and studied at Harvard University. His ancestors were among the early settlers of Massachusetts; the first of whom the record is preserved, is Jonathan Colburn, born in 1735. His son, Pliny, was born, in Leominster, June 8, 1772. Several members of the family were patriot soldiers in the Revolution. Dr. Edmund W. Colburn practiced his profession a short time in Boston, and, in 1829, removed to Baltimore, where his family joined him two years later. For many years he taught penmanship, in which he was an expert, but finally resumed the practice of his profession, which he continued till his death, which occurred June 19, 1872. Dr. Augustus W. Colburn was educated at Mount Hope College, under President Hall, after leaving which he studied for the profession of civil engineer, but finding that it would not furnish him with the amount of business he had anticipated, he commenced studying law under Hugh Davey Evans, a prominent lawyer of that time. His removal, with his father's family, to Washington County, interrupted his legal studies, and his brother, Edmund F., having already entered upon the practice of medicine, he decided to follow his example. Accordingly he soon after returned to Baltimore and entered the office of Professor J. R. W. Dunbar, M.D., a very prominent physician and Professor of Surgery in Washington University, from which he graduated, March 2, 1853. For nearly a year following he practiced at Loretta, Pennsylvania, a Catholic community, where, in addition to his general practice, he attended the Franciscan monks, the Sisters of Mercy, and the students of the various schools. Returning to Baltimore, he has made it from that time his home. Warmly patriotic, he entered

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The thirty-first of these is the fact that the system is not in equilibrium.

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Yours truly

J. L. Adkins

the Union hospitals as a volunteer surgeon at the breaking out of the civil war. After a time he was appointed to regular duty as Acting Assistant Surgeon, and was connected with this branch of the service till the close of hostilities, after which he resumed his practice in the city of Baltimore, which is of a general nature, and has become very large and profitable. He has won the confidence of the people, and is highly honored and respected, both with them and among his professional brethren. He has been a member of the Baltimore Medical Association from the time of its formation, in March, 1866, and served as one of its first officers. Dr. Colburn is a Republican in politics. He is unmarried. His twin sister died in childhood; he has now only one sister living, Mrs. Delia Henser, of Baltimore. His brother Edmund, mentioned above, died November 30, 1858.

ADKINS, ISAAC LEONARD, M.D., was born at Milford, Delaware, February 9, 1823. His father, Leonard Adkins, was born in 1778, and died in 1826. He was for many years, and to the close of his life, cashier of the Commercial Bank of that town. He was of grave and dignified demeanor, and venerable in appearance, though but forty-eight years of age at the time of his death. He was a man of piety and of strictest integrity, unswerving in the discharge of duty. His mother was born in 1786, and died in 1844. Her maiden name was Sarah Shockley. Her parents were William and Elizabeth Shockley, of Sussex County, Delaware. Her nature was the gentlest and bravest—of mingled tenderness and fortitude, and her life was full of sacrifices for her children, who owed everything to her benign influence and example. The subject of this sketch was the youngest of eight children, and but three years old at the time of his father's death. He was educated at the village academy, in which Alfred Emerson, Franklin Backus, and Oran R. Howard, graduates of Yale College, were teachers. Mr. Emerson became a Congregationalist minister; Mr. Backus, a lawyer of Kentucky, and Mr. Howard, a clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church, a doctor of divinity, and is at present rector of St. Thomas's parish, Bath, Western New York. From this school, unable to take a college course, he went into the store of his brothers, in his native town, continuing four years, with a brief interval, until his majority, when, at the solicitation of the Philadelphia firm of Brown & Godwin, he went to New York to establish a branch of their grain commission house. In that capacity, his diligence, fidelity, and aptitude gave promise of a successful business career. He had here opportunity to gratify, to some extent, his thirst for knowledge, and his spare hours were not wasted in mere pleasure. He was a frequent attendant at lecture

halls, and passed his evenings with a private teacher in study. Poor health, however, and discontent with the jar of city life, caused him to give up his business engagements and to seek some change. At this crisis he chanced to meet and form an acquaintance, which ripened into a strong mutual attachment, with Dr. Scruggs, of Tennessee, a successful physician and an accomplished scholar, who persuaded him to place himself under his care, and to enter upon the study of medicine. Accordingly, he soon followed that gentleman to his home, near Memphis, and under his guidance pursued his studies, often being his attendant, with lasting benefit, in his rough country practice. In due time he went to Philadelphia and attended lectures at Jefferson Medical College. Here he became an office student of the eminent surgeon, the late Professor Thomas D. Mütter. He graduated, in 1848, and began the practice of medicine in Philadelphia. In 1849, Asiatic cholera visited that city, and, with the greatest fatality, the district of Moyamensing. Dr. Adkins was appointed assistant physician in the cholera hospital opened in that district. In the second month, his plan of treatment proving the most satisfactory, he was placed at the head of the hospital staff, which position he held during the continuance of the epidemic. Physical prostration followed upon this fearful season of exposure and privation. His thoughtful preceptor, seeing a respite for him in the military service, urged him to go before the Army Medical Board, then in session in Philadelphia, to be examined for the post of assistant surgeon in the United States army. He passed first in the class, and was immediately commissioned and ordered to Fort Columbus, in New York harbor. He was next sent to Florida, and, a year afterward, to California, returning the following year on leave of absence. On his return, he was married, August 12, 1852, to Mary E., second daughter of Colonel William Hughlett, of Easton, Maryland. He resigned his commission while waiting orders in the city of Baltimore, and there commenced again the practice of his profession, but the year after he removed to Talbot County, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits, with success and the gain of health. He has large landed estates, which, for many years, it has been his chief business to improve, employing overseers and farm hands, keeping them under his own supervision. He is a Past-Master of Easton Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, and has been zealous in promoting the material and social interests of the farmer. He is quiet and unostentatious, and necessarily systematic in business. He has scientific tastes, and is especially fond of metaphysical studies, but, withal, is eminently practical in affairs. He has large capacity for work, and enters scrupulously into the minutest details. In 1857, he was elected a Director of the Easton Bank of Maryland, which, in 1865, became a national bank, and, in 1869, was chosen its President. This office he still holds, devoting much of his time to its duties, and enjoying the success of his institution. In

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social and private life he has the merited confidence and regard of the community. His personal influence is not exerted for popular favor, as he has steadily adhered to an early resolve to keep out of the political arena. He was formerly a Whig, but is now a Democrat. He has been a public school commissioner, and is a trustee of the town academy. He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church; a vestryman and warden; has been chosen a lay delegate to successive diocesan and general conventions; is Treasurer of the Episcopal Fund, and of the Board of Missions. He has had six children, four of whom are living, the eldest, Franklin Bache, named for one of the authors of the United States Dispensatory, a revered friend of his father, has arrived at his majority. He is a college student, and a postulant for holy orders. The second, Martha Hughlett, graduated with the class honors last year, and was valedictorian, at Dr. Wheat's Seminary, Winchester, Virginia; and the two youngest, William Hughlett and Virginia Lee, are yet at home attending school.

STEWART, COLUMBUS J., was born December 1, 1808, in Baltimore, Maryland. His paternal ancestors were originally from Scotland, and came to this country, settling in Anne Arundel County, Maryland, about 1750. His father, Stephen C. Stewart, took part in the war of 1812 against the British. At the early age of twelve years, Mr. Stewart was thrown wholly upon his own resources. His education was picked up as chance offered, mostly by self-instruction. In 1826, he became for four years apprenticed to Alexander Hubbell, in the foundry and finishing business. Having completed his apprenticeship, he spent about ten months in Frederick City, assisting William S. Brown to start in the brass business. Returning to Baltimore, he soon, in connection with his brother, John A. Stewart, set up in the bell hanging and locksmithing trade. A few years afterward, they bought the lock patterns of George McGregor, and C. J. Stewart was instructed by him in the trade of lock-making. From that time Mr. Stewart made lock-making a specialty. In this business he has so excelled as to have few equals in Baltimore, or in the United States. The lock of Mr. Hobbs, which took the gold medal at the first World's Fair in London, was put in competition with the lock of Mr. Stewart in the Maryland Institute Fair of 1852. The lock of Mr. Stewart was regarded superior to that of Mr. Hobbs, and by the judges was awarded the gold medal. In later years, Mr. Stewart has had awarded for his locks by the judges of the Maryland Institute Fairs, a number of gold medal certificates. The superiority of his locks has been the result of careful study and great mechanical ingenuity and skill. They have justly gained

for him more than a local celebrity. About 1863, Mr. Stewart began the builders' hardware business, in which he has ever since continued with large success. He has been a Director in the Maryland Fire Insurance and Land Company, and President of the Winans Permanent Land and Loan Company. For about forty-seven years he has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he has for many years been a class-leader and a steward. In 1830, he married Mary Ellen, daughter of Martin Wyble, of Philadelphia, Pa. She died July 28, 1876. She was an excellent wife and mother, and a true Christian. Mr. Stewart has eight children living. He is eminently a self-made man. Beginning the world a poor boy, and left to his own resources, by persevering industry and business sagacity, he has secured a handsome competence. By his fellow merchants, he is regarded not only as a reliable business man, but one who is kindly and generous in word and deed.

DEEMS, GENERAL JAMES M., Professor of Music, and an officer in the Union army, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, January 5, 1818, being the son of Jacob and Susanna (Grubb) Deems. His father commanded a company of Maryland troops in the war of 1812, and his grandfather, Frederick Deems, served in the war of the Revolution. In his boyhood, Professor Deems attended the public schools of the city, but early exhibited a great fondness for music, which he studied with assiduity, but with no higher ambition than to become a good amateur musician. He left school at fourteen years of age, and commenced to learn engraving, but his mind would run continually on music, until finally he decided to make it his profession. He studied several years under Mr. George Loder, of Baltimore, and in April, 1839, sailed for Leipsic, Germany, intending to enter the Conservatory of Music, of which Mendelssohn was director. But he first visited Dresden, and there made the acquaintance of Reising, the celebrated composer and director of the opera, who informed him that although Mendelssohn was a great composer, Datzner, the celebrated cellist, at the opera in Dresden, was the best teacher of musical composition in Germany, and, moreover, that at Dresden he would have access the whole year to fine concerts and to the opera. This decided him to study in Dresden, where he remained until June, 1841. After visiting Paris, London, Brussels, and other cities celebrated for musical performances, he returned to Baltimore in September of that year, and commenced teaching music. In April, 1848, he was appointed teacher of music at the University of Virginia, where he remained until June, 1858. He then took his family to Europe, and travelled until September of the following year, when he returned

to Baltimore, and resumed his profession. During these years, teaching had not been his only dependence, but he had also composed and published many pieces of music. In August, 1861, he assisted in raising the First Maryland Cavalry, in which he was commissioned Senior Major. He served in Virginia under Generals Miles, Saxon, Hamilton, Slough and Siegel. Previous to the second battle of Bull Run, he was attached to the staff of the Eleventh Army Corps. After that battle, he was promoted to a Lieutenant-Colonelcy, and served as chief of cavalry of the Eleventh Corps, until the formation of the Cavalry Corps under General Stoneman, when he was ordered to his regiment. He commanded the regiment on Stoneman's great raid; it was then in General Gregg's Division; he also commanded it in all those heavy cavalry fights against Stewart's Cavalry, at Brandy Station, Aldie, Upperville, and other places, on their way to Gettysburg. At that battle, he commanded his regiment, and afterwards at Shepherdstown, and in many minor engagements. In September, 1863, being unable to ride any longer on account of rheumatism contracted in the service, he was ordered to the hospital in Washington, and afterwards to Annapolis, Maryland, where he was mustered out of the United States service in November, 1863. At the close of the war he was breveted Brigadier-General for gallant and distinguished service in the field. Previous to the war, he was an old-line Whig, but has since been a Republican. He was made an Odd Fellow at the age of twenty-two, and a Mason when thirty-two. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, the Society of the Army of the Potomac, the Society of the Stars and Stripes, and of the Musical Union of Baltimore, and the Musical Fund Society of New York. He has made three trips to Europe, and travelled in England, Ireland, France, Belgium, Switzerland, Germany, and Austria. In his religious opinions, he is inclined to the Lutheran Church. In October, 1844, he was married, by the Rev. Dr. John G. Morris, to Miss Mary I. Flack, daughter of James and Rachel Flack. He has four children, Florence, now Mrs. W. T. Young; James Henry, organist and pianist, and Professor of Music in the Western Female High School of Baltimore; Clarence, a graduate of West Point, and Lieutenant in the Fourth United States Artillery; and Charles W., organist and pianist, and engaged in mercantile business. Professor Deems has composed orchestral music for over forty years; his published works are, *Vocal Music Simplified*, one hundred and seventy-two pages, an entirely original work; two volumes in Treble and Bass Clef, *Deems's Solfege*, for teaching vocal music in classes; *Piano Instruction Book*, and *Organ Instruction Book*; *Esther*, a grand opera, of over six hundred pages; *The Dead Guest*, a comic opera; and an oratorio, *Nebuchadnezzar*, with a great number of minor compositions, sacred songs in sheet form, standard church music, and patriotic songs.

MILLER, O. W., was born, April 26, 1827, at Sheffield, Massachusetts. His grandfather, on his father's side, Samuel Miller, was a minister, noted for his ability, wit, and Christian devotion. His father, John M. Miller, was a manufacturer, of Sheffield, Massachusetts. His mother, Mercia Bryant, was a descendant of the Puritans. Mr. Miller, when ten years of age, was put, by his father, on a farm. After six months of harsh experience of farm life, he became heartily tired of it, and went home, leaving the farm at midnight. Having seen the harbor of New Haven, and being pleased with the appearance of the vessels, and the apparently easy mode of a sailor's life, he wished to go to sea. So, when a few months over ten years of age, his father put him on board a vessel, engaged in the coasting trade, in which he spent about five years. But he found the life of a seaman different from what it had first appeared to him. For so young a boy, he had to endure great hardships and privations. When about fifteen years of age, he commenced sailing to the West Indies. From this time he made many voyages to different parts of the world. He gradually rose through all the grades of seamanship, until he became captain and owner. He was the first to take, in an American vessel, a cargo of fruit from the West Indies to London, England. Mr. Miller never made habitual use of either intoxicating liquors or tobacco, to which sailors are very much addicted. Although, for fifteen years he sailed as captain, so excellent was his seamanship, his caution and sagacity, that he never had a vessel which he commanded lost. Neither, in all that time, did he ever lose a man, or meet with any serious accident. In 1862, in company with C. S. Bushnell, he began to build steamships. This he continued to do until he had built seventeen steamers, some of which were built by contract. The others, in almost every case, were sold almost as soon as built, and many of them, before they were finished. A number of them were bought by the United States Government. They were all sold at a good profit. He still holds an interest in a number of vessels. In 1864, he went to New York, and, for several years, was engaged in the ship-brokerage business. He then went to Baltimore, Maryland, and engaged in the oyster and fruit-packing business, in which he has since continued. In 1871, he associated with him, Mr. G. W. Bunnell, with whom he has since done a large business. On December 8, 1854, he married Elizabeth H., daughter of Mr. Dan. Smith, of Fair Haven, Connecticut, a man who, by his sterling integrity and business acumen, had raised himself to a fine business and special standing. Mr. Miller has two children living. Mr. Miller is eminently a self-made man. In childhood, thrown upon his own resources, and into the daily companionship of those among whom corrupting influences are usually rife, he not only avoided the grosser vices, but maintained a degree of moral purity which is not often found among those who

Mathematics



Section 1: Algebra		Section 2: Geometry	
1.1	Linear Equations	2.1	Area and Perimeter
1.2	Quadratic Equations	2.2	Volume and Surface Area
1.3	Systems of Equations	2.3	Similar Figures
1.4	Functions	2.4	Trigonometry
1.5	Probability	2.5	Statistics
1.6	Combinatorics	2.6	Calculus
1.7	Number Theory	2.7	Mathematical Proofs
1.8	Set Theory	2.8	Mathematical Modeling
1.9	Logic	2.9	Mathematical History
1.10	Mathematical Induction	2.10	Mathematical Applications

have been hedged by the best social restraints. Amidst the active duties and the beguiling influences of a seaman's life, he found time so to perfect himself in the science of navigation, as not only to raise himself to the first command, but in the most intricate and difficult voyages, never to meet with a serious accident. By his fellow-merchants he is regarded as a man broad in his views, sagacious in his conclusions, genial in his feelings, and kindly in his acts.

MCFARLAND, CEPHAS DODD, Lawyer, was born, January 26, 1838, in Washington County, Pennsylvania. When he was five years of age, his father removed with him to Monongalia County, Virginia, where Cephas attended school until thirteen years of age. In his fourteenth year, he entered Washington College, Washington County, Pennsylvania; that institution now being known as the Washington and Jefferson College, and it is a matter worthy of record, that that institution was founded by his great-grandfather. He diligently pursued his studies there for four years, and, at the age of eighteen, went to Pittsburgh, where he entered Duff's Commercial College, in which law lectures were delivered. After receiving a diploma from that college, he returned to Monongalia County, Virginia, and commenced reading law, in the office of Hon. Waitman T. Willey, who was, subsequently, United States Senator from West Virginia. After a close application to legal studies for two years and a half, Mr. McFarland was admitted to the bar, in that county. Acting upon the advice of Hon. John A. Dillie, a relative, and who was an eminent lawyer, afterwards Judge of the Circuit Court in Western Virginia, he went to Baltimore, and established himself in his profession, which he has uninterruptedly and successfully prosecuted thence to the present writing. Mr. McFarland has been engaged as counsel in several important cases, involving large amounts of money. The first considerable one was that of *McPherson v. The State*, to compel the latter to pay the Maryland Militia (which was organized immediately after the civil war) the sum of \$300,000, in the absence of a law providing for the same. Governor Swann, in the interval between the sessions of the State Assembly, induced Messrs. Alexander Brown & Sons, bankers, to advance the moneys to purchase arms, and another firm to furnish the uniforms. In the above suit, which was instituted as a test one, Mr. McFarland was associated, as counsel for the plaintiff, with the late William S. Waters, and was successful; causing the entire stipulated amount to be paid. He has been engaged in several important will cases, in which he has been remarkably successful. In July, 1875, he was appointed, by Mayor Joshua Vansant, as Examiner of Titles under the city, holding said

office until the expiration of Mr. Vansant's term, and bringing to the discharge of its duties superior qualifications. In politics, Mr. McFarland is a conservative Democrat, and has taken an active part in many of the most important campaigns of the great national parties, establishing a reputation as a fluent and eloquent speaker. As a lawyer, he has been eminently successful. His father was John McFarland, a native, and highly respected farmer, of Washington County, Pennsylvania. He was a quiet, unostentatious gentleman, and possessed an exceptionally irreproachable character. The grandfather of the subject of this sketch was also a native of the same county, and an extensive agriculturist. Mr. McFarland's mother was Miss Ruth Dodd, daughter of the Rev. Cephas Dodd, D.D., an eminent Presbyterian clergyman, of Washington County, Pennsylvania, where he performed his ministerial duties for forty years. He was installed in 1803. The Dodds were among the first and most distinguished settlers in Western Pennsylvania, when that country was almost a wilderness. There they took an active part in the establishment of Presbyterianism. Thaddeus Dodd, son of Stephen Dodd, was born in 1740, and died in 1793. He was a very talented minister of the Presbyterian Church, a fine scholar and accomplished mathematician. He was the first Principal of Washington College, Pennsylvania (1789). Mr. McFarland is a descendant, both on the paternal and the maternal side, of rigid Presbyterian stock, and is, himself, a strict and conscientious member of the First Presbyterian Church. He married, in 1865, Miss Emily Chubb, daughter of Prentice Chubb, who died during her infancy, when she was adopted by the late Isaac Munroe, for a long time editor and proprietor of the *Baltimore Patriot*. He has three children living, Munroe, Bessie, and Carita. Mr. McFarland is a polished gentleman, of an amiable and affectionate disposition, and an upright and useful citizen.

FARROW, JOSEPH HENRY, Druggist and Member of the House of Delegates, Maryland, was born February 11, 1831, near Hagerstown. His parents, Nathaniel and Mary (McCall) Farrow, were natives of Maryland, his father being of French-English descent and his mother of German ancestry. Mr. Farrow's educational advantages were very limited. He attended school in his native county until he was fourteen years of age, working part of the time in the shop with his father, who was a cooper. At that age he commenced work regularly in the shop and continued in his father's employ until his majority. In early manhood he had a taste for the law and desired to qualify himself for that profession, but not being able to do so, he entered into the drug business at Williamsport, and has continued in that

The first part of the paper discusses the importance of the study and the objectives of the research. It then proceeds to a literature review, followed by a description of the methodology used in the study. The results of the study are presented in the next section, followed by a discussion of the findings and their implications. The paper concludes with a summary of the main points and a list of references.

The study was conducted in a laboratory setting, and the results were compared with those of previous studies. The findings of the study are consistent with those of previous studies, and they provide new insights into the phenomenon being studied. The implications of the study are discussed in detail, and the authors conclude that the study has made a significant contribution to the field.

The authors would like to thank the following people for their assistance in the study: [names]. The study was funded by the [funding source].

business at the same place up to the present time. He was in the employ of the Revenue Department, at Williamsport, during the late war, having accepted the position of aid to that department, in 1863, and continued in the place until the office was abolished, in 1864. He was elected Mayor of Williamsport, in 1869, and was the only Republican that held office in that part of the State at that time. He was elected to the office of Mayor twice in succession, and was twice elected Commissioner of the Town Board. In 1875, he was elected a member of the House of Delegates, and re-elected, in 1877, the contest being very close both times. In the second contest Mr. Farrow led his ticket by a large majority, having become quite popular among the members of both parties. During the first session he worked energetically for equal taxation in the State, opposing all exemptions, except churches and burying grounds. He also cast his influence in favor of the bill providing for a homestead exemption of \$500, instead of \$100. He is an active member of the Free Masons, having joined the order in 1862, and is also a member of the Knights of Pythias. He was married, September 3, 1853, to Miss Mary Susan Nitzel, daughter of John Nitzel, of Washington County, and has five children living. Formerly an old-line Whig, he afterward became a member of the Knownothing party, and has been a Republican since 1864, when he voted for Lincoln and Hamlin. During the late war he was a firm Union man, and, at the outbreak of the war, was very outspoken in his opposition to secession, at the risk of great personal peril. He has been prosperous in business as well as successful in politics, and has attained his present position entirely through his own exertions and merits.

GREASLEY, JACOB F., was born, March 7, 1814, in Nöttingen, Baden, Germany. His father, Philip H. Greasley, was a farmer and landholder of that place. His mother was Christiana, daughter of George A. Daub, also a farmer and landholder of Nöttingen, as had been his ancestors for a number of generations. Mr. Greasley attended the government schools until he was fourteen years of age. Having assisted his father until he was seventeen, he then made up his mind to come to America, and started with a man who undertook the care of him until his arrival at Baltimore. Mr. Greasley had forty dollars with which to pay his way from Germany. When he arrived at New York, the man who had taken him in charge continued with him as far as Philadelphia, where he was left to himself. His money having given out, he, with a friend, walked to Baltimore. In about three weeks after getting to Baltimore he apprenticed himself, for three years, as a butcher to Louis Weiss. After completing his term of apprenticeship, he worked for Mr. Weiss as journeyman, for about one year, at ten dollars

per month, which was the highest wages then given. About this time he found a friend in Mr. Peter Zell, who advised him to begin business for himself, and offered him his board and the use of a horse and wagon, provided Mr. Greasley would kill for him his cattle and render some other help. Mr. Greasley accepted this offer, and in December, 1835, began in a small way the butcher business on his own account. He now worked very hard, and in consequence of overwork was taken sick and confined to his room for about six months. On his recovery, he rented a slaughter-house and stable, with two rooms above, for eight dollars per month. In these rooms his mother kept house for him. His business continued to increase, he married, January 5, 1837, Miss Louisa, daughter of Richard and Elizabeth Lenox. She could speak the German language with fluency, and having acquired habits of industry, made him an excellent wife. They worked hard and saved what they made. In 1852 Mr. Greasley sold his business, and the place in which it was carried on, to John H. Toffling. After spending about three and a half years in a branch of the same business, he resumed his former occupation, selling over four hundred cattle per year; and in 1856, sold out to his nephew, Jacob H. Greasley. He, however, stayed in the market, helping his nephew, for about three years. Having retired from business, Mr. Greasley has built a handsome dwelling on Druid Hill Avenue, which he intends in future to make his home. In 1833 he was converted. In 1841 he was elected Trustee of the Otterbein Church, of the United Brethren in Christ, of which he has ever since been an earnest and active member. He is also Trustee of the Baltimore Salem Mission Church, and of the Baltimore Fifth Church of the same denomination. His business career of forty years was one of the very smallest beginnings, and by industry, economy, prudence and integrity, he has secured a handsome competence, and thus gives by his life and success, encouragement to young men who have to struggle with like difficulties. Through life he has avoided the use of tobacco and intoxicating liquors, and has been thus kept from much bad company and other evils to which the use of these would almost unavoidably have led him. He is a man of large and generous heart, a true friend, and a devoted Christian.

REYNOLDS, GEORGE B., M.D., was born near the city of Richmond, Virginia, October 26, 1846. He received his principal education at the University of Virginia, where he also attended a regular course of medical lectures. Removing to Baltimore he matriculated, as student of medicine in the old Washington University, now the College of Physicians and Surgeons, latter city, whence he graduated in

the spring of 1871. Immediately after receiving his diploma he entered Bay View Hospital, Baltimore County, as Resident Student and Physician. After enjoying the professional advantages of that institution for two years, Dr. Reynolds was elected as Physician in chief of the Washington University Hospital, corner of Calvert and Saratoga Streets. For nearly four years he occupied that responsible position, during which period hundreds of cases of the most difficult and critical character, especially those which were the results of accidents, occurring in and around Baltimore, and the successful treatment of which required the highest order of surgical skill, came under his care and management. Several capital surgical operations were performed by Dr. Reynolds while in charge of the hospital, in a manner, and with such successful results, as to demonstrate his thorough professional skill. While occupying the position referred to he was appointed by Mayor Joshua Vansant, as City Vaccine Physician for the Ninth and Tenth Wards of Baltimore, and served for the two years of that gentleman's second term of office. As Vaccine Physician for those wards he acted as Surgeon at the Middle Police Station. While in charge of the hospital, Dr. Reynolds also filled the Chair of Demonstrator of Anatomy, in the Washington University, which position he held for a year subsequent to his resignation (in 1875), of that of the hospital physician. His duties in both positions were performed with such fidelity and ability, and success as an instructor, as to invoke the highest praise from the faculty of the University. After retiring from both the positions mentioned, he entered actively into private practice. As it required but little of his time and attention, and did not materially interfere with his professional duties, he accepted, in 1878, the position of Visiting Physician at Bay View Hospital, which he now occupies. In 1875, Dr. Reynolds married Miss Ida Fisk, daughter of Charles B. Fisk, a celebrated engineer of Washington, District of Columbia. The doctor's father was James W. Reynolds, of Virginia, a gentleman of independent fortune and high respectability; and his mother was Miss Carter, a descendant of a highly honored family, who settled in Virginia (from England) in Colonial times. Dr. Reynolds is an accomplished physician and surgeon; a gentleman of general and varied intelligence, and pleasant address; popular with his professional brethren, and one whose competency inspires implicit confidence among his patients.

LARRABEE, EPHRAIM, senior partner of the firm of E. Larrabee & Sons, of Baltimore, dealers in leather, hides and shoe-findings, was born in Baltimore, November 21, 1803. He was the son of Daniel and Anne Larrabee, members of the Society of Friends. His father was a native of Massachusetts, but

of French descent; four brothers of that name having come from France, and settled in the New England States, nearly two hundred years ago. They were farmers. His father, while yet a young man, went to New York and opened a ladies' shoe store, on Maiden Lane. When the yellow fever prevailed in that city, in 1798, he closed his store and acted as a nurse with Dr. Trip, a celebrated physician of that day, and an uncle of Mr. E. Larrabee's mother. In the fall, after the subsidence of the fever, Mr. Daniel Larrabee married Anne Wheeler, daughter of Joseph Wheeler, of Hudson, on the Hudson River, New York. Mr. Wheeler was a prominent member of the Society of Friends, of English descent; an influential man in his county, settling most of the difficulties arising in his neighborhood without resorting to law. Miss Wheeler, afterwards Mrs. Larrabee, was mild in her manners, but of strong and active mind. After their marriage they removed to Baltimore, and opened a shoe store on Market, now Baltimore Street, opposite Post-office Avenue, then called Tripolet's Alley. That store was fitted up by Jacob Small, builder, in after years Mayor of the city. He subsequently removed to No. 22 South Calvert Street, and opened a shoe-finding store, and connected with it the manufacture of boot and shoe lasts. The building was of brick, imported from England, and is said to have been the first brick structure in Baltimore, and was erected for a hotel. It was the headquarters of General Washington, while in Baltimore, where he was entertained and honored by the citizens. Mr. Larrabee, in his twenty-first year, succeeded his father in the business, in 1824. Some years before, having a strong desire to practice medicine, he had been reading with a physician, but being in delicate health, and fearing his inability on that account to devote himself to the practice, he abandoned the study for that time, and with a view to more active outdoor exercise, worked at the carpenter trade, at which he continued until he succeeded to his father's business. He, however, subsequently received a diploma from the Botanical Medical College, of Macon, Georgia, conferring upon him the degree of M.D., but he has never used the title. Mr. Larrabee commenced business with but little means, his father having lost nearly all he had by becoming security for others. By industry and economy, however, he soon began to acquire capital. In 1828, he removed from Calvert Street, Baltimore, to the head of Cheapside, his store fronting Calvert Street, Water and Cheapside. He married, April 26, 1831, Ann Burns, daughter of William and Elizabeth Burns, of Philadelphia, both pious Christians. When the cholera broke out in Baltimore, in 1832, he formed a copartnership with his brother-in-law, Ward Sears, in establishing the Thomsonian botanic medicine business, and erected a mill for the especial purpose of preparing that class of medicines. They took an active and successful part in relieving those attacked with that fearful disease. They continued the business, prosperously, until their mill

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Edw. D. Larned


Engraved by J. H. Smith
from a photograph



THE END

and dwelling were destroyed by fire, April 9, 1835, entailing heavy loss, having neglected, for a few days only, the renewal of their insurance. Immediately after the fire, Mr. Larrabee purchased the property No. 20 South Calvert Street, also the property in its rear, and rebuilt on a more extensive scale. He there continued the medicine business in connection with the shoe-finding and manufacture of lasts. In 1847 he took down the old house, corner of Calvert and Mercer Streets, and built the two brick warehouses, Nos. 22 and 24, now standing. In 1848 he removed from No. 20 to 24, adding leather to his other business. In the same year he invented and patented an upright refrigerator, a novel shower-bath, and a water-cooler, which met with great success. Several years since, having sold out the medicine, refrigerator, and shower-bath branches of his business, he and his sons, three of whom he took in as partners (one now deceased), confined themselves to leather, hides, and shoe-findings, under the firm of E. Larrabee & Sons, in the extensive iron-front warehouse, No. 20 South Calvert Street, which he built in 1852. From a small beginning, the business has extended itself to most of the States. Mr. Larrabee has ever been a man of self-reliance, believing that he could accomplish anything he undertook. Early in life he could take a turn at almost anything, and was able to construct any little mechanical contrivance. He had, too, a natural aptitude for nursing, and at twelve years of age assisted a surgeon in setting a broken limb. He has been his own physician, and almost exclusively that of his eight children, who have all come to maturity. He is now (1879) an active and hearty man, at the age of seventy-five, and rises, nearly the year round, at five o'clock in the morning. He never held, and would not accept, any public office. Politically, he has always been a Whig, advocating the principles of that party at all times, believing them to be best for the country's interests. He has seen no cause for change, and has not, therefore, identified himself with any other party. He gave his first vote for John Quincy Adams, and of late years has voted for the man who, in his judgment, is best qualified for the office, irrespective of party. He has no military record, save that of aiding in defence of the city against the mob of 1835. Mr. Larrabee became a member of the Masonic order when he was twenty-one years of age, and has taken its several degrees. He was actively engaged in its work until 1835, when he found, in consequence of the fire which had caused him so much loss, that he must necessarily attend closely to his business, day and night. He therefore withdrew, because he could not give to it proper attention. He has travelled extensively in the United States, and has twice visited Cuba; his chief object in all his journeys being healthy recreation and physical improvement. His general appearance is that of health and bodily strength, together with that of youth, as compared with his age. Although an early riser, his usual time for retiring is from ten to eleven at night, five hours'

sleep being all he needs out of the twenty-four. He has never used tobacco since he was fifteen years of age, nor spirituous liquors, except as a medicine, and then very sparingly. He is of a social disposition, and loves good society. He has been in business for fifty-four years, and for nearly sixty years has been within one square of his present place of business. In all that time he has never had a serious difficulty with any of his neighbors. In his dealings with others he has never regarded himself under any obligations to his customers, as he has always furnished them with good articles at fair prices. His success in life is attributable to industry, perseverance, economy, and general good management. He is the only survivor of all the business men who were on Calvert Street fifty years ago. Mr. Larrabee has been President of the Carrollton Hotel Company for the last four years, and is President of the Chesapeake Guano Company, both of which positions he serves without pay. He was President of the Wyoming Coal and Transportation Mutual Company, which has since been leased to the Riverside Coal and Iron Company. His religious views, which are peculiarly his own, he never obtrudes upon others; and he regards the peculiarities of others with the largest charity.

PPLEMAN, ALPHEUS R., President of the Hagerstown Agricultural Implement Manufacturing Company, was born at Middletown, Maryland, July 19, 1836. His parents were John and Nancy Appleman. The former was a native of Washington County, and of German descent. His ancestors came to this country about the year 1700, and settled in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. Mr. Alpheus Appleman is descended, on his mother's side, from an English family, founded by Richard Sadler, who came to this country also about the year 1700, and settled in Adams County, Pennsylvania, the native place of Mrs. Appleman. He received only a limited education in the schools of Middletown, early displaying great taste and aptitude for trading and traffieking. He was very fond of fishing and hunting, in which he had frequent opportunities of indulging. His father was by occupation a tanner, and on leaving school he worked with him till he was twenty years of age, and learned the trade. Then concluding that he preferred saddlery to tanning, he learned that trade also. When he reached the age of twenty-one, his father and himself started a saddle and harness factory in connection with their tannery in Middletown, which was successfully carried on from 1856 to 1862, under the firm name of John Appleman & Son. In the latter year his father died, and his son closed the business. March 1, 1864, he removed to Hagerstown, and entered into the brokerage business. The name of the firm was Gantz & Appleman, until 1866,

when it became Appleman & Brother, under which name it remained until 1870, when the Citizens' National Bank of Hagerstown was organized, and Mr. Appleman was made its President. On the 1st of August, 1874, he, in connection with the Hon. Jacob Tome and the Hon. J. A. J. Creswell, removed the bank to Washington city, purchasing for their use the building formerly occupied by Jay Cooke & Co. Mr. Creswell was made President, and Mr. Appleman Vice-President of the bank. He held this position until October 1, 1878, when he returned to Hagerstown, to give his personal attention to the Agricultural Implement Manufacturing Company of that place, of which he was elected President. This company was incorporated by himself and four other gentlemen, January 1, 1869, with a capital of \$40,000. They commenced the building of horse-rakes, grain-drills, and clover-hullers, with twenty hands. The capital of the company is now \$100,000, and they employ upwards of one hundred hands. The manufactory is one of the largest in Western Maryland, producing \$200,000 worth of machines per annum. From the time of its organization it has been a favorite enterprise with Mr. Appleman, and its success is largely due to his persistent and energetic efforts in its behalf. He was one of the firm of Zeigler, Gantz & Company, who helped to build the Washington County Railroad, between Hagerstown and Weaverton. He has always been a thorough Republican, and was elected on that ticket to the Maryland Legislature, serving in the sessions of 1866 and 1867. Joining the Masonic order in Hagerstown, in 1864, he afterwards became a member of the Maryland Chapter, in Baltimore, and still later, a member of the De Molay Mounted Commandery, No. 4, of Washington, District of Columbia. In this order he is now a Sir Knight. His being one of the oldest Methodist families of the State, he was carefully reared in that faith, to which his maturer years have given hearty and full indorsement. Mr. Appleman was united in marriage, January 28, 1862, to Annie C. Baker, of Washington County. Her family connection is one of the largest and most prominent in that county.

DONAVIN, MATTHEW WATSON, M.D., was born, April 11, 1838, at Shippensburg, Cumberland County, Pennsylvania. His parents were Levi K. and Mary K. (McConnell) Donavin, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania, the former being of Irish and the latter of Scotch descent. They were married in 1825, and had seven children, three sons and four daughters, namely: Mary J., Annie R., Simpson K., John W., Matthew W., Lizzie V., and Sallie B. Donavin. Dr. Donavin's paternal grandfather, John Donavin, emigrated from the county of Armagh, in the North of Ireland, in 1794, and settled in Lancaster County, Penn-

sylvania, where he married, and in 1806, removed to and settled in that beautiful section of Pennsylvania which is designated as the Cumberland Valley. He had four children, three sons and one daughter. The maternal ancestors of Dr. Donavin came to this country in 1684, and took up their residence in the eastern section of Pennsylvania, where they continued until about the year 1735, when they removed to and permanently settled in the Cumberland Valley, at a point called "Rocky Springs," in what is now known as Franklin County. At the commencement of the Revolutionary war, the family consisted of William McConnell, his wife, and seven sons and one daughter. They were eminently patriotic and zealous in their devotion to the cause of their country. The father and six sons sealed their love for liberty with their lives during the struggle, leaving the youngest son, Dr. Donavin's great-grandfather, as the only male survivor of the family. Dr. Donavin belongs to the class termed "self-made men." His early years were spent with his parents at Shippensburg, Pennsylvania, where he attended the public schools until he was fourteen years of age, diligently applying himself to the branches taught there. From his fourteenth to his seventeenth year he assisted his father, who was engaged in agricultural pursuits. In 1855, in his seventeenth year, he left the parental roof, and started out to fight the battle of life alone. He first went to Charlestown, Virginia, where his brother Simpson had purchased a newspaper called the *Spirit of Jefferson*. Here he engaged with Dr. L. M. Smith to learn the drug business; but his employer having discontinued business the following year, Matthew went to Washington, and was employed in the drug store of J. D. O'Donnell until the latter part of 1857, when he removed to Baltimore, and was employed by William T. Ely for one year, at the end of which time he formed a copartnership with Mr. Ely, and, under the firm name of M. W. Donavin & Co., established and conducted a drug store on the corner of Eutaw and Lee Streets, in that city. In 1860, the interest of Mr. Ely was purchased by H. W. Arnold, and the business removed to the southeast corner of Sharp and Lee Streets, where it was carried on under the firm name of Donavin & Arnold, until 1861, when Dr. Donavin purchased the interest of Mr. Arnold, since which time he has been sole proprietor. By diligence, integrity, and rare economy, he established himself as a successful business man. Actuated by a desire to enlarge his knowledge and to extend his usefulness, he now entered upon the study of medicine at the University of Maryland School of Medicine. He selected as his preceptors Doctors D. I. McKew and Richard McSherry, and after devoting himself diligently to study for three years, graduated with honor in the class of 1866. He has never entered actively upon the practice of his profession, preferring to continue in the business of pharmacy. Dr. Donavin is a Democrat in politics, and since attaining his majority, has taken an active interest in public affairs. In

THE HISTORY OF THE

REIGN OF KING CHARLES THE FIRST

IN THE YEAR 1649

BY JOHN BURNET

IN TWO VOLUMES

LONDON

Printed by J. Sturges, at the Sign of the Sun in St. Dunstons Church-yard

1724

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1724

IN TWO VOLUMES

LONDON

1872 he was appointed by Governor William Pinkney Whyte, without solicitation, Coroner of the Southern District of Baltimore, the duties of which position he discharged for a period of three years, when he resigned, to become a member of the First Branch of the City Council. He was first elected as a Councilman in the fall of 1874, and was twice re-elected to the same position from the same ward (the Fifteenth). In the fall of 1877 he was elected to represent the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards in the Second Branch of the City Council, for a term of two years, which position he now holds. He has always taken a prominent part in the proceedings of that body; has served as a member of many important committees, having been a member of the Committees of Ways and Means and of Claims for four years; and has frequently presided over the deliberations of the respective branches of which he was a member. He was a member of the commission appointed by the City Council to prepare a history of the new City Hall, a handsome book, which reflects credit upon those who were charged with its preparation. As a Councilman, Dr. Donavin has always been attentive to his duties, especially so in regard to the routine labors in connection with the investigations and deliberations of committees. The varied duties devolving upon committees, especially those on finance, claims, etc., necessitate much research and study. In the discharge of such duties Dr. Donavin has proved himself very efficient, and is generally regarded a wise and judicious legislator, who always keeps in view the rights of constituents on the one hand, and the duty of the corporation on the other. Although he has been zealous in all matters which have engaged the attention of the City Council during his membership, whether of local or general interest, he deserves special recognition for his indefatigable efforts to convert that eligible site known as Federal Hill into a public square. Efforts in this direction have been frequently made during the past twenty-five years, but without success. Notwithstanding the many obstacles with which he has had to contend, Dr. Donavin has succeeded in having the property condemned, and the hill with its historical associations and grand elevation promises ere long to become one of the most attractive places in Baltimore. The consummation of this desirable public improvement has been somewhat delayed in consequence of conflicting legislation on the part of the General Assembly of Maryland with reference to the powers of the municipal corporation on the subject. Dr. Donavin has been an active member of the Masonic Fraternity for the past fifteen years, and has been honored by his brethren with the positions of Worshipful Master, High Priest, and Eminent Commander, respectively of his Lodge, Chapter, and Commandery, and is known as a "Bright Mason." He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias, in the early organization of which order he took an active interest. His parents have been zealous members of the Methodist Episcopal Church for more than

fifty years; and, like his father, who was a superintendent of Sunday-schools for more than twenty years, he takes great interest in the prosperity of the church. In 1866, he married Mary E. Berry, daughter of Jesse L. C. Berry, a lady of estimable and lovely character. Two children are the fruit of this marriage, Lucretia B. and Mary B. Donavin. Dr. Donavin enjoys the confidence and esteem of the community in which he resides. His success in life is attributable to close application to business, the practice of the most rigid economy, and a prompt and faithful discharge of all the duties and obligations devolving upon him. He has made good use of his time in the acquisition of knowledge, has always avoided the use of intoxicating beverages and the indulgence in needless expenditures of his means for idle pleasures, and has throughout life regulated his conduct in accordance with his conception of true manhood.

DENNY, WILLIAM, M.D., of Kent Island, Queen Anne's County, was born at Love Point, on that island, May 20, 1825, and is descended from the family of the same name in Talbot County. His father, John Denny, was a ship carpenter, mechanic, and farmer, and carried on his business not only on the island, but also in Baltimore, and in Harford County. He died in 1835, and his wife, Mary Tolson Denny, in 1839. Their son William was the eleventh child. He attended the district school irregularly from his ninth year. After reaching his sixteenth year, he enjoyed superior educational advantages, attending part of the time the Centreville Academy, and upon concluding his studies, taught school for three years. He then commenced the study of medicine in the office of Dr. Samuel Chew, whose son is now one of the Professors in the University of Maryland. Receiving his degree in March, 1853, he settled at once in the practice of his profession upon the island of his birth, where for twenty-five years he has been continuously and most laboriously engaged. For five years he had the entire practice of the island, which is twenty miles in length, with an average width of six or seven miles. During some seasons his services were in constant requisition both day and night, and had he been as diligent in making his collections as in attending the sick, he would have accumulated considerable fortune; but his leniency and sympathy for his patients were proverbial. Dr. Denny is strongly attached to the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he was educated, and also to the Protestant Episcopal Church, but has never made a religious profession. He was a member of the old Whig party, but since its dissolution has acknowledged no party ties, and his vote is given accordingly, as the character of the candidate commends itself to his approval. He was married in 1857 to Kate S., daughter of William Errickson, of Kent Island, and has three children.

LANFAIR, H. S., was born June 7, 1808, at East Haven, Connecticut. His ancestors were originally from England. His father, Russel Lanfair, was a sea captain, and was engaged for several years in the East India trade. In 1812, while at sea, he was taken prisoner by the British, but was shortly afterward released. In his early manhood, Mr. Lanfair went to school at East Haven. When about thirteen years of age, he shipped as cook on a coasting vessel. This was a pretty severe task for so young a boy; but having a powerful physique, and a strong desire to see and to know, he soon became accustomed to the rough and tumble of a sailor's life, and drank in with all the eagerness of a being just awakened, the new sights and experiences of a seafaring life. Having quick perception, much natural shrewdness and promptness, he so familiarized himself with general seamanship and the science of navigation, that at the age of seventeen he became captain of a vessel. He was captain of different vessels for about thirty-seven years, and such was his carefulness and thrift, that during the last twenty years of the time he owned the vessels he commanded. So great was his caution and nautical skill, that he never lost a vessel he commanded; neither did he ever lose a man. His voyages were for three years in the foreign trade; he was also engaged in the fruit business in connection with the West India Islands. He has had many vessels built under his supervision. In 1855 he gave up following the sea, though he has ever since continued to hold an interest in different vessels. In 1859 he went to Baltimore and engaged in the oyster and fruit-packing business, under the firm name of H. S. Lanfair & Company. In about three years the firm name was changed to D. D. Mallory & Company. In 1868 Mr. Lanfair withdrew from the firm, and engaged in the packing business solely on his own account. Afterward L. W. Councilman was associated as partner with him for about six years. On the withdrawal of Mr. Councilman, in 1876, Mr. Lanfair associated with him W. W. Crozier. The firm name is now H. S. Lanfair & Company. This house has done an extensive business. In 1828 Mr. Lanfair married Estlier R., daughter of Eli Sanford, of Fair Haven, Connecticut. By persistent industry, unflinching moral courage, and great natural sagacity, Mr. Lanfair has raised himself to large wealth and an honored social position. In youth and manhood, subjected to the peculiar and severe trials of a sailor's life, he well bore the ordeal, and like gold came out from the test brighter and purer, and fully illustrates how it is possible for a young man to bring himself from poverty and obscurity to honorable position and business prosperity during a life surrounded at the beginning with discouragements sufficient to appal any but the stoutest heart. This Mr. Lanfair has done through his own exertions, and can well be classed among the self-made men of his day and generation.

EVANS, THOMAS B., M.D., was born in Baltimore, November 5, 1832. He was the eldest son of the Rev. David Evans, of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His literary education was received in the Baltimore Academy, where he graduated, in 1849. Being without the necessary means to enter a medical school, as he intended, he was compelled to accept a situation as clerk in a pharmaceutical store, where he could acquire a knowledge of *Materia Medica* and pharmacy, and, at the same time, by economy and industry, acquired the money necessary to enable him to take a course of lectures in a school of medicine. This desire was accomplished, and, in the fall of 1850, he entered the medical department of the Washington University, and, after attending two courses of lectures, graduated as a Doctor of Medicine, in the spring of 1853. Professor John C. S. Monkur, with whom he was a student during the years of his collegiate course, the day after his graduation offered to take him in full partnership, which was deemed by many a most desirable position, as the practice of the doctor was a very lucrative one, and his standing as a physician second to none. After due consideration, this very complimentary offer was declined, and young Doctor Evans commenced alone the practice of his profession. For one year, however, he assisted Dr. Monkur, in order to cancel the obligations incurred during his novitiate. Being industrious, and devoting all his time and energy to practice, he soon obtained a fair and liberal share of patronage, and laid the foundation of what is now deemed by many an honorable standing among the honored men in the medical profession of his State. He has also acquired a reputation for skill and ability among the community in general. The doctor's practice is large and lucrative. He is a member of the Maryland Academy of Science; of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland; of the Baltimore Medical Association; of the Medical and Surgical Society; of the Academy of Medicine of Baltimore, and of the American Medical Association. He was elected President of the Medical and Surgical Society in 1873; and has held, and now holds, many positions of honor and trust in the various organizations with which he is identified. He has contributed many and varied papers to the medical journals of the country, and published addresses, discourses, and scientific reports. Among these are papers on the *Relationship between Physician and Druggist*; *Therapeutics*; *Relationship between Diphtheria and Scarlatina*; *Hay Fever*; *Aims of Medical Thought*, etc. He was for many years Vaccine Physician in the city of Baltimore, and was commissioned by Governor Bradford as Surgeon of the Baltimore City Guards, with the rank of Major, during his term of office. He was married to Miss Maggie J. Myers, of Frederick City, October 16, 1861.

The first part of the paper discusses the importance of the study and the objectives of the research. It then proceeds to a detailed description of the methodology used, including the data collection and analysis techniques. The results of the study are presented in the following section, followed by a discussion of the implications and conclusions. The paper concludes with a summary of the findings and a list of references.

The study was conducted in a laboratory setting, where the participants were exposed to various stimuli and their responses were recorded. The data was then analyzed using statistical methods to determine the significance of the results. The findings of the study suggest that there is a significant relationship between the variables studied, and this has important implications for the field of research.

In conclusion, the study has provided valuable insights into the topic and has identified areas for further research. The authors thank the participants and the funding agency for their support.

McKAIG, HON. WILLIAM WALLACE, for many years a leading lawyer of Cumberland, Maryland, was born in New Lisbon, the county seat of Columbiana County, Ohio, January 2, 1806.

His parents were among the original settlers of that section of Ohio, and owned an extensive landed property near New Lisbon, upon which they resided. At the age of nineteen he was matriculated at Washington College, Pennsylvania, from which institution he graduated three years later. He then proceeded at once to Cumberland, Maryland, and commenced teaching in the English department of the Alleghany County Academy, of which his brother, Thomas J. McKaig, was at that time the Principal. In this occupation he was engaged for about fourteen months, during which period he assiduously devoted every moment of spare time to the study of law under the instruction of Brice W. Howard, then considered the ablest lawyer in Cumberland. But not satisfied with the progress he was making, and desiring to give his whole time to his legal studies, he returned to his home in New Lisbon, and entered the office of the Hon. Andrew W. Loomis, the foremost lawyer of his time in that section of Ohio. Only four months elapsed before his studies here were suddenly interrupted by a request from his brother, Robert S., to take charge of his select school for boys, in Baltimore, he having been disabled by a severe accident. With this request he complied, and took charge of the school for about six months, improving the time also in attending a course of lectures on law, given by Professor Hotinman, and in zealously pursuing his studies under the direction of the learned and distinguished John V. L. McMahon. Upon motion of this gentleman he was admitted to the Baltimore bar, and immediately thereafter returned to New Lisbon, and commenced the practice of his profession, in April, 1831. At the end of his second year of practice, Mr. McKaig was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Columbiana, already a large and flourishing county, and containing some forty thousand inhabitants. While holding this position he was twice elected Clerk of the Senate of Ohio, and was also appointed Paymaster-General on the military staff of Governor Lucas. Upon the termination of his term of office as clerk, he was elected to the Senate of Ohio, taking his seat as the youngest member of that body. He was again nominated to this office, but declined to be a candidate for a second term. Shortly afterward he was prominently named for the Jackson Democratic nomination for member of Congress, but was defeated in the convention by three votes. He successfully pursued his profession in New Lisbon until the year 1839, when he removed to Cumberland, Maryland, and entered into partnership with his brother, General Thomas J. McKaig. For nearly forty years the firm of McKaig & McKaig enjoyed an exceptionally large and lucrative practice, and maintained a reputation for legal ability and attainments unsurpassed in Western Maryland.

Mr. William W. McKaig was a hard worker, and devoted himself unremittingly to his profession during all this long period. He is now the oldest resident member of the Cumberland bar, but has not, for several years, been actively engaged in the practice of the law. In the autumn of 1843, Mr. McKaig was elected a member of the Legislature of Maryland, and in May, 1855, immediately after the incorporation of Cumberland as a city, he was elected its first Mayor. These were the only two political offices he could be induced to accept in Maryland. He has for many years been largely identified with the manufacturing interests of Cumberland, being one of the principal owners of the "Cumberland Cotton Factory," the sole owner of the "Beall Foundry, Engine, and Boiler Works," the largest establishment of the kind in Western Maryland, and a stockholder in the "Cumberland Steel Works." For seven years he was President of the Frostburg Coal Company, and its prosperity was never greater than during this period. He has also always manifested a deep and practical interest in the religious and intellectual advancement of the community in which he has spent so large a portion of his life. He is President of the Board of Trustees of the First Presbyterian Church of Cumberland, President of the Board of Trustees of the Alleghany County Academy, and President of the Board of Trade of Cumberland. Mr. McKaig was married, May 1, 1839, to Priscilla Ellen Beall, daughter of Asa Beall, of Cumberland. The family has been for generations one of the most substantial and highly respected in that place. Thomas Beall, the grandfather of Mrs. McKaig, at one time owned all the land upon which the city of Cumberland now stands. Mr. and Mrs. McKaig have had four children, Thomas J., William W., A. Beall, and Merwin McKaig. They had the misfortune to lose their second son, named after his father, William Wallace McKaig.

CANBY, WILLIAM MORDUIT, Member of the House of Delegates, was born, at Rose Hill, Montgomery County, Maryland, June 1, 1836. His parents were Thomas and Deborah W. (Duvall) Canby. On his father's side he is a descendant of Governor Gilpin, of the State of Delaware, and on his mother's side, of a noble English family, of the name of Jackson. His maternal grandfather, Dr. Benjamin Duvall, was a prominent man of his time, and for many years represented his county, as a Federalist, in both branches of the Legislature. His son, Dr. Washington Duvall, commenced public life at the early age of twenty-one, when he was sent to the Lower House. He filled this position, and also that of Senator, for several terms, and held other official positions, and was one of the "glorious nineteen." In 1853 he was a candidate for Governor, before the

Democratic convention, but was defeated by Governor Ligon by one vote. The subject of this sketch was educated at a private classical school, near Rockville, Montgomery County, completing the course in 1853, when he returned home, and entered upon the duties of life as a farmer, which employment has engaged his attention to the present time. He took no active part in the late war, but was court-martialled and sent to Fort Delaware, in July, 1864, for abetting the rebellion. After four months' imprisonment he was pardoned by President Lincoln. His brother, Benjamin D. Canby, was in the Confederate service, with the First Maryland regiment. He received several wounds, and finally had his arm completely shattered, at the battle of Winchester. In 1868 Mr. Canby was a Committee Clerk in the House of Delegates. In 1872 he was Postmaster to the House and Senate. In 1876 he was elected to the Legislature, and returned by his constituents in 1878. His father was a Whig of the Henry Clay school, but on his mother's side the family were Democrats, and with this party he has always been allied. He has been active in county politics for several years, and his popularity is attested by the fact that his nominations were by an almost unanimous vote of his party. His father was a Quaker, but his mother belonged to the Episcopal Church, to which faith he inclines, following her in religion as in politics. His estate, Rose Hill, has been in the possession of the family for more than a century.

ULMAN, BENJAMIN F., Merchant and Banker, was born in the city of Lombehim, on the Danube, near Ulm, January 28, 1836. He enjoyed all the advantages of an excellent education, at the best schools of his native place, and at the age of fifteen years came to America, landing at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he had relatives who were established in business, and with whom he remained for about a year. He then went to Snow Hill, Maryland, where he remained about the same time, and then to New Town, Maryland, and commenced business on his own account, being at the time but eighteen years of age. Through energy and industrious application, and the adventitious aid derived from the kind treatment and encouragement extended him by the Rev. John Crosdale and other influential friends, young Ulman became eminently prosperous in his business, and in 1855 established himself, in connection with his brother, Alfred I. Ulman, in the wholesale liquor business in Baltimore, under the well-known firm of Ulman & Company, one of the most extensive and substantial establishments of its character in the United States. The trade of the house extends to all sections of the country, the special brands it manufactures meeting with

a heavy demand in the commercial world. Mr. Ulman is also the sole proprietor of the Benjamin & Company Loan and Banking Business, conducted in the large and elegant building, recently erected by him on Fayette Street, between Holliday and Gay Streets, and known as "The Benjamin Building." It was founded by Levi Benjamin, the father-in-law of Mr. Ulman, half a century ago, and to-day enjoys a patronage and prosperity surpassed by few, if any, similar establishments in this country. Despite his great business activities and enterprises, Mr. Ulman finds leisure to devote himself to benevolent and humanitarian objects. He is an active member of the Ancient Order of Free and Accepted Masons, in which fraternity he has taken most of the degrees. He is the Vice-President of the Hebrew Hospital of Baltimore, an institution that is accomplishing a vast deal for the relief of suffering people of that city. He is connected with several other beneficial societies, and appears to be ever willing to afford assistance to those who need and are deserving of his bounty. Mr. Ulman has been for several years a Director, on the part of Baltimore city, in the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. November 23, 1856, he married Henrietta Benjamin, daughter of the late Levi and Rachel Benjamin, old and respectable citizens of Baltimore, the issue of the marriage being nine children: Bertha B., Rachel B., Rebecca B., Jacob B., Lin. B., Solomon I., Alfred I., Emma B., and Bernard F. Ulman. Jacob and Alfred died in infancy. The eldest daughter, Bertha, married Ab. Hirsh, of the prominent and extensive firm of Hirsh, Brother & Company, of Philadelphia. Rachel married Colonel Siegel, of the house of Siegel Brothers & Company, Salt Lake City, Utah Territory. The subject of this sketch was one of six children; his father being Jacob Ulman, who was a native of the city of Ulm, Wurtemberg, and who married Bertha Laubheimer, daughter of Abraham Laubheimer, of Laubheim, Wurtemberg, South Germany. The children all came to America upon the death of their parents. Their names were: Albert J., Bebet, Matilda, Benjamin F., Henrietta, and Solomon. All are married and living in Baltimore, with the exception of Solomon, who died a few years ago, in Chicago, Illinois. Few men have met with more uniform and signal success in business than Benjamin F. Ulman; and the great opulence and popularity he has acquired is mainly attributable to his untiring energy, superior business qualifications, strict integrity, and the honorable and systematic method of conducting his affairs. In commercial circles, none stand higher than he for faithful compliance with every business promise or obligation, and strict adherence to mercantile honor. He has never sought, or desired, political station, preferring to devote himself quietly to his private interests; to those enterprises which direct the current of trade to Baltimore, and to those works of benevolence to which we have already referred. Mr. Ulman is a gentleman of great force of character and





Very Truly Yours
Ben. F. Whipple



Handwritten signature or text, possibly "J. B. [unclear]"

individuality; possesses a strong and determined will, united with a most excellent judgment, sagacity, and foresight, and gives as much attention to the minutest details as he does to the heaviest operations of his extensive business; qualities which cannot fail to keep him upon the highroad of success and prosperity.

SZOLD, REV. BENJAMIN, D.D., was born in the Hungarian village of Nemeskurt, November 15, 1831. Until the age of ten, with occasional absences in neighboring cities, his time was passed in the village school. In 1841 he began his studies, with a view to the ministry, at Presburg, Hungary. His career there was one of notable progress; giving attention to the various branches of Hebrew learning, including the Hebrew Scriptures, Talmud, etc., and also Latin and Greek. He was at Presburg seven years. In 1848 he went to Vienna, where he continued to manifest the same interest in preparation for his life-work until 1855, when he entered the University of Breslau, where, besides giving special attention to philosophy, he studied the Semitic languages. He completed his course of studies at that university in 1859, and immediately afterward received a call to become Rabbi of the Oheb Shalom Congregation of Baltimore, Maryland. He accepted the call, and has since been elected as Rabbi of this congregation for life. The religious interest of his congregation has increased under his earnest ministry, until it has become the largest Hebrew congregation in the city of Baltimore. In 1878 it celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary. It will therefore be seen that the congregation was comparatively young when Dr. Szold took the charge of it. Under his wise administration it has, in the nineteen years of his connection with it, grown to be one of the wealthiest and most intelligent of which the Hebrew worshippers can boast in this country. In his views and practices Dr. Szold is neither radical nor orthodox, but moderate. These three terms represent the different classes into which the Hebrew Church, particularly in this country, is divided. In essentials, there is unity, but in regard to forms and ceremonies, a variety of opinions prevail, and according to those entertained by each it is placed in one of these three classes. The radicals contend for a conformity with the requirements of the age, and would dispense with all forms and antiquated observances. The orthodox are jealous of any invasion whatever. Age, with them, sanctifies and makes customs dear. They believe that to defile the channel is to pollute the stream. Between these limits, however, comes the moderate, and occupies a middle ground, claiming that forms play an important part; that though efficient, they are not sufficient; that ruthlessly to reject them is as bad as to narrow-mindedly retain; and that here, as elsewhere, true wisdom con-

sists in the observance of the golden mean. The wide and charitable views of Dr. Szold, his varied learning, his careful preaching, critical, clear, and impassioned, together with his courteous and kindly bearing, have gained him not only the confidence and affection of his people, but a high place in the esteem of the best citizens of Baltimore. He has written and published a number of works: *Outlines of the System of Judaism*; *Selections from the Bible, in Hebrew, German and English*; *The Proverbs of Solomon, in Hebrew, German and English, arranged according to different Subjects*; a prayer-book for public services, and one for family use, are among the number. Dr. Szold has been prominent in the organization and maintenance of the Hebrew benevolent institutions of the city: In 1859, before settling in Baltimore, he married Sophia Shaa's, of Hungary. They have five daughters.

BRADY, HENRY H., son of James and Margaret Brady, who emigrated from Ireland, and settled in New Castle County, Delaware, in the year 1828, was born, January 24, 1831, in the above-named county and State. He received his primary education at New London, Chester County, Pennsylvania. His ambition to be self-supporting, and at the same time gratify a laudable desire for further literary acquirements, induced him to seek the position of a district school-teacher near his parents' residence, and though young and inexperienced, he discharged the duties of that position to the entire satisfaction of his patrons, for a period of three years. He then determined upon a more active employment, and entered into the business of merchandising at St. George's, Delaware, and successfully conducted the same until 1857, when he removed to Chesapeake City, where, in connection with his brothers, George F., William and Samuel Brady, of Delaware City, he engaged in the towing of vessels through the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal. Some idea of the magnitude of this business may be formed from the fact that the firm employed from forty to fifty laborers and drivers, from seventy-five to one hundred head of mules and horses, and two to four steam-tugs, aggregating a large capital invested, with profitable returns. Mr. Brady has been a life-long, uniform Democrat of the old school, and influential with his party, but has been too busy a man to be drawn into office-seeking, even if his tastes had inclined him in that direction. He has, however, served as County Commissioner, with great credit to himself and advantage to the tax-payers of his county. He is a Director in the National Bank of Elkton, Cecil County, Maryland, and is recognized as a clear-headed business man, of sound judgment and discretion in financial matters, and unswerving integrity. He is a prominent member of the Presbyterian Church, active in all moral

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The history of the United States of America is a story of growth, struggle, and achievement. From the first European settlements to the present day, the nation has evolved through a series of challenges and triumphs. This book explores the key events, figures, and ideas that have shaped the American experience.

The story begins with the early Native American civilizations, whose rich cultures and sophisticated societies laid the foundation for the continent. The arrival of European explorers and settlers in the 15th and 16th centuries marked the beginning of a new chapter in American history. The struggle for land, resources, and political power between the colonies and the British crown led to the American Revolution, a pivotal moment in the nation's development.

The early years of the United States were characterized by a spirit of innovation and expansion. The westward movement, driven by the desire for land and opportunity, shaped the nation's geography and culture. The Industrial Revolution brought significant changes to American society, as new technologies and manufacturing processes transformed the economy and daily life.

The mid-19th century was a period of intense social and political conflict. The issue of slavery became a central focus of the national debate, leading to the Civil War, a devastating conflict that ultimately resulted in the abolition of slavery. The Reconstruction era that followed sought to rebuild the South and integrate African Americans into the fabric of the nation.

The late 19th and early 20th centuries saw the rise of progressivism, a movement that advocated for social and political reforms. The Progressive Era addressed issues such as labor rights, social justice, and government regulation. The United States emerged as a global power, playing a significant role in international affairs.

The 20th century was marked by rapid technological advancement and significant social change. The Great Depression of the 1930s tested the nation's resilience, leading to the implementation of New Deal policies. World War II further solidified the United States' position as a superpower. The civil rights movement of the 1950s and 1960s fought for equality and justice for all Americans.

The latter half of the 20th century saw the Vietnam War, a conflict that deeply impacted the American psyche. The 1960s and 1970s were also characterized by social movements, including the anti-war movement and the environmental movement. The 1980s brought a period of economic growth and technological innovation, while the 1990s saw the end of the Cold War and the emergence of a new global order.

The 21st century has been a time of continued growth and challenge. The September 11 attacks in 2001 marked a turning point in American history, leading to a period of heightened security and global engagement. The 2008 financial crisis tested the nation's economic system, and the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020 presented unprecedented challenges to public health and the economy.

As the United States moves forward, it faces a series of complex issues, including climate change, social inequality, and technological innovation. The history of the United States serves as a guide, reminding us of the values and principles that have shaped the nation and the challenges it has overcome.

and benevolent enterprises, and in an eminent degree enjoys the respect and confidence of the community. Mr. Brady is one of that class of men whom it is safe for young men to imitate. He was married, March 27, 1861, to Rebecca S., daughter of Joseph and Rebecca Cooper. Their ancestors emigrated from England as early as 1679, and settled on a tract of land through which ran a stream of water now called Cooper's Creek, Camden, New Jersey. Their descendants are numerous and highly respectable. By this union he has had three children, Lucy Cooper, Carrie Gould, and Henry Brady.

CAMPBELL, JOHN SAMUEL, Lawyer and Member of the General Assembly, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, March 16, 1852, and was the eldest son of Charles and Mary J. (Harrison) Campbell. His father was a florist and horticultural gardener, of Scotch-Irish descent, and came from the North of Ireland to America in 1849. His mother's family emigrated from England to Virginia, about the middle of the last century. About the time of the Revolution his mother's grandmother came from Virginia to Maryland, since which time the family has resided in Baltimore city and county. The subject of this sketch received his education at the Baltimore City College, from which he graduated with honor, in 1868. He then entered the National Bank of Baltimore, and performed clerical duty for several years, but he was desirous of entering upon professional life, and began the study of law under the direction and tuition of William H. Cowan, Esq., a member of the Baltimore bar. In 1874 he was admitted to the bar, and commenced the practice of his profession with Mr. Cowan, which he still continues. Mr. Campbell has for several years been prominently connected with the Democratic party, and in the fall campaign of 1877 he was chosen by his constituents, of the Third Legislative District of the city, to be one of their candidates for the General Assembly. In that campaign, which terminated successfully, he took an active and prominent part, and became one of the Representatives of the city in the lower house for the term of two years, from January 1, 1878. In that body he has shown himself an intelligent and useful Legislator, and has won the respect and confidence, both of his constituents and his fellow-members.

MCDDEVITT, EDWARD P., M.D., of Baltimore, was born in that city in 1854. He was educated in various schools of Baltimore, and pursued his studies for two years at Loyola College. He then commenced the study of medicine in the office of Dr. John M. Stephenson, of Baltimore, who at that time

enjoyed a large practice. In the fall of 1872 he matriculated at the medical department of the University of Maryland, and graduated therefrom in the spring of 1875. After receiving his diploma he continued his studies as a resident student and assistant physician at Bayview Asylum, enjoying the advantages of that position for six months, when he associated himself in practice with his former preceptor. This connection, however, lasted but for a brief period, and Dr. McDevitt finally established himself in the practice of his profession on his own account at his present location, 137 North Exeter Street. Although a young man, he has succeeded in building up a good practice, and has attained a prominent position in his profession. The doctor's father, Edward McDevitt, is a native of County Donegal, Ireland. He came to America in 1840, and settled in Philadelphia, where he remained for seven years, and then removed to Baltimore, where he has ever since been actively engaged in business. By assiduity and wise management of his affairs, he has acquired a handsome competence, and has been able to give each of his children an excellent education. He has considerably improved the neighborhood in which he resides with substantial residences, thus greatly enlarging the taxable basis of the city, and takes a deep interest in all enterprises designed to promote the general welfare of the community.

BLAKE, GEORGE A., Builder, was born in County Mayo, Ireland, August 23, 1834, where he received an excellent education, and was brought to America with his parents in 1846. They landed in Boston, Massachusetts, where they remained for several months, and then went to Baltimore, where they settled. There George continued to pursue his studies until the age of sixteen years, when he entered, in a clerical capacity, an extensive ship-chandlery establishment in Baltimore, where he acquired a useful knowledge of mercantile affairs. After the expiration of two years, having a strong predilection for mechanical pursuits, he resigned his clerkship, and voluntarily apprenticed himself to the house-building business, being thus employed until his majority in 1855. During that year a general fever broke out among the enterprising and adventurous young men of the Eastern and Middle States to try their fortunes in the West. Young Blake caught the infection, and went on a trip with the view of prospecting for a suitable place in which to locate. He first visited St. Louis, Missouri, where he remained for a brief period, and then went up the Missouri River to Kansas. From thence, after a short sojourn, he travelled through several other sections of the West. In Clinton County, Iowa, he purchased valuable real estate, which he still owns. After remaining about two years in the West, he returned to Baltimore, and



(Henry Blake,



entered into the building business. The general depression then existing, deterred him from active or extensive operations on his own account. As soon as the financial gloom and unsettled condition of public affairs, occasioned by the American civil war, had passed away, he engaged in his business with great activity, and has pursued it with vigor and energy up to the present time. Among the earliest and most valuable improvements made by Mr. George A. Blake, may be mentioned the erection of about thirty-two first-class dwellings on Jackson Square, just east of Broadway, Baltimore. Indeed, that entire beautiful square may be said to have been built up by him, and to his exertions is it indebted for the improvements and ornamentations which it has received from the city. He has built, in conjunction with his brother Charles, extensive rows of elegant dwellings on both sides of East Baltimore Street, between Washington Street and Collington Avenue, and several first-class residences on Pratt Street, near Patterson Park, the latter being among the finest structures in that section of the city. In connection with the same brother, Mr. George A. Blake has built a splendid row of press-brick and marble-front residences on St. Paul Street, occupying the entire north side of the square between Biddle and John streets. These, for architectural beauty, perfectness of arrangement, and general finish, are unsurpassed by any private dwellings in Baltimore. In addition to the many houses built by him on his own account, he has erected many private structures and warehouses on contract. The number of buildings constructed by him may be counted by the hundreds. Few men have exhibited more energy, perseverance, and enterprise than Mr. Blake, and to none is Baltimore more indebted for its material growth and architectural beauty. By enlarging the taxable basis of the city, with his valuable improvements, he has added greatly to its revenues. In this light, and in the fact that he has given employment to great numbers of mechanics and laborers, he may be regarded as one of Baltimore's most useful citizens, and truly a public benefactor. Mr. Blake's ancestors were of an old and honored family of Ireland, and were, for many generations, large landed proprietors in County Mayo. He married, in 1856, Miss Harriet Grigg, daughter of William Grigg, of St. Mary's County, Maryland, and has six children. Mr. Blake is a gentleman of the strictest integrity and most perfect reliability in all his business operations and contracts. He is of a social and genial disposition, and commands the love and esteem of all who are on intimate personal relations with him. He is yet in the prime of life, and in the midst of great business activities, which bid fair to add to his usefulness almost indefinitely, if in the future he should continue to be as public-spirited and enterprising as in the days and years that are past; and the large number of persons employed by him will be constrained to consider him in the light of a benefactor, and one who lived not alone for himself, but also for the good of others.

BLAKE, CHARLES D., Builder, was born in County Mayo, Ireland, January 10, 1836. When he was ten years of age, his parents removed with him and their other children to America. They arrived in Boston, Massachusetts, where they remained for awhile, and then went to Baltimore and settled. Charles was placed at the best private schools of that city, and received an excellent education. At a proper age he commenced to learn the carpentering and building business, and on the attainment of his majority became a thorough expert therein. He soon began to display that remarkable enterprise and energy which have resulted in his building up large sections of Baltimore with elegant and valuable dwellings and warehouses. Among the most important of the improvements constructed by him, in conjunction with an elder brother, are extensive rows of press-brick and marble-front residences on North St. Paul Street. These rank among Baltimore's most splendid private structures, and the latter are exceptionally fine in their arrangements, architectural designs, and elaborate finish. They have added immensely to the value of property in the section where they are erected, and have given an impetus to improvements in that direction, that bids fair to soon result in covering the entire territory from Biddle Street to Jones's Falls with magnificent residences. He has thus proved himself to be a public benefactor, and useful and most valuable citizen. Other portions of Baltimore are indebted to him for many of their best improvements, and he may well be regarded as ranking among her prominent and distinguished builders; and it may be added that there is none whose work is executed with greater faithfulness, or whose contracts are more honorably observed. Mr. Blake is quiet and unobtrusive in manners and disposition, and is very reserved. He is more demonstrative in acts than in words. In him there is combined caution with energy, sagacious thoughtfulness with enterprise, qualities which have been largely instrumental in assuring him the uniform success and prosperity which have characterized his career. Professor Fowler, the distinguished phrenologist, gave Mr. Blake an excellent character chart in 1863, and the predictions he made of his future successes, based upon certain traits, have been remarkably verified. Mr. Blake married, in 1876, Miss Marion Wolcott, of Baltimore. He has one child. Though still a young man, he has identified his name with the growth and progress of his adopted city, and established his claim to be regarded as among her most useful citizens.

BLAKE, HENRY, Builder, was born in County Mayo, Ireland, March 10, 1840. He comes of an old, highly honored family of Ireland, where his father and grandfather were extensive landed proprietors (in Mayo County). In 1846 his parents came to America, and after a brief sojourn in Boston, Massachu-



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setts, settled in Baltimore, where Henry spent his youthful years, and was educated at the best schools of that city. Mr. Blake is one of the most extensive builders in Baltimore, and all the structures erected by him are among the most elegant edifices that adorn the city. To him is that splendid section of Baltimore, known as Eutaw Place, indebted for no less than thirty of its magnificent residences, whilst Madison Avenue, Bolton Street, and Charles Street Avenue, are each adorned by an equal number of fine residences, erected through his energy and enterprise. The number of houses of that description erected by him in different sections of Baltimore, is not less than one hundred. Mr. Blake is still continuing his business operations most actively, and, considering the fact that he is still a young man, is destined to add immeasurably to the architectural growth and beauty of Baltimore, as well as to his own fame as a builder. He is plain and unostentatious in his manners, sociable in his disposition, and displays all those qualities which win the esteem and friendship of those with whom he is brought into personal relation. He is a gentleman of unquestioned integrity, and perfectly reliable in the fulfilment of his contracts.

WOODWARD, DAVID ACHESON, Professor of Fine Arts, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., September 16, 1823. His grandfather was W. W. Woodward, a well-known publisher of Philadelphia.

His father was William Hill Woodward, who, after carrying on the publishing business for some time in Philadelphia, removed, with his family, to Cincinnati, O. Here he established the first, and at that time the only publishing house in Cincinnati, which business he carried on there successfully for several years. His mother was Eliza Young, only child by first marriage of David Acheson, of Washington, Pa., a prominent politician and member of Congress, and a native of the North of Ireland, and descendant in the collateral branch of the family, of Archibald Acheson, Lord Gosford, in the Peerage of Ireland, and ex-Governor General of Canada. In Cincinnati, David very soon began to show a liking and aptness for art. When not more than five or six years old, he began to draw in imitation of other drawings and paintings. Before he was ten years of age, he began to draw and paint from nature. His first painting in oil, a portrait of his brother, was made at about the age of fifteen. His mind was so much taken up with art, that his father found it difficult to have him give attention to anything else. When about thirteen years of age, he went to college at Washington, Pa., for about three years. He then returned to Cincinnati, and, in connection with T. Buchanan Read, who was then painting, opened a studio. After painting in Cincinnati for about a year, he went to Philadelphia,

opened a studio on Chestnut Street, and also continued the study of painting and drawing from the casts in the Pennsylvania Academy. After remaining there for about two years, he left the city, and for four years travelled and painted. In this way he travelled over a great part of the United States. In the fall of 1847 he located in Baltimore, Maryland, and occupied for a number of years a studio on the corner of North and Fayette Streets. In 1851 he married Miss Josephine, only daughter of Joseph Lutz, a well-known shipbuilder of Baltimore. From this union he has now living five sons and two daughters. Mary, a highly educated and interesting girl, died in 1876, at the age of twenty-one. In 1852 he was engaged by the Maryland Institute, which had been but recently organized, as Instructor of Drawing. In 1853 he was elected as principal of the department, which position he held until 1860, when he was elected by the board to reorganize the school, which resulted in the present School of Art and Design, and of which he was chosen principal. This position he has ever since held. The success of this school has been unparalleled in this country. The report of the United States Commissioner, at Washington, shows that the school in 1874 and 1875 had twelve teachers and a yearly attendance of five hundred students. Mr. Woodward has also been ingenious in inventions, the most important of which is the solar camera. It is the apparatus by which all large photographs are made, and is now in common use. In 1859 he visited Europe, where he successfully introduced the camera. This invention brought about an entire revolution in photography. Professor Woodward has painted the life-size portraits of many of the most eminent men of the last half century.

RASIN, ISAAC FREEMAN, is descended from some of the earliest and most prominent settlers in Maryland. The Rasins are of French descent. A portion of the family are still in France, one of whom, Philip Rasin, is now an eminent member of the bar in Paris. Robert Wilson Rasin, the father of the subject of this sketch, was in early life a farmer, but removed to Baltimore city, where for many years he was extensively known as a real estate agent. His father, Philip Freeman Rasin, was a prominent merchant and landowner in Kent County. He was the son of William Rasin, who settled in Kent in 1750. He was a member of the Legislature in 1757, and was among the earliest and most prominent vestrymen in Chester Parish. William Blackiston Rasin, a younger half-brother of Philip F. Rasin, while yet in his teens, entered as a private in the Revolutionary army, and was promoted to Ensign, Lieutenant, and Captain of the Light Infantry of Kent County. At the battle of Camden, S. C., August 10, 1780, in which General

The first of these is the fact that the
ancestors of the modern races of
man were not a single race, but
many. This is shown by the
fact that the modern races of
man are not only different in
appearance, but also in their
languages, customs, and
religions. The second fact is
that the modern races of man
have not always lived in the same
places. They have migrated
from one part of the world to
another, and have thus
become mixed with one another.
The third fact is that the
modern races of man have not
always lived in the same
conditions. They have lived in
different climates, and have
been subjected to different
influences. The fourth fact is
that the modern races of man
have not always lived in the same
stages of civilization. They have
lived in different stages of
civilization, and have thus
become different in their
thoughts and feelings.

The fifth fact is that the
modern races of man have not
always lived in the same
social conditions. They have
lived in different social
conditions, and have thus
become different in their
thoughts and feelings. The
sixth fact is that the modern
races of man have not always
lived in the same political
conditions. They have lived in
different political conditions,
and have thus become
different in their thoughts and
feelings. The seventh fact is
that the modern races of man
have not always lived in the
same economic conditions. They
have lived in different
economic conditions, and have
thus become different in their
thoughts and feelings. The
eighth fact is that the modern
races of man have not always
lived in the same religious
conditions. They have lived in
different religious conditions,
and have thus become
different in their thoughts and
feelings. The ninth fact is
that the modern races of man
have not always lived in the
same artistic conditions. They
have lived in different
artistic conditions, and have
thus become different in their
thoughts and feelings. The
tenth fact is that the modern
races of man have not always
lived in the same scientific
conditions. They have lived in
different scientific conditions,
and have thus become
different in their thoughts and
feelings.

The eleventh fact is that the
modern races of man have not
always lived in the same
moral conditions. They have
lived in different moral
conditions, and have thus
become different in their
thoughts and feelings. The
twelfth fact is that the modern
races of man have not always
lived in the same intellectual
conditions. They have lived in
different intellectual conditions,
and have thus become
different in their thoughts and
feelings. The thirteenth fact
is that the modern races of
man have not always lived in
the same physical conditions.
They have lived in different
physical conditions, and have
thus become different in their
thoughts and feelings. The
fourteenth fact is that the
modern races of man have not
always lived in the same
psychical conditions. They have
lived in different psychical
conditions, and have thus
become different in their
thoughts and feelings. The
fifteenth fact is that the
modern races of man have not
always lived in the same
spiritual conditions. They have
lived in different spiritual
conditions, and have thus
become different in their
thoughts and feelings.



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Gates was defeated and Baron De Kalb was killed, he was the only Ensign who carried his colors from the field, when a retreat was ordered. Philip P. Rasin married Phoebe Wilson, daughter of George and Susan Holliday Wilson. George Wilson was the son of George and Margaret Hall Wilson, of "Castle Cary." He was the son of George and Mary Kennard Wilson, of "Broad Oak," who was the son of James and Catharine Wilson, of "Old Field Point." James Wilson came from England to the Province of Maryland, and settled in Shrewsbury Parish, Kent County, about the year 1700, and died 1732. Susan Holliday Wilson was a daughter of James and Margaret Cook Morris; he was the son of Anthony Morris, of St. Dunstan's, Stepney, of London, born August 23, 1654; married Mary Jones, January 30, 1676, and died October 24, 1721. The Pennsylvania Morris family of Revolutionary fame descended from said Anthony Morris. The family tree of this family, for three hundred years back, is now in the possession of the subject of this sketch. Mary Rebecca Ringgold Rasin, the mother of Isaac Freeman Rasin, was twice married. Her first husband, William Ringgold, was her first cousin; he was the son of Thomas Ringgold, who died in 1816. Thomas was a brother of Dr. William Ringgold, who also died in 1816, and bequeathed to his nephew William, "Coursey's Point," on Corsica Creek, Queen Anne's County. Thomas and Dr. William were sons of William and Rebecca Brown Ringgold, who died in 1790. Edward Ringgold, the father of Mary R. Rasin, was a farmer and planter, possessed of large landed estates on Kent Island and in Kent County. He was of retiring disposition, great moral worth, and unblemished Christian character. He married first his first cousin Martha, a daughter of William Ringgold, of Corsica, who died in 1790. His second marriage was to Rebecca Smith, of Chestertown, after which he removed from Kent Island to Chestertown, and resided there until his death, December 10, 1854, aged eighty. He was the youngest son of Thomas and Elizabeth Sudler Ringgold, planter of "Coxe's Neck," Kent Island. Thomas was the son of James Ringgold, of "Coxe's Neck," who died in 1740. He was the son of James Ringgold, "Gentleman and Planter," of Talbot County; James, of Talbot, was the son of Major James Ringgold, "Lord of the Manor on Eastern Neck," and his second wife Mary Vaughan, a daughter of Captain Robert Vaughan, commander of Kent from 1647 to 1652. Major James was one of the Commissioners for holding Courts in Talbot as early as 1662, and afterwards in Kent, from 1674 until his death in 1686, and was a great favorite with the Crown. He was the son of Thomas Ringgold, "Lord of Huntingfield," who was the progenitor of the family in America. He emigrated from England (and it is thought settled first in Virginia), and afterwards, in 1650, with his two sons, James and John, settled in the Isle of Kent. He possessed large landed estates, and was a very prominent and influential man.

He was a member of the courts as early as 1651. In 1652, England appointed commissioners for the settlement of all matters in dispute in the English plantations, in the Chesapeake Bay, and stipulated that Philip Connor or Thomas Ringgold should always be one of them. He was a true Royalist, and in 1652, with sixty-five others, pledged themselves to be true and faithful to the Commonwealth of England, without King or House of Lords. The Ringgolds have been men of wealth, high social and public prominence, and military distinction. "Coxe's Neck," on Kent Island, now owned by Samuel Ringgold, descended from father to son for eight generations, covering a period of nearly two and a half centuries. I. Freeman Rasin was born in Kent County, March 11, 1833, and was educated at Washington College, Chestertown, Kent County. At an early age he removed with his parents to Baltimore, and entered as clerk in the drygoods business, and afterwards engaged in that business on his own account, which he continued to prosecute successfully until 1867. On the breaking out of the rebellion, his sympathies were decided and outspoken with the Southern Confederacy. Becoming active and prominent in the Democratic party, he was elected Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas in 1867, and re-elected in 1873, by a majority of over fourteen thousand, for another term of six years. As a politician, Mr. Rasin wields a telling influence in the State, though he never obtrudes himself on the notice of the public; he is an energetic worker, a man of quick perceptions, clear views of men and things, positive opinions, and of rare executive ability. His influence is recognized and appreciated. Mr. Rasin has been successful as a business man. In connection with his brother he owns one of the finest estates on the Eastern Shore, "Old Field Point," on the Sasfras River, in Kent County, a tract that has been in the family for more than two hundred years. He married Julia A., daughter of Captain John Claypoole, a descendant of James Claypoole, who was a man of note at the time of the founding of Philadelphia, in 1683. He was an author of a number of works of high repute, and was the admired friend of William Penn, long before he came to America. James was the son of Adam Claypoole, who was seated at the Manor of Norborough, Northampton County, England, in 1610. He was the owner of "Waldram Parks" and "Gray Inn," estates in that county. He was an uncle of Lord John Claypoole, who married Elizabeth, the favorite daughter of Oliver Cromwell. Adam Claypoole married Dorothea, daughter of Robert Wingfield and Elizabeth Cecil, sister of William Cecil, Lord Burleigh, and Prime Minister of England in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The Claypoole arms was granted to James Claypoole of Waldram Parks, Northamptonshire, England, by Robert Cook Clarencieux, King of Arms, June 17, 1588. On the maternal side, Mrs. Julia A. Rasin is a granddaughter of the late Edward Browne, of Kent County, whose personal popularity and business qualifications were evidenced by

his having served three terms in the office of Sheriff of the County. Mr. Rasin has had seven children: Martha A., born March 8, 1863; died September 28, 1865. Genevieve Ringgold, born April 17, 1865; died March 27, 1877. Howard Claypoole, born July 21, 1866; died November 12, 1868. John Freeman, born October 28, 1869; Morris Claypoole, born February 11, 1872; Gertrude Browne, born March 22, 1876; Julia Angela, born September 18, 1877. He resides on North Avenue, Baltimore city, where he and his estimable wife dispense a generous hospitality, for which the family have been always noted.

DIEHL, REV. GEORGE, D.D., Pastor of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Frederick, Maryland, was born near Greencastle, Franklin County, Pennsylvania. His parents, Michael and Catharine Diehl, were natives of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. Having purchased a farm two miles north of Greencastle, they removed there in 1809. There the boyhood of George was spent. He received his early education at the school in that neighborhood, and for some time attended a school in Greencastle, taught by his eldest brother, Samuel Diehl. In December, 1832, he entered the preparatory department of Pennsylvania College, at Gettysburg, commencing the study of the Latin language, and the other branches of the regular course. In October, 1834, he entered the Freshman class of that institution. Being somewhat in advance of his class, especially in mathematics, and the class above being small, the faculty suggested to him, that by doing some extra work, he might carry along some of the studies of the Sophomore class, in connection with those of the Freshman, with a view to being advanced one year. The suggestion was adopted, and Mr. Diehl passed over the college curriculum in three years. He was graduated in September, 1837, taking the first honor of his class. He immediately commenced the study of theology, and was also appointed tutor in Pennsylvania College, which position he held for two years. In the winter of 1840, the Rev. T. Stork, pastor of the Lutheran Church of Winchester, Virginia, finding it necessary to spend several months in Mississippi, invited Mr. Diehl to supply the Winchester pulpit during his absence. This offer was accepted, and in addition to preaching, Mr. Diehl continued his theological studies in Winchester. The same year he obtained license from the Lutheran Synod of Virginia, to preach the Gospel and administer the sacraments of the Church. In the summer of 1840 he accepted a call from the Boonsboro pastoral charge, consisting of three churches, Boonsboro, Bakersville, and Sharpsburg, in Washington County, Maryland. He was ordained in his church in Boonsboro in 1841. At the expiration of three years he resigned this parish, and accepted a call from Eastern Pennsylvania.

A number of influential families having withdrawn from the First Lutheran Church of Easton, which was very large, they were organized by Mr. Diehl into the Second congregation, under the name of Christ's Church. He entered upon his labors as pastor of this congregation in September, 1843. For some time the services of the Second Lutheran congregation were held in the Methodist Episcopal church, which was rented for services every Sunday afternoon, and every other Sunday evening, together with the privilege of using the lecture-room several nights during the week. In 1844 the church edifice of Christ's Church was erected. The congregation steadily increased in numbers, and the work was in a prosperous condition, when, in July, 1851, Mr. Diehl resigned the charge and accepted a call from the Lutheran Church at Frederick, Maryland, of which he has ever since been pastor. In 1850, Mr. Diehl was one of the delegates of the East Pennsylvania Synod to the General Synod, in the convention in Charleston, South Carolina, and was elected Secretary of that body. During his pastoral life in Frederick he has held many of the offices of the Synod of Maryland, serving as its Secretary, and repeatedly as its President. He has served four full terms of five years each—twenty years in all—as one of the directors of the Maryland Synod, in the Board of the Theological Seminary at Gettysburg, and for nearly twenty-five years as a member of the Board of Trustees of Pennsylvania College. In 1857 he took an active part in the organization of the Pastors' Fund of the Maryland Synod, a corporate body, and has always been one of its board of five trustees. He has served as delegate from the Maryland Synod, presiding over that body in its convention at Dayton, Ohio. In 1856 the degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on him by his *Alma Mater*, Pennsylvania College. In January, 1856, he became one of the proprietors and editors of *The Lutheran Observer*, published in Baltimore. After occupying this position for more than five years, in 1861, not approving, in some particulars, the management of the paper by his colleague, the resident editor, Dr. Anspach, Dr. Diehl severed his connection with the paper. But in the following year, October, 1862, he and Dr. T. Stork became the proprietors and editors of that paper, and associated with them Dr. Conrad, then pastor of a church in Lancaster, Pennsylvania. Dr. Diehl held the post of senior editor until January, 1867, when the *Observer* was removed from Baltimore to Philadelphia. Since its publication in Philadelphia, he has been President of the Board of Directors of the Lutheran Observer Association, and one of the regular contributors of the paper. During the entire period of his connection with this church paper, whether as editor or stated contributor, Dr. Diehl has retained his large pastoral charge in Frederick. He is a man above medium size, of robust health, and great energy. His pastoral career has been one of great activity. He preaches three sermons during the day, every three Sundays out of four, and does a large amount of other pastoral

work. In addition to his contributions to the columns of *The Lutheran Observer*, he furnished a number of articles for the *Quarterly Review*, the theological journal of the Lutheran Church. Some of his occasional discourses have been published, such as "Thanksgiving Sermon at Easton, 1849," "Historical Discourse of the Church of Frederick," "The Bible, the Safeguard of our Political Institutions," "Life of Dr. S. S. Schmucker," "Biographical sketch of Dr. Stork," and "Sketch of the Life and Labors of Dr. Bittle."

KNOWLES, WILLIAM GRAY, M.D., Baltimore, was born at Knowlesboro, Delaware County, Pennsylvania, February 16, 1811. His parents were James and Margaret (Gray) Knowles. His father was a wealthy farmer, owning and cultivating what had been three large farms, and which have been in the family about one hundred and fifty years. He died very suddenly, in 1830, at the age of sixty-nine years. He was the son of John Knowles, who married the daughter of Thomas Tatnal. She received from her father's estate one of the farms above mentioned. James Knowles had a family of ten children. Both the families of Gray and Knowles were very talented, distinguished, and highly connected. Mrs. Knowles, who lived to the advanced age of eighty-seven, was a lady of remarkable beauty and force of character. Her father owned Gray's Ferry, near Philadelphia. She had four brothers, Robert, James, George, and William Gray; and five sisters. The eldest, Mrs. Elizabeth (Gray) Leiper, was the grandmother of Dr. Elisha Kent Kane, the celebrated Arctic explorer. Her husband, Thomas Leiper, was of Scotch birth, and possessed great business ability and enterprise. He is said to have constructed the first railroad in the United States from Lapidea, where his extensive works were located, to Leipersville, Pennsylvania, a town named in his honor. Another sister, Rebecca, became the wife of the distinguished Judge, George Morton, of Philadelphia. Martha Gray married Evan W. Thomas, lawyer and farmer. He was a native of Maryland, but spent most of his life on his estate near Philadelphia. He was a man of profound learning and great nobility of character. His wife lived to the ripe age of ninety-six years. Sallie Gray married William Levis; Mary married Peter Grubb, a very eccentric character; and Nancy Gray never married. Dr. Knowles was carefully trained by private tutors in his father's home till his thirteenth year. His last tutor, William E. Whitmen, of Connecticut, afterwards distinguished himself at the bar. In 1824 he went to Philadelphia, where he attended a private school of a high grade. At the time of his father's death he was studying four languages. He became very familiar with French

and Spanish, and also was an excellent Greek and Latin scholar. By his father's death, being thrown upon his own resources, he refused to go to college, and commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Chapman, a Professor in the University of Pennsylvania. From this institution young Knowles graduated, receiving the degree of M.D. in 1832. All the distinguished professors and physicians who had built up this grand old university and made it what it is, were at that time connected with it, and with them Dr. Knowles was in constant and most improving association. After his graduation, he spent a little time at home, after which he settled in the village of Darby, near Philadelphia, where he built up a very large and successful practice, and was very greatly esteemed, both as a man and a physician. In 1844 he removed to Baltimore, where he has since resided. With all the interests of that rapidly growing and beautiful city he has been actively identified. For seven years he was a member of the School Board, and to the wisdom of his counsels and his faithful labors is the city largely indebted for her excellent system of public instruction. For three years he was a member and Secretary of the Board of Trustees of the McDonough estate. On the breaking out of the rebellion, he was the first physician in Baltimore to offer his services to the Government, and was at once appointed acting assistant surgeon for hospital duty in that city, and was the last physician to retire from that position. An ardent patriot and friend of liberty, he was equally opposed to slavery and secession, and during that terrible struggle he exerted his influence in the fullest degree to the maintenance of the national life. Dr. Knowles has been one of the most conspicuous men in the State in promoting the great temperance reform. He is a very popular speaker, and has accomplished a great amount of good. Since 1840 he has been a member of the Presbyterian Church. He was soon after ordained a Ruling Elder, and filled that office for nearly thirty years with great efficiency and conscientiousness. He has been a liberal and constant contributor to the religious and benevolent work of his denomination, and largely instrumental in building two churches, one at Darby, Pennsylvania, and the First Constitutional Presbyterian Church (New School), corner of Greene and German Streets, Baltimore. He was married, in 1835, to Miss Martha Ann, daughter of Dr. Gustavus Warfield, of Anne Arundel, now Howard County, a lady of superior beauty, gifts, and accomplishments. They were married at Longwood, the family seat, where her mother, Mrs. Mary Warfield, still resides. She is a lady of most liberal culture and great strength of character, and although eighty-five years of age, retains her mental powers unimpaired. She was devoted to the Union during the war, and testified her patriotism by constantly wearing a small national flag attached to her cape. The grandfather and father of Mrs. Knowles were both eminent physicians, as is also her brother. She united with the above church at

the same time with her husband. They have had four children. The sons, George G. and Gustavus Warfield, are engaged in the business of railroad supplies in Philadelphia. George G. lost his wife in 1875. Gustavus W. married the youngest daughter of John P. Crozer, a widely known and wealthy manufacturer of Upland, Delaware County, Pennsylvania. They have three children, William Gray, Lucy, and Eva Crozer Knowles. The second child of Dr. and Mrs. Knowles, Mary W., married William H. Horner. She died in February, 1876, leaving three children, Martha Thomas Horner, Mary Warfield Horner, and Emma Crozer Horner, since deceased. Their youngest daughter, Louisa K., is the wife of Clarence A. Evans, of Baltimore. They have two children, William Knowles and Emma Crozer Evans. Dr. Knowles is one of the most successful and highly respected physicians of Baltimore. His practice has always been very large, and while he is sought by the best citizens, the poor have during his long and useful life found in him a faithful, sympathizing, and valuable friend. Few men combine so many elements that insure popularity and usefulness. Thoroughly cordial and hearty, his evident sincerity impresses all with whom he meets, and enables him to influence them in the best manner. He is a man of rare excellencies; as good as he is able and learned.

DUGLAS, GEORGE, Journalist and Lawyer, was born, in Florida, February 22, 1856. He is the son of Henry Douglas and Ann (Prendible) Douglas. On his father's side, he represents an old and distinguished Scotch family. His grandfather, Henry Douglas, held the rank of captain of infantry in the British army, and was killed in an engagement, in Hindostan, during one of the Sepoy rebellions. His mother was born in Woolwich, England. Her father, Maurice Prendible, was a native of Ireland, where his ancestors had lived for many generations. The subject of this sketch received his education at Georgetown College, D. C., graduated, with distinction, in June, 1873, and received the degree of Master of Arts in 1877. In 1874, when but eighteen years of age, Mr. Douglas was selected as city editor of *The Capital*, which was founded and conducted by that versatile genius, scholar, and poet, Colonel Don Piatt. The genius of the "boy editor" soon made its own road; his bright literary gems, in prose and poetry, his masterly criticisms, tempered by an excellent judgment, gave promise of a brilliant future. In 1875 Mr. Douglas was tendered a position on the *Pittsburgh Leader*; this he accepted and still holds. In 1876 he was promoted to the managing editorship of *The Capital*. In June, 1877, he was admitted to the bar of the District of Columbia, but his editorial duties leave him

little time for legal practice. Although one of the youngest managing editors in the United States, Mr. Douglas has attained, by his talents and industry, a high rank among metropolitan journalists. As a descriptive writer he excels. His fine classical education, as well as his acquaintance with history, ancient and modern, are evinced in the columns of his papers, which have been strengthened very materially by his contributions. He is a member of the Roman Catholic Church. His father was originally a Presbyterian, but became a convert to Catholicity, after close, earnest reading, and mature deliberation. His mother was always a Catholic, as were her ancestors for many generations. Mr. Douglas is five feet ten inches in stature; of handsome and well-proportioned figure; has dark brown, curly hair, and blue eyes. His face, always smooth-shaven, strong and manly, is of Roman mould, and indicative of histrionic talent. He is unmarried, and lives with his parents, for whom he has the most affectionate devotion.

MORGAN, THOMAS P., Major and Superintendent of the Metropolitan Police of the District of Columbia, was born in Alexandria, then in the District, November 2, 1821. His parents were members of the Society of Friends. His father having died when he was about eleven years of age, an uncle residing in Montgomery County, Maryland, adopted him, sending him to school in the winter, and employing him on the farm all the rest of the year. At the age of fifteen he was apprenticed to Dr. Howard, a reputable apothecary of Washington, whom he afterwards succeeded. On account of ill health, he gave up that business and engaged in manufacturing and commercial pursuits for some years. In 1847 he was elected a member of the Common Council of the city of Washington, and in 1851 a member of the Board of Aldermen. His ability as a municipal officer was speedily recognized by the citizens of Washington, and from time to time he was a member of the city government, until 1861. He has also served as a member of the Board of School Trustees of the District of Columbia, and was a Director in the old Bank of the Metropolis, now the National Metropolitan Bank. Major Morgan was the first agent of the New York line of steamers running between Georgetown, Washington, Alexandria, Norfolk, and New York. He was also largely interested in this kind of business in New Orleans, Mobile, Baltimore, Charleston, and the District of Columbia. During the war, he held the responsible position of Quartermaster's Agent, in charge of water transportation. In March, 1873, he was appointed President of the Board of Fire Commissioners of the District. While serving in this capacity, he won the esteem of his colleagues

on the Board, who pronounce him an untiring and devoted officer. He has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church since 1840, and is at present an official member of the Foundry Station in Washington. Since his first connection with the denomination, he has been an active officer in the church and Sunday-school. He is now President of the Washington Grove Camp-meeting Association. He was President of the Young Men's Christian Association during a part of the years 1877-8. His interest in the work of this association is untiring. His sympathy with the unfortunate, especially young men, is of the warmest kind; and there are many in the city of Washington who could testify to his noble deeds of charity. He was appointed Major and Superintendent of the Metropolitan Police of the District of Columbia, February 2, 1878. Shortly after his appointment, the Board of Police Commissioners was abolished, and their entire duties turned over to Major Morgan. He has continued to discharge the duties of both without embarrassing the police department, but rather making it of greater efficiency, and at less cost to the District and General Government.

ROGERS, ROBERT LYON, Lawyer and United States Commissioner for the District of Maryland, was born in Baltimore in 1827. His youth, up to the age of about fourteen years, was spent at his grandfather's farm, in Baltimore County, where he enjoyed the advantages of the best private schools of the neighborhood. At the age of fourteen years he was placed at boarding-school, at Sandy Spring, Montgomery County, Maryland, remaining there about three years. On account of impaired health, it was deemed advisable for him to take up his residence temporarily in the South, and, in 1844, he located in Tennessee, where he entered upon the study of law in the office of his cousin, Thomas C. Lyon, a gentleman who enjoyed eminent distinction in the legal profession. After assiduously pursuing his law studies for two years, he entered Dare Law College, of Harvard University, graduating therefrom with high honor in the spring of 1848, with the degree of LL.B. While on his return to Baltimore, he met with a relative who had just been appointed to the command of the United States frigate Cumberland, which was then in the port of New York, and about to sail on a cruise in the Mediterranean. The commander tendered to Mr. Rogers the appointment of his private secretaryship, which the latter accepted. The voyage occupied two years, during which time Mr. Rogers visited all the interesting ports on the Mediterranean, and made excursions to many of the most celebrated and historical cities of Asia Minor and Egypt. He also made a general tour through the southern portion of Europe. On his return to Baltimore, he established him-

self in the practice of his profession, which he has successfully pursued thence to the present time. Mr. Rogers's law practice has not only been very extensive in Baltimore city, but also through Baltimore and Carroll counties. He succeeded the late Hon. Judge Parkin Scott as Auditor of the Circuit Court of Baltimore City, which position he resigned after the expiration of about four years. On April 4, 1867, he was appointed United States Commissioner for the District of Maryland, the responsible duties of which he has performed with rare ability and faithfulness. He has been compelled to adjudicate many important criminal and civil cases, which have been referred to him as Master in Chancery of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Maryland. The above position is still held by Mr. Rogers, he having acquitted himself therein in a manner that makes his retention most desirable for the public good. The father of the subject of this sketch was Micajah Rogers, who was a native of Massachusetts, and graduated at Harvard University in the class of 1817, which embraced among its members such distinguished men as George Bancroft, Caleb Cushing, Jared Sparks, and others of equal eminence in literature and statesmanship. After graduating, he removed to Baltimore, where he established a select classical academy, and also entered upon the study of law. He subsequently became an extensive farmer in Carroll County, Maryland, and represented said county in the State Legislature of 1844. He married Mary Lyon, youngest daughter of Major Robert Lyon, of Baltimore County, who was a distinguished officer in the American Revolutionary service. The latter's father was Dr. William Lyon, a prominent physician of his day, and among the first settlers of Baltimoretown. In 1857 Robert Lyon Rogers married Miss Ann R. Hall, his second cousin, and daughter of Washington Hall, of Mount Welcome, Cecil County, Maryland, the Halls being one of the most ancient and highly honored of Maryland's many noble families. In person Mr. Rogers is tall and commanding, and his general appearance and manners indicate great force of character. He is a gentleman of marked ability, in or out of his profession; possesses original and decided views on all subjects, which he enforces with clear and cogent reasoning, and occupies a position socially, intellectually, and officially, that places him among the most highly esteemed of Maryland's representative men.

DUKEHART, THOMAS MURPHY, was born in Baltimore, June 18, 1835. His father, the late Henry Dukehart, was born in the same city, in 1794. He was well known and highly esteemed, noted for integrity and praiseworthy qualities in business and social life. At the battle of North Point, in 1814, he was a member of the "Sharpshooters," com-

THE HISTORY OF THE

The history of the world is a vast and complex subject, encompassing the lives of countless individuals and the events that have shaped our planet. From the dawn of time to the present day, the human story is one of constant change and evolution. The early civilizations of Mesopotamia, Egypt, and the Indus Valley laid the foundations for the societies that followed, each contributing to the rich tapestry of human history. The ancient Greeks and Romans, in particular, left a lasting legacy in the fields of art, science, and governance. The Middle Ages saw the rise of powerful empires and the spread of Christianity, while the Renaissance brought about a rebirth of learning and a new emphasis on individualism. The modern era, beginning with the Age of Exploration, has been characterized by rapid technological advancement and the growth of global trade. Today, we stand on the brink of a new era, one in which the challenges of climate change and global inequality are being met with innovative solutions and a renewed sense of purpose.

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manded by Captain Edward Aisquith. Thomas Murphy, whose niece he married, and after whom the subject of this sketch was named, was also a member of that company. Mr. Dukehart was detailed, after the British forces retreated, to convey to Baltimore, for burial, the dead bodies of Wells and McComas, who gained the honor of having killed General Ross, the British commander, and were themselves shot by a volley of musketry from the enemy. He was also at the battle of Bladensburg, under command of Commodore Barney, and wounded there. For some years subsequently he was engaged in the cabin-making business. Toward the close of life he devoted himself to farming, near Parkton, Maryland, and died in 1868, aged seventy-four years. He was of German descent; his wife's ancestors came from Ireland. They had six sons and four daughters. Thomas Murphy, his companion in arms at North Point, was one of the well-known early editors and proprietors of the *Baltimore American*. He died in 1860, possessed of a large fortune. After obtaining a good common-school education, young Dukehart went to Reading, Pennsylvania, at the age of seventeen, and learned the trade of a machinist in the Reading Railroad shops. In the latter part of 1858, he entered the United States navy, and the following year received his commission as third assistant engineer. At the competitive examination for admission to the service, only twenty-five out of one hundred candidates were successful. He ranked number eleven, and, in subsequent examinations for promotion, he ranked number three, and then number one. The first three years of his naval life were on board the United States steamer Wyoming, Captain John K. Mitchell. In her he visited the Arctic Ocean, Sandwich Islands, and other places of note, and assisted in the search after the ill-fated sloop of war *Levant*. In 1862 he was ordered from San Francisco to Bath, Maine, to superintend the placing of the machinery of the *Katahdin*, one of the forty-three gunboats fitting out at that time. Upon the completion of that duty he acted as her chief engineer for three years. Mr. Dukehart took part in forty-three engagements during the late war, among which were the capture of Forts Jackson and St. Philip, and also Port Hudson, passing through the forts at Vicksburg. In both attacks he was attached to the *Taney*, which towed the powder-boat to blow up the fort, and on account of gallant daring therein, received a complimentary note appreciative of his conduct. He was also present at the capture of the *Plymouth*, and one of the daring volunteers who accompanied the dashing Cushing in his first and unsuccessful attempt to blow up the ram *Albemarle*. Whilst on duty in the Mississippi squadron, on the coast off Galveston, he received a letter of thanks from Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy, for having so well kept his engines in serviceable condition during two years, incurring but trifling expense to the government, causing all repairs to be done by his own men. At Forts

Jackson and St. Philip he rendered serviceable a number of guns, which had been condemned as useless, by drilling new vent-holes and inserting buckings. After the war, Mr. Dukehart was in charge of the *Algonquin* in her great contest at the docks with the *Wynowski*, the trial being for the purpose of testing the relative merits of the Isherwood and Dickerson engines. It resulted in a victory to the former. He subsequently passed three years at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, as Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy and Chemistry as applied to Mechanics. He was afterwards attached to the *Nipsic*, engaged in the survey of the Isthmus of Darien. Returning home, he obtained a leave of absence for one year, to experiment with Ransom's method of manufacturing concrete stone. He introduced several improvements in the manufacture. In 1873 he resigned from the navy, and became associated with Mr. Jacob Medtart in the brewing of ale and porter, for which his practical knowledge as a machinist, and thorough acquirements in chemistry, and inventive genius, especially qualified him. Owing in a great measure to improvements introduced by Mr. Dukehart, the Medtart ale and porter attained excellence and popularity in all parts of the country. The senior partner, Mr. Medtart, having deceased, the brewery has since been conducted by Mr. Dukehart as the sole proprietor. The brewery is an extensive establishment, employing a large capital and many operatives. In 1863 Mr. Dukehart married the daughter of J. Wesley Krebs, Esq., of Baltimore. They have three children.

EYSTER, GEORGE HUPP, M.D., Baltimore, was born in Shenandoah County, Virginia, March 4, 1840, being the eldest son of Dr. William D. and Mary Catharine (Hupp) Eyster. His father, a native of Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, was a descendant of one of the oldest and most highly respectable families of that city. They were of German origin and among the early settlers of that State. His father removed to Virginia in early life, and became one of the most eminent physicians of that part of the State. Dr. Martin Hupp, the maternal grandfather of Dr. Eyster, was also a physician of great prominence, having no superior in his time. He died in 1830. Dr. George H. Eyster was carefully reared in one of the best homes of Virginia. When the civil war broke out he was a cadet at the Virginia Military Institute, and he, with the other members of his class, enlisted in the Confederate service. They were placed in the regular army under General R. E. Lee. The fine military figure of Mr. Eyster, together with his superior courage and ability, made him a general favorite with the officers, and although having but just attained his majority, he was appointed to staff duty, in General Early's division, and

The first of these is the question of the origin of the human race. It is generally admitted that the human race is descended from a common ancestor, but the question of the exact nature of this ancestor is still a matter of debate. Some authorities believe that the human race is descended from a common ancestor which was a mixture of the ape and the monkey, while others believe that it is descended from a common ancestor which was a mixture of the ape and the man. The second question is the question of the development of the human race. It is generally admitted that the human race has developed from a lower state to a higher state, but the question of the exact nature of this development is still a matter of debate. Some authorities believe that the human race has developed from a lower state to a higher state in a straight line, while others believe that it has developed from a lower state to a higher state in a series of steps. The third question is the question of the influence of the environment on the human race. It is generally admitted that the environment has a great influence on the human race, but the question of the exact nature of this influence is still a matter of debate. Some authorities believe that the environment has a great influence on the human race, while others believe that it has a small influence. The fourth question is the question of the influence of the human race on the environment. It is generally admitted that the human race has a great influence on the environment, but the question of the exact nature of this influence is still a matter of debate. Some authorities believe that the human race has a great influence on the environment, while others believe that it has a small influence.

The fifth question is the question of the future of the human race. It is generally admitted that the human race has a future, but the question of the exact nature of this future is still a matter of debate. Some authorities believe that the human race has a bright future, while others believe that it has a dark future. The sixth question is the question of the present of the human race. It is generally admitted that the human race is in a state of transition, but the question of the exact nature of this transition is still a matter of debate. Some authorities believe that the human race is in a state of transition from a lower state to a higher state, while others believe that it is in a state of transition from a higher state to a lower state.

was retained in that service during the entire period of the war. Most of the time he was on the staff of General Smith. He actively participated in twenty seven infantry and many cavalry engagements, and was with Lee's army at the time of its surrender. Although he, with some eighteen hundred others escaped, and did not actually surrender, yet they were included in the terms of the convention. After the war Mr. Eyster pursued his studies at the University of Virginia till 1866, when he matriculated at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, graduating M.D., in March, 1868. Dr. Eyster at once opened an office in Staunton, Virginia, and commenced the practice of his profession. He continued in that town five years, securing an extensive practice and winning the confidence and esteem of the entire community, as an able and successful physician, and as a conscientious Christian gentleman. In 1873 he decided to seek a wider sphere of labor and usefulness, and in October of that year removed to Baltimore city, locating at No. 1 Waverly Terrace, where he still (1879) remains. During his residence there he has made hosts of friends and patrons, and secured an enviable reputation as one of the most popular, skilful, and successful physicians in the city. He is a thorough student, and keeps himself well up with the advancement of his chosen science. Dr. Eyster is the physician to the Aged Women's Home, and also to the Aged Men's Home. He is a prominent member of the Medical and Chirurgical faculty of Maryland, and of the Baltimore Academy of Medicine. In religion he is a member of the Baptist Church. He was married in November, 1869, to Miss Josephine English, of Virginia, daughter of Colonel John A. English, and granddaughter of ex-Governor Johnson of the same State. They had the misfortune to lose their only child in infancy.

DANEKER, EDWIN F., Soldier and Superintendent of the Government buildings in Baltimore, was born in that city, May 10, 1837. He was the sixth son of John J. and Sarah Daneker. He received a good common-school education, and at sixteen years of age went to learn the trade of millwright. In this business he continued till the war broke out. In November, 1861, he enlisted in Dix's Light Infantry, a regiment named after General Dix, then commanding at Fort McHenry. The regiment remaining inactive for several months, he was one of ninety who volunteered to enter the First Maryland Light Artillery, and at once joined Company A, at Yorktown, just prior to the Peninsula campaign. He was in nearly all the battles and skirmishes of that campaign, under General McClellan; was in the seven days' fight, including the battle of Malvern Hill; his battery was in the division that was sent to the front, at the time of the

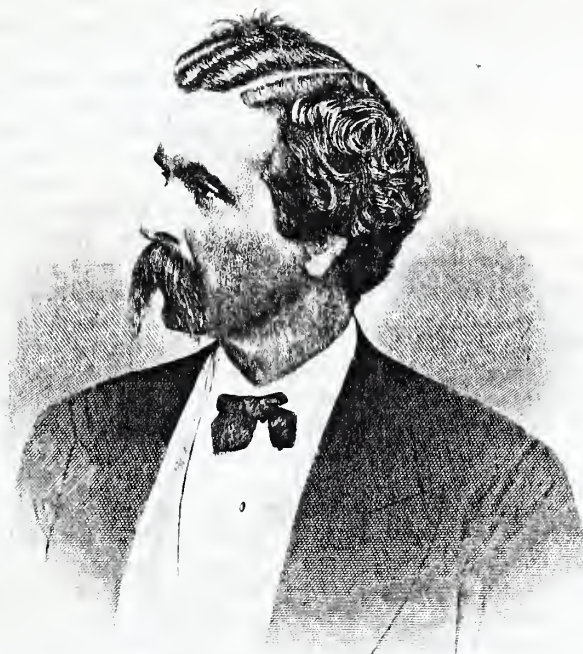
second battle of Bull Run. They arrived just as the Federal lines gave way, and a line was at once formed to arrest the retreat. He was stationed on picket duty, and it rained all night. They were afterwards sent into Maryland, and were at the engagement at South Mountain, September 14, 1862. Up to that time he had been in all the engagements and battles with his command, and had not been sick a day or received a wound; but three days after this, when in the thickest of the carnage at Antietam, his left foot was shot off by a cannon-ball. He continued to encourage his fellow-soldiers, and bade them not to leave the guns to care for him. But he was tenderly removed to a place of safety, and his leg amputated just below the knee. This closed his military career. He was one of four brothers who enlisted at the same time in that battery, and he was the only one of the four that was wounded. The others all served out their time. Their names were John F. Daneker, sergeant, promoted to a lieutenantancy; Charles W. Daneker, corporal; and Samuel H. Daneker, private. Mr. Daneker had proved a brave and faithful soldier, and had been appointed sergeant on the march from Alexandria to South Mountain. After recovering from his wound he sought an appointment as a commissioned officer in the Invalid Corps. Finding that the army regulations only permitted soldiers and officers to enter this corps in the same rank they held in the army, he declined to become a member of that branch of the service. The following letter and indorsement, however, are given to show in what esteem he was held. The first is from Captain James H. Rigby, commander of the battery in which he served, and is dated, Headquarters, Battery A, First Maryland Artillery, January 7, 1864, and is addressed to Mr. Edwin Daneker, as follows: "It is with pleasure that I refer to your connection with my command as a non-commissioned officer, and sincerely regret that the wound which you received on the ever-memorable field of Antietam, has so disabled you as to unfit you for those arduous duties of a soldier in the field which you so faithfully and honorably discharged while a sergeant of Battery A, First Maryland Volunteer Artillery. Although you have been so unfortunate as to be maimed for life in your early manhood, it should be a consolation to you to know that it was a sacrifice offered upon the altar of your country, in defence of her honor; and that your bravery on the field, the heroic fortitude with which you bore your sufferings, after being wounded, your faithfulness as a non-commissioned officer, and your general good qualities as a man, have won for you the admiration of your officers, and the respect and esteem of your late comrades. May you long enjoy the honors you have so nobly and so gallantly won." In communicating this letter to Governor Bradford, the Secretary of State made the following indorsement: "Annapolis, March 1, 1864. I have read the foregoing testimonial of his commanding officer to the gallant and heroic services of Sergeant Edwin Daneker, of

Battery A, First Maryland Artillery, and desire to add to its just recognition of his worth as a soldier, one word in regard to his character as a man. He is moral, temperate in his habits, and reliable in every respect. I speak from personal knowledge, and would earnestly recommend him to the Provost-Marshal General for promotion into the Invalid Corps, with such rank as his exalted bravery and devotion to the service of his country may entitle him to receive." Signed, William B. Hill, Secretary of State. The father of Mr. Dancker being sheriff of the city of Baltimore, he served as deputy under him, but was removed when the Democrats came into power. In 1868, when General Grant became President, he was appointed Superintendent of the Government buildings, by Collector Thomas. This position he still retains. He is called "Captain," by general consent. He has made a fine military record, and is a truly representative soldier and a worthy man.

COOMBS, DR. W. OTTERBIEN, Homœopathic Physician, Baltimore, was born in Warrior's Mark, Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania, February 14, 1842, being the second son of Rev. Isaac and Elizabeth (Forney) Coombs. His father, who was very proud of the sturdy Scotch-Irish race from which he was descended, was an able and faithful minister in the United Brethren Church. He was pastor of several of the most flourishing congregations of that order in Pennsylvania and Carroll County, Maryland, and died, in 1854, at the age of forty-six years. His wife, who is of German descent, afterwards married Reverend, now Dr. Samuel Enterline, of Baltimore city, and is still living. Mr. Coombs attended such public and private schools as were found in the several places where his parents resided. After the death of his father he prepared himself for a teacher, by attending a normal institute in York County, Pennsylvania, taught by Professor G. W. Heiges, and after teaching some time, graduated at Cottage Hill College, under the same instructor. On the breaking out of the war, on April 20, 1861, he enlisted in the Union army as a private soldier, for the defence of his country, but in less than a month he was detailed to the Hospital Department of the Ninth Army Corps in the Army of the Potomac, under General Keys. So ably and satisfactorily did he perform the duties to which he was assigned, that he was retained in that position till the close of his three years' term of enlistment. He devoted himself to the study of medicine and rose to the rank of Medical Cadet, the highest rank in the medical department of the army that can be obtained without having first secured the degree of M.D. Yet most of the time he performed the duties of assistant surgeon. He was honorably discharged, August, 1864. After the war he resumed his former vocation, ably

and successfully performing the duties of principal of several high grade schools in his native State, and at Manchester, Carroll County, Maryland. In 1870, he began to read medicine with his step-father, Dr. Samuel Enterline, with whom, after the completion of his studies, he practiced in the city of Baltimore, till 1876, when he began practice on his own account at No. 49 Calhoun Street, in the same city. During his settlement his practice has been steadily increasing, and his success with his patients has been remarkable, especially in the treatment of women and children, in which department he particularly excels. A gentleman of high character, a close student, with excellent judgment, a successful and prosperous career is assured to him. Dr. Coombs was first married to Miss Mary Blasser, of York, Pennsylvania, who died in 1873, leaving him two children, Francis Leslie and Miriam Adelaide. In 1874 he was married to Miss Fannie Hudson, of Baltimore city. They have three daughters, viz., Elsie E., Bertha G., and Lulah May.

COY, BYRON F., D.D.S., was born in Penobscot County, Maine, September 4, 1825. His father, Rev. Eliab Coy, of Scotch-English extraction, was a leading Baptist minister of Penobscot County, and afterwards of Hebron, Oxford County, Maine. He married a lady whose ancestors for several generations were natives of that State. Dr. Coy is the eldest son of seven children, all of whom are living at the present date (1879). He received his early education at the academy at Hebron, to which place his father had removed when the son was about four years of age; he then attended North Yarmouth Academy, and afterwards Gorham Seminary, receiving his classical education in the collegiate department of the latter institution. At an early age he evinced a decided inclination towards the medical profession, and upon leaving school devoted two years to its study, under two preceptors. He then determined to adopt the profession of dentistry, and in pursuance of this resolution, underwent a course of instruction from several leading dentists of Boston and Portland, learning from each a separate branch, but as at that time the profession was comparatively in its infancy, he was enabled to acquire what would now be considered only the rudiments of a dental education, and the high state of efficiency afterwards attained by him is entirely due to his own energy, perseverance, and devotion. He practiced successfully for six years in Oxford County, Maine, and at Lancaster, New Hampshire. At the expiration of that time a decided and increasing antipathy to the rigorous New England climate, and a strong predilection for a southern residence induced him to carry out a long cherished design of removing to the South. In the fall of 1852 he started with



Dr. B. H. Cooy



the city of New Orleans as his objective point, but on arriving in Baltimore he became so pleased with that city and received such strong inducements to remain and practice there, that he concluded to go no further. Among his earliest and sincerest friends were Dr. Chapin A. Harris and Dr. Cone, both talented and eminent members of the profession, whose efforts in the interests of dentistry are well known. Dr. Coy then attended another course of lectures to perfect himself in medical science, qualifying himself for the degree of M.D., which, however, he did not care to accept, considering it unnecessary and superfluous for a gentleman of his professional standing. He became one of the founders of the Maryland Dental College in 1873, and with others was instrumental in procuring a charter for that institution, now in a very flourishing condition, and in the formation of the faculty he was appointed to the chair of Operative Dentistry, a position he held for five years, resigning it in 1878, when he found that he could not devote to it the amount of attention he thought it required, on account of the pressing and continuous demands of his office practice. He was a strong advocate of the plan of vesting in a Board of Regents the power of conferring degrees, a power previously possessed by the faculty, which plan was adopted, and has been found to operate very favorably. At the first meeting of the Board of Regents, the honorary degree of D.D.S. was conferred by them upon Dr. Coy. In 1874 he was elected Vice-President of the National Dental Convention, and was afterwards elected President for two successive terms, 1875-76. The latter year, 1876, he was elected Vice-President of the State of Maryland and District of Columbia Dental Association, and in 1877 was chosen President. He has been elected also a member of the Southern and of the American Dental Associations. There are few members of the profession who have made such continuous and indefatigable efforts to bring dentistry to its present high scientific standard, and to promote its general interests, as has Dr. Coy, and the knowledge of this fact, together with his eminent reputation for skill and efficiency as an operator, for persevering and enterprising research as a theorist, and for his abilities as an expounder, have made him an acknowledged leader and an authority among his brethren, not only of Baltimore, but of the whole United States and Europe, and that these qualities have been appreciated is manifest by the number of important positions to which he has been called, and in many of which his executive abilities have been conspicuously displayed. That he has at times met with considerable opposition in carrying out his ideas cannot be denied, but he has never faltered on that account, but has continued unswervingly and steadily on his course, and has generally succeeded in convincing his opponents of the correctness of his views. Dr. Coy is a constant and diligent student of literature, confining himself, however, principally to professional and scientific works. In politics, he has been

a consistent Democrat all his life; in religion, he holds no very pronounced views, nor is he a member of any church, but attends the Protestant Episcopal service. His personal appearance is commanding and dignified, and at the same time pleasing; in his personal character he is high-toned and manly, strong in his likes and dislikes, an ardent friend, a decided, but not a malicious enemy, outspoken and generous, and a fluent and interesting conversationalist. In June, 1866, he married a daughter of Dr. Bates, a highly eminent surgeon of Massachusetts, and has had five sons, four of whom are now living, the eldest a bright, promising lad of ten years of age.

HOLLINGSHEAD, DAVID A., A.M., Principal of the Western Female High School, Baltimore, was born, March 8, 1817, in Baltimore County, near the Pennsylvania line. He was the son of William and Martha Hollingshead, both of Scotch descent. His mother's maiden name was Kerr. He was the youngest of five children, and was left motherless in his third year. His father was a farmer, who came to this country during the rebellion in Ireland, about 1798. He was an officer in the army of the United Irishmen. His grandfather sold his property in Ireland about the close of the rebellion, at a great sacrifice, and came to this country with his entire family on account of the troubles in that country. Until he was sixteen years of age, David worked on the farm, attending school in winter. Having moved to Hopewell Township, York County, Pennsylvania, about the year 1827, he was then taught English grammar by Samuel Kirkwood, at his private school, who was afterwards Governor of Iowa, and is at present United States Senator. Among his classmates was Daniel Kirkwood, now Professor of Mathematics in Indiana University. He remained in Hopewell until 1838, meantime teaching and studying, much of his education being self-acquired. At the age of eighteen he commenced the study of Latin and mathematics under Dr. William Smith, who was the tutor of Governor Henry A. Wise of Virginia. Mr. Hollingshead went to Baltimore County, and established a private school near the city, which he conducted for about five years. Shortly after the organization of the Western Female High School, about the year 1845, he became assistant principal, under Robert Kerr, Principal, they being then the only teachers. After a period of five years he was transferred to the Central Male High School of Baltimore, now Baltimore City College. The school was then held in a plain building on Holliday Street; since then a beautiful and commodious modern building has been erected on North Howard Street. He served there acceptably for three years as assistant to Dr. Waters, the principal, teaching Mathematics. Upon the resignation of Mr. Kerr,

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he was elected Principal of the Western Female High School. His ability to fill this position in all its requirements is attested by the twenty four years which he has held it, and by the willing testimony of hundreds of noble women who have graduated under his guidance and fostering care. He has ever evinced a thirst for the acquisition of knowledge, and revels in books and study. Teaching, such a drudgery to many in the profession, is to him a recreation and rare enjoyment. His first effort with a pupil is to fix the belief that he is a friend; and that once established is never shaken, and hence, coercive measures are rarely, if ever, needed. Mr. Hollingshead was married a few months after attaining his majority to Miss Jane Tarbut, daughter of William Tarbut, of York County, Pennsylvania, by whom he had two sons and two daughters. The second son died in early manhood, in the midst of great usefulness, as a successful teacher in Male Grammar School No. 10. The others are still living, and are named as follows: William H., Eliza R., and M. Ella. The deceased son was Robert Kerr. The mother of these children having died, he married Miss Elenor Sullivan, a daughter of the late Dennis Sullivan, Esq., of Baltimore, by whom he had two sons, one of them dying in infancy. The survivor, Dennis Sullivan Hollingshead, is now a student in the Baltimore City College. Mr. Hollingshead has been an elder in the Twelfth Presbyterian Church about twenty-four years, and superintendent of the Sunday-school for twenty-five years. Since the age of seventeen he has been a member of that denomination, and in its welfare he has always taken a most lively interest. He has been a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows fraternities for a number of years, as also for several years a member of the Maryland Historical Society. The degree of Master of Arts was conferred on him by the Franklin and Marshall College, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

LIEBIG, GUSTAV ADOLPH, Ph.D., was born, August 18, 1811, in Hayda, Austria. His father, Franz Liebig, was an artist of considerable merit and celebrity, and portraits from his brush are still held at the Courts of Saxony and Bavaria. The doctor's early education began at the College of the Pietists. After passing through that institution, he studied pharmacy with Baron Berndt, in Prague, and in 1845 entered the Carolinum, the oldest University of Germany, where he graduated, in 1849, as Doctor of Philosophy. The following years he devoted exclusively to the study of chemistry, occupying the position of assistant with his tutor, Professor Joseph Bedtenbach, one of the most distinguished chemists of the period, whom he followed to Vienna, where he remained until 1854, engaged in scientific researches. After travelling a year or more through

Europe, he came to this country in 1856, landing in New York, at which place he remained for two years. He then went to Baltimore, where he has ever since resided, and has become identified with one of the leading industries of the country. Being early impressed with the great agricultural importance of the phosphates found upon various West India Islands, he suggested their value, and was the means of bringing them into use. He has published a number of articles upon the subject, and is president of one of the leading manufacturing establishments in that line in Baltimore. Upon the subject of agricultural chemistry, he is considered high authority, and as an analyst, he is well known and appreciated at home as well as abroad. He married Elizabeth S. Holland, of Baltimore, and has four sons.

SCHIEB, REV. HENRY, Pastor of Zion (German) Church, in Baltimore, and Educator, was born July 8, 1808, at Bacharach, a small town on the Rhine, under French jurisdiction at the time of his birth. He was the eldest of five children. His father was a wine-grower, in easy circumstances, but owing to a series of misfortunes became greatly reduced. His parents attended the Reformed Church. Henry received his first instruction at the Reformed School of the town. When he had reached his tenth year, his father sent him to the Latin school, where, in addition to that language, he studied geography, history, geometry, and natural history. He remained at that school two years. During the hours which were not spent in school, Henry assisted his father in the vineyards, fields, and garden. His father was at length induced, through the promise of assistance from friends, to enter him at the newly founded gymnasium at Kreuznach. That was to Henry the beginning of long years of trials and hardships. The assistance promised never arrived. Destitute of resources, he was frequently at a loss for the means of subsistence. His parents did for him all that was in their power, yet that was very little. His troubles at this time were greatly increased by the death of his mother, for whom he had always entertained the sincerest love and veneration. It was the desire of his parents that he should prepare for the ministry. Accordingly, while reading the classics at the gymnasium, he commenced studying Hebrew, and before he went to the University had completed the books of Samuel, most of the Psalms, and Isaiah. He remained at that institution for a period of six years. In the spring of 1830, he matriculated as *studiosus theologie* at the University of Bonn. Probably but few young men had taken such a step with such slender means. During the three years which he spent at Bonn the total amount of money which he received from home was sixteen thalers and a few groschen—something more than twelve dollars. Be-

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THE QUESTION OF THE ORIGIN OF THE HUMAN RACE

The second of the questions mentioned above is the question of the origin of the human mind. It is generally admitted that the human mind is descended from a common ancestor, but the question of the exact nature of this ancestor is still a matter of debate. Some authorities believe that the human mind is descended from a single pair of individuals, while others believe that it is descended from a larger number of individuals. The question of the origin of the human mind is one of the most important and interesting questions in anthropology, and it is one which has attracted the attention of many of the most distinguished scientists of the present day.

THE QUESTION OF THE ORIGIN OF THE HUMAN MIND

The third of the questions mentioned above is the question of the origin of the human body. It is generally admitted that the human body is descended from a common ancestor, but the question of the exact nature of this ancestor is still a matter of debate. Some authorities believe that the human body is descended from a single pair of individuals, while others believe that it is descended from a larger number of individuals. The question of the origin of the human body is one of the most important and interesting questions in anthropology, and it is one which has attracted the attention of many of the most distinguished scientists of the present day.

sides theology, he became greatly interested in the study of the natural sciences, and also attended lectures on medicine, especially the pathological, anatomical, and clinical. He also devoted much attention to pedagogical sciences. His sojourn at the University being ended, having successfully passed the state examination, he now began to look around for a position, but could find nothing. Thirty-five other candidates for the ministry had to be cared for first. Insurmountable obstacles arose before him, and failing, after vigorous efforts, to overcome them, he decided to emigrate to America. In the latter part of December, 1834, he sailed from Rotterdam, and after a long and stormy voyage landed in New York, in April, 1835. He now stood penniless on the shore of the New World. Letters of recommendation introduced him to Dr. F. W. Geissenhainer, Senior, Pastor of St. Matthew's (German) Church, and the cordial reception which he found in the family of that noble man consoled him for much that he had borne. In this family he was treated like an own son, and he strove to show his gratitude by assisting the doctor in his professional duties, and by preaching when he was ill or absent from the city. In September, Mr. Scheib received an invitation to fill temporarily the position of minister at Zion Church, in Baltimore. Although he had determined to accept a call to Newark, New Jersey, by the advice of Dr. Geissenhainer he went to Baltimore, without a thought that thenceforward it would be his home for more than forty years. In Baltimore he found a congregation utterly neglected, divided by bitter dissensions between the minister, vestry, and congregation. With many fears and no sanguine expectations, he commenced a long and tedious work, taking sides with neither party, but giving himself no rest until he had removed the evil and its roots. So unpromising did the field appear, if it had not been for the sympathy and encouragement of a few clear-sighted and warm-hearted friends of truth, who soon became his friends, he would have withdrawn at the expiration of his provisory appointment. On October 18, 1835, he was almost unanimously elected pastor of Zion Church. The experiences of his youth were invaluable to him now. A division took place in the congregation, and some of the members, with their former minister, erected a new church. For many years he met with much opposition from these persons, and attempts were made to arouse suspicion as to his character, but he pursued the even tenor of his way, "not rendering again evil for evil," until, at length, they extended their hands to make peace with him who had never quarrelled with them; and when they explained why they wished no further contention, they added: "Especially as not a whisper is breathed against your moral conduct, and testimony is borne to much that is highly laudable in your deportment and life." But what afforded him more gratification than even this peace-making, was the new and vigorous Christian life manifesting itself in his congregation. He saw around him men to whom his best thoughts

were the most welcome, whilst between himself and his congregation a feeling of cordiality was developed. The relationship then established has continued for more than forty years, darkened by no cloud and interrupted by no misunderstanding. Early in his pastorate, Mr. Scheib became convinced that the education of the children would be a necessary condition of success in his work. The school of the congregation was held in a filthy apartment in an old house. Here, on his first visit, he found seventeen boys and girls seated on broken benches, neglected and forsaken by those who should have cared for them. For many years the children of the members of the congregation had been permitted to grow up in this manner, and the development of their minds had been intrusted to an ignorant and morally weak teacher. Mr. Scheib called together the vestry, led them into the school, and pointing out to them the existing misery, he implored them to assist in removing the evil. He delivered a course of lectures on education at the church—something unusual at that time—and then began a series of improvements, extending through many years, superintended and mainly planned in all their details by Mr. Scheib, which resulted in the erection of a large and commodious school-building, furnished with all the appliances that the most advanced educational experiences have adopted as necessary to the successful work of the thorough educator. From seventeen students, of both sexes, as Mr. Scheib first found it, the school now numbers its hundreds in regular attendance; and from the study of the German language only, its courses now embrace all that is taught in first-class institutions. These continuous and arduous labors severely affected Mr. Scheib's health. He voluntarily assisted in the instruction, superintended the school, arranged the schedule of exercises, and the grades of the classes; it was he who examined and appointed the teachers, worked out textbooks for the various studies, and upon him the life of the establishment depended; and, with all this, performing without an assistant all the duties of his pastorate. Mr. Scheib was very anxious to bring together young men and awaken in them an interest for scientific pursuits, and particularly to develop in them a love for the natural sciences. He formed a society, which soon counted many members, and for twelve years he gave a large part of his time and attention to the "Bildungsverein" in delivering lectures on history, social life, and the natural sciences. Such apparatus as were useful for the explanation of the laws of mechanics, hydraulics, heat, light, air, and electricity were purchased, besides a complex of optical instruments, including a large magic lantern, dissolving views, gas, microscope, polariscope, and hydro-oxygen generators and lamps. Thus, too, the opportunities of affording instructive entertainment were greatly increased. Besides, Mr. Scheib prepared a large number of drawings and charts. He was much occupied with the microscope and the polariscope, and had himself prepared many hundreds of objects

for those instruments. Thus a vast amount of material was collected that could also be used to great advantage in the school, and, when his declining health obliged him to withdraw, which brought about the dissolution of the society, the whole collection of instruments, maps, etc., was made over to Zion School. Later acquisitions, particularly of models for the study of zoology and anatomy, drawings, maps, and geometrical bodies, made this collection one of the largest and most valuable to be found in any school of the country. For more than forty years Mr. Scheib has been engaged in this work; never stopping, never despairing, always confident and hopeful and as active as ever, he still stands at his post, surrounded by a corps of teachers who are not merely his fellow-laborers but his friends, sensible, refined men, who are alive to their profession, and the important work which they are called upon to perform, and each of them striving to be, in the midst of their scholars, the centre of healthful mental life. In this manner alone could he hope to see one of the greatest objects of his life realized: the establishment of a school which strives not merely to train, but to educate; which aims not merely at ease and clearness in thinking and perceiving, but seeks to cultivate the will and strengthen it for the performance of whatever is right and good; a school which nourishes sympathy for all that is true and beautiful, and exerts itself to plant in the heart those germs, which in after years make us noble, loving, and feeling men and women. In short, a school which has for its purpose real mental and moral development. At the beginning of his pastoral work in Baltimore, Mr. Scheib had organized a society for the cultivation of church music. This organization still exists (though no longer a church association), and under its original name, "Liederkrantz," is a well-known and highly esteemed musical society. In 1839 Mr. Scheib married Lisette D. Eisenbrandt, eldest daughter of Christian Henry Eisenbrandt, the celebrated musical instrument manufacturer, well known throughout Europe and this country. This union laid the foundation to a lasting happiness, and in a great measure compensated him for the inconveniences of a life full of trials. Sorrow of the most painful character penetrated even this narrow circle, and repeated losses of beloved children left new and deep wounds. Mr. Scheib's Christianity is a religion of the spirit of truth, freedom and love, in contradistinction to a religion of the letter of force and of fear; it is the worship of the Father "in spirit and in truth." It is nothing more or less than the Christianity of Jesus Christ. With the exception of a number of school-books, many dissertations on education, in the yearly reports of Zion School, and some speeches at festivals, nothing from his pen has ever appeared in print. He never wrote out his sermons in full. A retentive memory, a remarkable command of language, and perfect ease in demeanor, made that unnecessary. His voice is flexible and sonorous, his movements unstudied and graceful. His words are well chosen, his figures of

rare brilliancy, and his delivery earnest and impressive. His lectures and sermons possess an inexpressible charm for all who hear him.

RUSK, GEORGE GLANVILLE, M.D., of Baltimore, was born in that city, September 1, 1846. He received his early education at the private schools of his native city, as also at the Baltimore City College, leaving the latter institution in 1863. The same year he commenced the study of medicine in the office of the late Dr. J. C. S. Monkur, Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine in and President of the faculty of the Washington University. He matriculated in the fall of the above year, as a student in the Medical Department of the University of Maryland. Whilst he was attending the University lectures, Dr. Monkur died, and Dr. Rusk entered as a private student the office of the late Professor Nathan R. Smith, remaining under the instructions of that eminent surgeon, physician, and teacher, for about six months, or until his graduation in the spring of 1867. After receiving his diploma from the University of Maryland, he occupied, for awhile, the office of his first preceptor, Dr. Monkur, and had a large practice among the patients of that gentleman. Dr. Rusk then established himself, independently, in the practice of his profession, in the eastern section of Baltimore, which he has been continuously and successfully prosecuting in that locality for about ten years. He enjoys a wide reputation for his rare surgical knowledge and skill, and has performed, with signal success, many important and delicate operations, among which we would mention lithotomy, inguinal hernia, etc. He is thoroughly devoted to his profession, which appears to occupy his exclusive time and attention. For this reason he has not attached himself to societies of any kind that would draw him away from his practice. He is, however, a member of the Medico-Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland. On October 21, 1873, Dr. Rusk married Miss Mary Yiesley, daughter of Jacob Yiesley, of Baltimore, an extensive and successful builder. His father is Jacob Krebs Rusk, one of Baltimore's most substantial citizens, and largely engaged in the provision business. His grandfather, George W. Rusk, actively participated in the war of 1812 against the English. He was a gentleman of great public spirit and unbounded hospitality. The Rusk family are of North of Ireland origin, and principally of the Methodist persuasion. (For further information in regard to the genealogy of the Rusk family, see Johnson's *Universal Encyclopedia*.) The doctor's mother's maiden name was Catharine Olivia Lane, granddaughter of a very wealthy and distinguished native of the town of Clonmell,

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County Tipperary. He has three children, Glanville Viesley, Elizabeth Elsey, and an infant child. Harry Welles Rusk, a prominent lawyer of Baltimore, and ex-member of the Maryland Legislature, is a brother of Dr. Rusk. He has two other brothers, Jacob and Thomas Jefferson Rusk. In manners Dr. Rusk is remarkably courteous and agreeable, for which reason, in conjunction with his acknowledged professional attainments, he enjoys a practice second to that of no physician in the eastern section of the city. From the time of his attaining his majority, and for eleven years, Dr. Rusk has been one of the trustees of the Jackson Square Methodist Episcopal Church, and has always taken an active and zealous interest in its welfare and religious work.

DENISON, JOHN MARCUS, an enterprising and substantial citizen of Baltimore, was born June 14, 1828. He received his principal education at the Baltimore High School, an institution under a board of trustees, selected from the Presbyterian churches, and in which Thomas D. Baird, late President of the Baltimore City College, was principal of the mathematical department. His father was Marcus Denison, a long-established and very successful merchant of Baltimore. He conducted the grocery business for over half a century in one locality, and commanded the highest respect and confidence of the community. His wife was Mary Matilda Roach, daughter of John Roach, a native of Plymouth, England. John's grandfather, John Morgan Denison, was one of those sturdy Presbyterian gentlemen who came to this country during the latter half of the eighteenth century, and settling in Baltimore, contributed, by their great energy and enterprise, in laying the foundation of its commercial and manufacturing wealth and prosperity, and its educational and religious welfare. He was from Londonderry, Ireland, whence he came directly to Baltimore, and established, on the wharf, an extensive grocery concern, which flourished until his demise, in 1810. John Marcus is one of nine children, of whom there are but three survivors, himself, Mary L., who married John L. Russell, of Troy, New York, and David Stewart Denison, who graduated at West Point Military Academy, in 1868, and served in the United States army until 1877, when he resigned his commission. This was the last cadet nomination made by the late Honorable Henry Winter Davis. The late General A. W. Denison, Postmaster at Baltimore at the time of his death, and who attained great distinction as a brave and gallant officer in the Federal service during the American civil war, was a brother of the subject of this sketch. John Marcus Denison was connected with his father's business from 1844 until 1854, when he established himself in commercial pursuits on his own account. In 1860 he embarked in the banking and brokerage busi-

ness, conducting the same with great activity and success until 1869, when he was appointed by his distinguished brother, General Denison, as cashier of the Baltimore Post-office. After the decease of his brother, he acted as postmaster for four months, very much against his own inclination, he being anxious, during the period of his occupancy of that position, to be relieved from its duties, many important and pressing matters connected with the great railroad enterprises of the country claiming his time and attention. He was one of the purchasing and reorganizing committee of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railroad, now the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern Railroad Company; as also of the Chicago, Danville and Vincennes Railroad, now the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad Company. He is a director in all the above companies. Mr. Denison is possessed of one of the best analytical and mathematical minds in Baltimore, and his administrative abilities have been exemplified by the admirable and satisfactory manner in which he has acted in the distribution and settlement of the large estate of his father, of which he has been the sole administrator and trustee. He is frank and sociable in his manner; generous in his impulses; is a gentleman of unquestioned probity and integrity, and combines all the noble and excellent qualities that distinguished both his paternal and maternal ancestors. As a capitalist he employs his abundant means in patronizing and encouraging those great enterprises, such as railroads, etc., that add to the wealth and prosperity of the country. In 1855, he married Miss Sophia Williams, daughter of James Williams, of Baltimore. His son by that marriage, Henry Marcus, is now twenty two years of age, and is a very efficient and intelligent assistant of his father. His wife died in 1874, and in 1877 he married Miss S. Augusta Pearce, daughter of John B. Pearce, an extensive farmer of Baltimore County, which he has represented, with marked distinction and credit, in the Legislature of Maryland.

EVANS, ALFRED DAVID, Lawyer and Conveyancer, was born in Baltimore, December 8, 1817. His ancestors were of Welsh origin, his great-grandfather, John Evans, removing from Wales and settling in the city of London, England, in 1762. He possessed an ample fortune, and was a man of large influence. He had five children, John, Alexander, Amon, William, and Henry, each of whom received a liberal education. A commission in the English army was purchased for John, and Alexander became a captain in the British navy. William studied medicine, and emigrated to America, settling at the head of Elk River, Cecil County, Maryland. Amon remained at home, and Henry joined his brother William in America, where he engaged in agricultural pur-

CHAPTER 1

The first part of the book is devoted to a general discussion of the principles of the theory of the function of a complex variable. It begins with a brief review of the elementary properties of the complex numbers, and then proceeds to a detailed treatment of the analytic functions, their properties, and the methods of their representation. The author pays special attention to the problem of the continuation of the analytic functions, and to the theory of the conformal mappings.

The second part of the book is devoted to the theory of the integrals of the functions of a complex variable. It begins with a detailed treatment of the Cauchy's theorem, and then proceeds to a detailed treatment of the theory of the residues, and the methods of their calculation. The author pays special attention to the problem of the evaluation of the real integrals by means of the residues.

The third part of the book is devoted to the theory of the series of the functions of a complex variable. It begins with a detailed treatment of the power series, and then proceeds to a detailed treatment of the theory of the Laurent series, and the methods of their calculation. The author pays special attention to the problem of the convergence of the series, and to the theory of the summability of the series.

The fourth part of the book is devoted to the theory of the differential equations of the functions of a complex variable. It begins with a detailed treatment of the theory of the linear differential equations, and then proceeds to a detailed treatment of the theory of the nonlinear differential equations, and the methods of their solution. The author pays special attention to the problem of the existence and uniqueness of the solutions, and to the theory of the monodromy.

suits. The latter married a Welsh lady, and was the father of George Evans, the father of the subject of this sketch. His grandfather, Henry Evans, located in Freedom District, Baltimore, now Carroll County, where he became a thrifty farmer. He was an ardent patriot, and served as a soldier during the Revolution. He was wounded at the battle of Brandywine, under General Maxwell, September 11, 1777, and was taken prisoner. While in prison he was made known to his brother John, then a captain in the British army, who informed his brother Henry that after his emigration to America, his aunt died, leaving him a large fortune, which he might reclaim if he would renounce his allegiance to the "Rebel cause." Henry patriotically declined the tempting proffer with the exclamation: "With me, it is liberty or death." George Evans, the father of Alfred D. Evans, and second son of Henry Evans, evinced the same patriotic spirit as his father. When war was declared against Great Britain in 1812, he promptly responded to the call for troops, and joined Captain Stephen H. Moore's company of the famous Baltimore Volunteers, which served with distinction in Canada, and on the Northern frontier. George Evans was in nearly all the battles in that region, and was noted for his bravery. After the discharge of the Baltimore Volunteers, he returned to Baltimore just in time to take his place as ensign in Captain Andron's Company, Fifth Regiment of Maryland, and fought at the battle of North Point, receiving very honorable mention for coolness and valor. After the termination of the war, and upon the reorganization of the Fifth Regiment, George Evans was made First Lieutenant of Independent Company, of that regiment, and under Captain Howard, subsequently drilled the regiment, at the request of Colonel Howard, of Revolutionary fame. As a civilian, he conducted a fashionable boot and shoe emporium, under the old Fountain Hotel, on Light Street, Baltimore, on the site now occupied by the Carrollton Hotel. He died in the autumn of 1854. He was highly esteemed and respected by the entire community for his bravery, patriotism, business integrity, and moral worth. Alfred David Evans adopted the business of his father, and for several years conducted successfully a large wholesale and retail establishment on West Pratt Street. In the political campaign of 1857, Mr. Evans distinguished himself as a speaker, and the ability with which he discussed questions of public interest caused him frequently to be called upon to address large assemblies. His good judgment, administrative talent, and peculiar fitness for the post, induced the Governor of Maryland to appoint him warden of the Maryland Penitentiary, the duties of which position he entered upon in May, 1858, and discharged with great acceptability for a term of two years. The General Assembly expressed its high appreciation of his services. In the winter of 1860 he was reappointed as warden for another term of two years, and served until May, 1862, when he retired to private life. Governor Hicks, before he retired from office, addressed a

letter to Mr. Evans, in which he speaks of him in the highest terms of praise, on account of his efficiency as a public officer, and of his urbanity and relations as a private citizen. While Mr. Evans was warden of the Penitentiary, he introduced the Sabbath school, and defended it against numerous assaults. His monthly reports to the Directors of the Penitentiary are models of their kind, and suggest how the affairs of that institution might have been more economically administered. Mr. Evans was a decided Union man during the civil war. He was the first enrolling officer for the Eighth Ward of Baltimore. In 1863 he was made Sergeant-at-Arms for the House of Delegates, and occupied the same position in the Constitutional Convention of 1864. In 1866 he was appointed Justice of the Peace, and discharged the duties of that office in a most creditable and satisfactory manner. During the period from 1858 to 1867, he devoted considerable time to the study of law. For several years he has been a member of the temperance organization known as the "Good Templars," an order that embraces sixty-six grand lodges, and about five thousand subordinate lodges, with a membership of over half a million throughout the world, and was twice elected to the office of Grand Worthy Chief Templar. He served so satisfactorily that he was elected, almost unanimously, for a third term. He declined the tender of another term. He is now successfully engaged in the law, collection, and conveyancing business in Baltimore. Mr. Evans is courteous in his manners, and social, generous, and benevolent in his disposition. In 1830, he married Miss Sarah R. Start, daughter of Benjamin H. Start, farmer, of Kent County, Maryland, and niece of Senator Vickers. He has seven children living.

HOWELL, DARIUS CARPENTER, was born in the city of Baltimore, January 23, 1820. His great-grandfather, Charles Howell, was born at Eccleshall, Staffordshire, England, August, 1696, and was married in 1740, at St. Catharine, near the Tower of London, to Elizabeth Brazier, a descendant of Lord Brazier. Mr. Howell's grandfather, John Howell, was born November 18, 1741, and was married at St. Mary Le Bon Church, May 24, 1764, to Elizabeth Wells. John Brazier Howell, son of John Howell, and father of the subject of this sketch, was born in London, 1766. He emigrated to America in 1793, bringing with him two daughters. Agnes, the eldest, went to the Southern States, and died there, unmarried. Her sister, Eliza, was sent as a missionary to the Western States, where she married Rev. Dr. Fuller, a Presbyterian minister, and died in 1876, leaving three children, now (1878) residents of Louisville, Kentucky. After the death of his first wife, John Brazier Howell married, in 1802, Miss Elizabeth Carpenter, then



John L. Holland



a scholar at the Nine Partners Boarding School, conducted by the Society of Friends, in the State of New York. The fruits of that marriage were eight children: John Arthur, George, Zophar Carpenter, Charles, William, Darius Carpenter, Phoebe, Adelia (John, Adelia, and Charles, deceased). The father of these children was a highly esteemed citizen, an honorable business man, and often preached in the Friends' meeting-house, on Courtland Street, Baltimore. He first started the business of manufacturing wall paper in Philadelphia. Afterward he became associated, in the same business, with Mr. Steele, in Albany, New York, the firm name being Howell & Steele. Selling out to Mr. Steele, he removed to Baltimore, establishing a manufactory on Baltimore Street, and a wall paper store on Gay Street. He was one of the first to engage in that line of business in this country. He returned to Philadelphia, in 1821, and again established a manufactory in that city. In his later years, retiring from manufacturing, he studied medicine, for pleasure, in the Eclectic school, and practiced for a short time before his death, which occurred in the seventy-fourth year of his age. The manufactory was continued, first by John Arthur, George, and Zophar Carpenter, his three eldest sons. Darius Carpenter was educated at a Friends' school, in Philadelphia, and received a good common-school education. At about the age of fifteen, he entered the store with his brother Zophar, and remained as an employee in the store and factory until 1845, when he returned to Baltimore and opened a branch store on West Baltimore Street, which he has conducted with remarkable success until the present time (1878). He is now the leading dealer in that line in Baltimore. The firm, including the Philadelphia house, consists of Zophar C. Howell, William Howell, and William Wilson, of Philadelphia, and Darius Carpenter Howell, of Baltimore. Others have been associated with them for several years, but are now withdrawn. Their manufactory is the largest in the United States, if not in the world. This immense establishment is on the line of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, in Philadelphia. It is four hundred feet in length, and five stories high. In it are made all grades of wall paper, from brown blanks to the finest gold and bronze, embracing all the latest and most beautiful patterns, including the Eastlake, Morris, and Dresser styles. The product of this establishment, in 1877, amounted to fifty millions of yards, employing about two hundred persons. Paperhangings were originally manufactured by hand, with wooden blocks, until the year 1853. About that time, Mr. William Howell went to Europe, and purchased a machine in England, which he brought to this country, with experts to run it. This, it is believed, was the first machine for wall paper in the United States; and now all the grades of wall paper are made by the most approved machinery. To no firm or family is the progress of this branch of industry in this

country attributable more than to that of Howell & Brothers. Their papers beautify the walls of a million homes in every part of this country, from the humble cottage to the palatial mansion. They had a machine in operation at the late Centennial Exhibition—the only one there. Mr. Darius Carpenter Howell is a most highly esteemed gentleman in private life, and also as a citizen and business man. He has been a Mason and an Odd Fellow for several years, although not prominently identified with them. He was for many years a member of the Society of Friends, but in 1876 he united with the Mount Vernon Methodist Episcopal Church. For a number of years he has been a Director in the Citizens' National Bank, and assisted in the establishment of the Catonsville Passenger Railway. In politics he is a conservative Republican. In 1873 he made the tour of Europe with his family. He was married, by the Rev. Job Guest, March 17, 1846, to Susan E. Guest, daughter of Samuel Guest, and niece of the officiating clergyman. Six children were the fruit of this union, but death having entered the family circle, they have all passed away, his son Morris, aged twenty-nine, and his daughter, aged nineteen, having died recently, a short time prior to the death of their mother. On April 7, 1877, Mr. Howell was again married, to Catharine E. Hyatt, daughter of R. H. Hyatt, and granddaughter of C. C. Hyatt and Captain John Travers. Morris C. Howell, deceased, the eldest son of D. C. Howell, was married in January, 1872, to Miss Mary Werdebaugh, by whom he had two children, Edith and Florence. The widow and the children are all living.

HOLLAND, COLONEL JOHN C., President of the Baltimore, Catonsville, and Ellicott Mills Railway Company, born in Baltimore, January 24, 1822. His parents were of old Maryland families. During the war of 1812, his father, James Holland, was one of the defenders of Baltimore, serving in Montgomery's Artillery, at the battle of North Point. His mother was Nancy Fuller, the oldest daughter of William Fuller, of Baltimore County, who was murdered by his slaves in that county in 1812. John C. was the second son; the eldest died in infancy. He has three brothers and one sister still living (1879). He received a limited education in the public schools of Baltimore, and a few terms at a night school while learning his trade. In April, 1836, he was apprenticed to Walter Crook, to learn the paperhanging and upholstery business, and completed his term of service, in 1842 at a time of general business prostration. Being a skillful workman he obtained sufficient employment to enable him to commence business, in 1843, with John G. Wilmot, a former fellow-apprentice. That partnership was dissolved in one year. He then com-

menced on his own account, and prosecuted his business successfully until 1848, when he entered into a partnership with his brother, William Holland, with whom a prosperous business was conducted until the dissolution of the firm in 1854, John C. retiring on account of impaired health. In 1852 he visited Europe for the purchase of curtain and upholstery goods direct from the manufacturers—many of the purchases being the first of the kind imported directly into Baltimore. On retiring from business he removed to Baltimore County, near Catonsville, where he resided from May, 1854, to November, 1874. In 1845 he made a trip to the West India Islands, thence to the Spanish Main, visiting Laguayra, Caraccas, and Porto Cabello, and, in 1874, to Havana, for the benefit of his health. Although closely attentive to business, Colonel Holland always took a lively interest in public matters. In 1841, the originators of the Washingtonian Temperance movement organized a Junior Washingtonian Temperance Society in Baltimore, of which he, being then an apprentice at his trade, was elected president, and which he managed successfully until its dissolution. From 1839 to 1842 he was an active member of the Patapsco Fire Company, under the old volunteer system, during which time he held positions of honor and usefulness in the Fire Department. In 1845 he became a member of the Independent Blues, one of the oldest companies of the volunteer citizen soldiery, in which he served as lieutenant, until his resignation, in consequence of removal from the city. Attached to this company was its celebrated military band, under the direction of his brother, Professor Albert Holland, a distinguished musician of the city. He was a member of Washington Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, from 1842 to 1862, the oldest lodge of the order in the United States, and of which he was one of the incorporators. For several years he served as financial secretary and chaplain. In 1841, with other members of the Universalist Church, he organized the Murray Institute, which held its meetings in the lecture-room of the church, corner of Pleasant and Calvert Streets. Its discussions were conducted with great ability and drew together large and intelligent audiences, and at that time was perhaps the only literary institution of the kind where the slavery question could be publicly discussed in the city of Baltimore. Here it was earnestly debated by zealous pro and anti-slavery advocates, commanding great public interest and attention. It was disbanded at the breaking out of the Rebellion in 1861. Colonel Holland's ability as its presiding officer contributed largely to the popularity and usefulness of the Institute. Becoming identified with the Democratic party, in his early manhood, he supported Polk and Dallas, in 1844, against Clay and Prelinghuysen, but when the American party was organized, in 1845, he advocated its principles, and was placed on its ticket as a candidate for the House of Delegates. The Whigs having a ticket also in the field, the Democrats carried the election. In

1854 he removed to Baltimore County, and at once became a recognized leader in the American councils, which were then organizing throughout the State. The next year that party nominated him for the House of Delegates, and after an exciting canvass, in which he took a prominent part, the entire ticket was elected in the county. Had he taken his seat he would probably have been elected Speaker, but, in December, a few days previous to the convening of the Legislature, he was thrown from his carriage, suffering a compound fracture of the leg, which confined him to his house for six months. He never took his seat in that body, but was, nevertheless, frequently consulted by his fellow-delegates from Baltimore County upon questions of public importance. He was subsequently offered a nomination, but declined it. At the breaking out of the Rebellion, Colonel Holland took decided ground as an active Union man. He delivered many public addresses at State conventions, and made stirring appeals in behalf of support to the Federal Government, and earnestly urged loyalty to the flag. In September of that year he assisted in raising and organizing the Fifth Regiment of Maryland Volunteers, of which he was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel. Such was the sympathy with the slaveholding States at that time it was no easy task which he undertook. The regiment was organized as a home guard, for local service, but in March, 1862, it volunteered to go into general service, and was ordered to Fortress Monroe for duty at that point. At the time the order came the Lieutenant-Colonel was sick at his home, but he soon after joined his regiment at Newport News, where it lay inactive for several months, during which time he was actively engaged in drilling and organizing his regiment. As field officer of the day, he was on duty the night the Merrimac was destroyed, of which he had a fine view. The following June, he was obliged to return home on account of bilious fever. While on leave of absence for medical treatment, he was assigned to recruiting service in Baltimore, where he was engaged until September of that year. He was on his way with a large detachment of recruits to join his regiment when the battle of Antietam was fought—the only battle in which the regiment was engaged while he was attached to it. In October he was again prostrated with fever, and by advice of the regimental surgeons and those of the division, he resigned, much to the regret of the entire regiment, by whom he was held in high esteem. In May, 1863, he was appointed Provost-Marshal and President of the Board of Enrolment for the Fifth Congressional District of Maryland, with Dr. Robert E. Dorsey, as Surgeon, and P. W. Witwlight, as Commissioner of Draft. The district being large, and composed of the most disloyal counties of the State—bordering on the Potomac River, from the Monocacy to Point Lookout—made it a hard one to work. But Colonel Holland organized his corps of enrollers and deputy marshals for the various counties of the district, and had them all enrolled,

He furnished the full quota of men called for by the government from that district. At the close of the war he turned over to the War Department all property and accounts in his possession, and received a final and honorable discharge, August 15, 1865. In 1863 Colonel Holland was nominated for Congress by the Union party of the Fifth Congressional District of Maryland, as a representative of the extreme administration wing of that party, but the Honorable Charles B. Calvert, who then represented the district in Congress, ran as an Independent Conservative Union man, and thus dividing the Union vote caused the election of B. G. Harris, an avowed secessionist. He was again nominated by the Union Convention in Baltimore, in 1864, and again defeated by Mr. Harris, the district having been a large slaveholding one, and strongly Democratic. He was a delegate to the National Union Convention, in Baltimore, in 1864, to nominate candidates for President and Vice-President. He voted for Lincoln for President, but opposed the nomination of Andrew Johnson for Vice-President, voting for Hamlin, of Maine, being the only vote Hamlin received from the Maryland delegation. The war being brought to a close, Colonel Holland retired from active participation in political or public affairs, and devoted himself to farming and fruit culture at his country seat near Catonsville. In November, 1868, the Baltimore, Catonsville, and Ellicott Mills Railway Company was reorganized by the election of a new Board of Directors, of whom Colonel Holland was one. He was unanimously elected President of the company by the board. Upon assuming control the new president found the company heavily incumbered with debt, and paying no dividends. Devoting his entire time to its affairs he soon paid off a mortgage then due, and under execution, relieving the company of its embarrassments, and has so successfully administered its affairs that it has been paying handsome dividends since his control. He has been annually elected for ten consecutive years, and now (1879) fills that position. He was also elected President of the Baltimore, Calverton, and Powhatan Railroad Company, in September, 1874; but after three years' service he resigned, that he might give his whole attention to the Catonsville Company. In all the positions which he has held, he has developed decided administrative and executive ability, administering trusts in all positions with fidelity and unobtrusive quietness; always respectful to associate and superior officers, and kind and courteous to inferiors. In 1874 Colonel Holland again took up his residence in his native city. He has taken but little part in political or public matters since his return. In the Presidential campaign of 1876, he was elected president of a political organization, but he took no active part in the canvass, save giving his counsel and advice in behalf of the Republican candidates. He was also commissioned Colonel of the Second Maryland Regiment of Boys in Blue—a national semi-military campaign organization. Colonel

Holland cultivated an early taste for literary exercises, and as a speaker is earnest, forcible and logical. He has delivered addresses and read essays before the Murray Institute; a Fourth of July oration, in 1843, before the Universalist Sunday-school and Church; another before a joint celebration of citizens of Baltimore and Howard counties, at Ellicott City, July 4, 1855, which was published and elicited much comment on account of its strong American sentiments. He has been twice married. His first wife was Miss Frederica Landeman, to whom he was married October 23, 1843. She died June 4, 1846, leaving two children, one of whom survived her but three weeks. The eldest, John M. Holland, is now a resident of Philadelphia. His second wife was Miss Eleanor Myers, to whom he was married March 24, 1853. She was a daughter of Captain John Myers, and half sister to his first wife. She died September 7, 1873, leaving five children, all of whom are living at the time of this writing. There were two others that died in infancy and before their mother's decease. Since the death of his last wife he has remained a widower, mingling but little in society and taking but little part in public affairs. Since the above was written, Colonel Holland has again been called into public life by his fellow-citizens of Baltimore. The Independent Republican Convention of the Fourth Congressional District of Maryland, comprising the ten upper wards of the city, met August 27, 1878, and unanimously nominated him as their candidate for Congress, at the election to be held November 5, following. This nomination was made by the Republicans of the district independently of the regular city organization, and while unsought and unexpected by Colonel Holland, was accepted by him as a tender of the good will and confidence of his fellow-citizens. The regular Republican Convention of the city, which met September 4, following, also unanimously nominated him for the same position, both wings of the Republican party thus uniting upon him as their standard-bearer in the political contest for members of the 46th Congress. This nomination Colonel Holland also accepted, pledging himself as an advocate for the resumption of specie payment by the Government at the time now fixed by law, January 1, 1879; in favor of the National Banking System, and the payment of the public debt according to the face of the contract with public creditors. After an active and energetic canvass, during which he made many speeches, devoted principally to the discussion of questions of political economy, and especially upon the financial issues of the day, taking strong ground in favor of a sound metallic based currency, he was defeated, at the election, by R. M. McLane, the Democratic candidate.

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SNYDER, COLONEL HENRY, Ex-President State Senate of Maryland, was born in Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, April 11, 1802. He is the son of John and Margaret Snyder, both natives of Pennsylvania, but of German descent. His mother's name before her marriage was Peters. His father was a brewer by occupation, and died when Henry was only two years of age. His grandfather, on both sides, came from Germany, and settled in Pennsylvania before the Revolutionary war. Between the ages of eight and fourteen, Henry attended private schools. In 1816 he was apprenticed, not indentured, to his brother-in-law, at the cabinet and chair-making business. From 1832 to 1835 he represented York County, Pennsylvania, in the House of Representatives; and in that State, in 1828, was elected and served for seven years as Colonel of an independent battalion. In 1835 he went to Baltimore, and from that time to 1839 he kept the "Golden Horse Hotel," corner of Franklin and Howard Streets. From 1838 to 1845 he represented the Tenth, Fourteenth and Twentieth wards, at different times, in the first branch of the City Council, and served as magistrate from 1839 to 1845. Under Mayor Jacob G. Davies, he served as City Collector, from 1845 to 1849, and from 1850 to 1854 he was deputy postmaster under President Pierce's administration, Colonel Jacob G. Davies being postmaster. Mr. Snyder resigned a position in the Appeal Tax Court under Mayor John Smith Hollins, to accept the deputy postmastership. He was elected to represent the Second District of Baltimore in the State Senate, serving from 1867 to 1869, and re-elected, in 1869, for four years. During this last term he was President of the Senate. At its expiration he declined a re-nomination. From 1868 to 1870 he served as a member of the Board of Trustees of Bayview Asylum, and from 1872 to 1877 he served as President of that board, resigning the position December 6, 1877. The record of Colonel Snyder is that of a man of integrity, of honor, and of service, both to his native State and that of his adoption, as well as to the city of his residence. To his credit be it said, he never sought office, and never paid money, except for printing tickets. He is a Democrat in politics, and a member of the German Reformed Church—the church of his parents. He married Miss Ann M. Swentzel, who died in May, 1852, by whom he had two sons and one daughter, John J., Henry, Margaret E., all married and living in Baltimore, the elder son being an attorney and the younger a merchant.

FUSSELBAUGH, WILLIAM H. B., President of the Board of Police Commissioners of Baltimore city, was born, September 18, 1825, in Baltimore. The family of which he is a scion have resided in the vicinity of Exeter Street, Old Town, in that city, for nearly a century. His father, William Fusselbaugh, was a

highly esteemed citizen, engaged for many years in the paint and oil business, and was a consistent member of the Exeter Street Methodist Episcopal Church. His mother, Mary Donovan, was a native of Baltimore, and of Irish descent. He received his early education in the public schools of his native city. On attaining his majority, he commenced the paint and oil business on his own account, on Lexington Street, but on the decease of his father, in 1847, he took charge of his father's establishment, and has continued it successfully until the present writing. He was a member of the Independent Fire Company, of the old volunteer organization, and also of the Independent Grays, a well-known military company of Baltimore. In 1851 Mr. Fusselbaugh was appointed by the Legislature a member of the Board of Control and Review, for the adjustment of the assessment of taxes; and in 1856 he was one of the assessors. He has been twice appointed as an official visitor to the Baltimore City Jail; and three times chosen by the State Legislature a member of the Board of Police Commissioners of the same city. His last election constitutes him a member of that board until 1881. Since 1871 he has been its president. He is a gentleman of good personal appearance, pleasant address, business qualifications in an eminent degree, and of executive ability. Politically, he is a Democrat; religiously, a Methodist. His wife was Miss Sarah R. Hall, a daughter of Major Robert Hall. The fruits of that union have been nine children, six of whom are living, viz., Sarah, Robert, John S., William, Josephine, Charles, living, and Mary, William and Henry B., deceased.

TONRY, WILLIAM P., Ph.D., Analytical and Consulting Chemist, and Chemical Expert, Baltimore, was born in the city of Sligo, Ireland, April 16, 1840. He is the eldest son of William and Catharine (Brennan) Tonry. His father, who is a last-maker by trade, removed during his infancy to Saint John, New Brunswick, where he continued his business till 1848, when such a revolution was effected in it by the introduction of machinery, that he found it to his interest to remove to Boston, Massachusetts, where he still resides. Professor Tonry attended the public schools of Saint John and Boston, and passed through the grammar school in the latter city. At the age of sixteen he was sent by his parents to Maryland, and commenced his collegiate studies in St. Charles College, in Howard County. After completing the usual curriculum, he entered the Georgetown College, District of Columbia, for the purpose of pursuing a thorough post-graduate course with the Jesuit students, in moral philosophy and the natural sciences. Having been at this celebrated institution four years, he completed his course, in 1865, and was immediately appointed adjunct

Professor of Chemistry in the same college. This was a position not only in harmony with his tastes, but with his long formed purpose of devoting his life to that fascinating science. In 1866, he accepted the position of assistant chemist in the laboratory of the Surgeon-General of the United States army, in Washington, which position he filled with great ability till he was discharged by a special order, issued June 21, 1869, four days after his marriage with Miss Annie E. Suratt, of Prince George's County, Maryland. He embraced that opportunity to travel through the United States, particularly the Western States, with a possible view of locating in one of their growing cities, but he finally decided to return to Baltimore, where he established a laboratory, as an analytical and consulting chemist and chemical expert; where he has since continued with uninterrupted success, winning for himself an enviable reputation as one of the most eminent scientists in the State. In 1871 Professor Tonry accepted the chair of Analytical and Applied Chemistry at the Maryland Institute, which he filled with conspicuous ability and advantage to the institution till September, 1878. While in charge of the chemical department of that school, Professor Tonry received from his *Alma Mater*, Georgetown College, the honorary degree of Doctor of Philosophy. That was the first degree of the kind ever conferred by that venerable institution since its incorporation in 1790. That degree from Georgetown College is equal to the same degree from European institutions, as the faculty require, not only a theoretic, but a practical knowledge of the natural sciences, also a full course of moral philosophy, pursued in the Latin tongue. Dr. Tonry has been engaged as chemical expert in many suits at law, notably those of Mrs. Wharton, charged with the poisoning of General Ketchum, and for the murder of Mr. Van Ness, which obtained a world-wide notoriety, being engaged by the State. He was also engaged in the prosecution of Mrs. Lloyd, of Leesburg, Va., for the poisoning of her husband and children; and in others, too numerous to specify. Besides his customary duties, he has given numerous public lectures, at the Maryland Institute, Peabody Institute, and Maryland Academy of Science, on popular and scientific subjects, which have been unsurpassed for the interest they have awakened, for the learning they have exhibited, and for the brilliancy and eloquence of their delivery. He has always manifested a deep interest in educational and political affairs. In 1876 he was appointed a member of the school board from the Eighth Ward, which he held till elected, in 1877, to the second branch of the City Council, for the term of two years. In that body he has become prominent by his persistent opposition to extravagant legislation, and his eloquent advocacy of honest local government. Largely through his efforts the appropriation for 1877 was reduced half a million dollars. He holds that city government should be lifted out of the domain of party politics, and managed with the in-

tegrity and prudence that a firm would manage its business; although for national matters he believes in parties, and is a staunch adherent of the Democratic party, while in religion he is a Roman Catholic. He is a leading member of the Maryland Academy of Science, and also of the American Public Health Association. Dr. Tonry is a gentleman of unblemished character, and among scientific and learned men holds a deservedly high rank. His knowledge of the natural sciences, particularly of chemistry, is both extensive and accurate, and in cases requiring absolute certainty, his tests and decisions are regarded as final by those best able to form a reliable judgment. He is now in the prime of manhood, and gives promise of a useful and honorable career beyond the average of human life. Dr. and Mrs. Tonry have four children, viz., William, Albert, Reginald, and Clara.

DIXON, JOHN A. J., was born in Georgetown, District of Columbia, October 11, 1824. His father, Thomas Dixon, was born in St. Mary's County, Maryland, of English parents. His mother, Mary Young, was born in Montgomery County, same State; she was of Scotch and German descent. John received his early education partly in Georgetown, and partly in the public schools of Baltimore. At the age of ten years he was apprenticed to learn the comb and brick-making business. In 1843 he moved to Georgetown, where he remained one year, and then returned to Baltimore. In 1848 he was employed to take charge of and conduct a large brick-making establishment, which he did with great success for five years. Having accumulated a small amount of capital, he began, in 1852, the brick-making business on his own account, which he still (1878) successfully carries on. His business has always been on the cash principle. During twenty-five years he never gave but three notes, and only asked for two discounts. He was elected to the City Council, from the Seventeenth Ward, by the Reform party, in the fall of 1860. The late Mayor Kane appointed him as one of the Lafayette Square Commissioners, which position he now holds. Mr. Dixon is a stockholder in the Carrollton Hotel, also a stockholder in the South Baltimore Savings Bank, and has been its president since the second year of its organization, in 1872. He is a member of Warren Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Although baptized in the Presbyterian Church, in early manhood he became a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, but in 1851 he associated himself with the Light Street Methodist Protestant Church on its organization, and was superintendent of its Sunday-school from 1853 to 1870. Politically he was an old-line Whig, but is now strictly Conservative. He married, February 3, 1843, Miss Solenei Ross, of Calvert

County. Twelve children were the issue of this marriage, the eldest, a son, being the only survivor, and now living at Cambridge, Maryland. Mr. Dixon is an energetic business man, a true friend, and an active and consistent Christian.

PLACIDE, HENRY S., was born in Baltimore, October 28, 1800. His father, Paul Placide, was a native of Bordeaux, France; his mother, Louisa Placide, was born in Paris, France. They came to America at the time of the French revolution. Being a cooper, he established himself in that business on South Frederick Street, where he successfully prosecuted it for many years. During the war of 1812, he took up arms in defence of the city of his adoption, and fought at the battle of North Point. In after-life, he had many incidents to relate of those stirring times. He died at the age of sixty-eight. Henry, the subject of this sketch, was the first-born of seven children. He received the usual education afforded in the Baltimore schools of that day, studying with creditable industry. His father's health becoming feeble, Henry was installed, at the age of nineteen, as manager and representative of the business, which he conducted most successfully for a period of more than forty years, building it up by his energy and close application, until it became the leading house in that line in Baltimore. As a business man, he was cautious and took high rank in the community for integrity. He was a man of strong sympathies, and liberally contributed in an unostentatious way to the relief of the distressed, and to all objects that had for their end the public good. In the home circle, he was loving and indulgent almost to a fault. At his decease he left his family in comfortable circumstances. In personal appearance, he was of medium height, dark complexion, and of pleasant kindly countenance. The business founded by his father is now conducted by his sons, Henry B., and Jennings Placide, thus being transmitted into the third generation. In 1822, he married Susan E. S. Daly, a native of Norfolk, Virginia, in her sixteenth year at the time of her marriage. As the fruits of that marriage there were thirteen children, of whom but five are now living, as follows: Elizabeth J., who married Charles W. Walker, and has three children living; Louisa F., who married A. F. Dunlevy, and has had two children, but one of whom (Lulie P.) is living; Jennings; Sue E., and Alice Blanche. In politics he was an old-line Whig, but abstained from all prominence as a politician. When his friends would have nominated him for City Councilman, his sensitively modest and retiring disposition led him to decline the honor. He was a devout Christian, and a member of Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church South, for many years prior to his death.

DEVRIES, HENRY ORMAN, Agent of Maryland State Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, was born February 20, 1826, near Sykesville, Carroll County, Maryland. He was the son of Saib and Sarah Devries. His father was a native of Holland, and came to this country with his parents in 1803, when he was but three years old. At an early age he commenced farming near Sykesville, and succeeding well, held a leading position among the agriculturists of the county. Mr. H. O. Devries's mother's maiden name was Elder; she was of English descent. His paternal grandfather was a paper manufacturer and farmer. The Devries family held a prominent place in the wars of Holland in the seventeenth century. The late William Devries, an honorable and highly esteemed drygoods merchant of Baltimore, was an uncle of the subject of this sketch. Mr. Devries's parents had seven children: Ann E. Diecker, Caroline Norris, Henry Orman, Mary R., William T., Christian, and Benjamin F., all of whom are living but the last-named. Mr. Devries's early advantages of education were limited to the ordinary schools of his day in the section of country where he lived. When thirteen years of age, he was employed in a drug store in Waynesborough, Franklin County, Pennsylvania, and studied medicine under Dr. Oelig of that place. Two years later, in 1842, he returned home and commenced life as a farmer. His tastes always inclined to the plain and substantial rather than to the showy and ornamental, and for this reason he had a decided preference for agricultural pursuits. March 14, 1850, he married Miss Ann E. Shipley, daughter of Judge J. H. Shipley, of Carroll County, Maryland, and grandniece of Colonel Beal Randall, of Baltimore County. In the same year, yielding to the advice of friends, he engaged in mercantile business at Reistertown, in which he continued for five years with fair success; but at the end of that period, he returned to the more congenial occupation of farming. He located in Howard County, on a part of the estate formerly owned by General John Eager Howard, and adjoining the Duhorigan Manor. Shortly after his settlement there, he was selected as one of the judges of the Orphans' Court, in which position he served acceptably for six years. During the war, he was solicited to accept offices of trust and honor, but he declined them all. After peace had been declared, he was chosen, with great unanimity, as a delegate to the Constitutional Convention of the State, held in 1867, and he thus became one of the framers of its present organic law. Since that time he has been frequently urged to accept public office, but has in every instance given a decided negative. One of his peculiar characteristics is the faculty he possesses of adjusting difficulties in his neighborhood and preventing suits at law. Mr. Devries was early interested in the Grange organization in the West, and he looked forward to it as most promising to the agricultural interests of the country. In his judgment, it was the much-needed and long-desired relief. When the organization was effected

in Maryland, he was one of the first to become identified with it, serving it in subordinate County and State capacities until, at the inauguration of the Maryland Grange Agency, Patrons of Husbandry, he was selected by the Executive Committee, March 10, 1876, to represent the Order in its new enterprise in the city of Baltimore; this he has done creditably to himself and to the entire satisfaction of the Grangers of Maryland. Under his supervision, the enterprise has fully demonstrated the wisdom of its projectors in becoming the medium between the producer and the consumer. By its means, the wants of each have been satisfactorily met, and thousands of dollars saved to both. Through the executive business capacity of Mr. Devries in the organization and general management of the Agency, the proof is manifest that the movement is no longer an experiment, but beyond question, a grand success, centralizing, harmonizing, and advancing the agricultural interests of the State, and lessening in very large measure the hitherto just complaints of the consumer. Mr. Devries is highly esteemed as an honorable citizen and as one of the best friends of husbandry in the State. As to his religious belief, he is an Armenian, and is a member of the Methodist Church. In politics, he has always subordinated party questions to what he considered the general interests of the country. Mr. Devries has had seven children, named as follows: Annie E., who married Dr. L. M. Shipley, of Howard County, Maryland; Newton W.; Alpheus C.; Mary Jane, who married R. S. Maxwell, a farmer, of Howard County; Benjamin F., Cora, and Martha, all of whom are living except the first-named son.

GRAVES, REV. URTEL, pastor of St. John's English Evangelical Independent Lutheran Church, Baltimore, was born at Freysbush, Montgomery County, New York, December 11, 1837. His parents originally were members of the Dutch Reformed Church; afterward, the Methodist Episcopal; and finally united with the Evangelical Association, of which they are now members. Mr. Graves's father, Rev. Henry Graves, is a minister of that denomination. Mr. Graves was the eldest of five children. Although he was in delicate health in early life, he commenced going to school at six years of age, and continued with but slight interruptions until his nineteenth year. During his childhood, he felt that he had a call for the ministry, and at once began to prepare himself for that profession. He commenced preaching when thirteen years of age, and has been preaching ever since. He never attended a regular theological college, but is a self-taught theologian. He entered his first charge as a licentiate in 1857, and served four years, when he was examined and ordained in company with a class of gradu-

ates from Hartwick Seminary, at the Synodical meeting of the Frankean Lutheran Synod of the State of New York. He has devoted much time to the study of the various systems of theology, and although a firm adherent to the doctrines upon which his faith is based, he is not restricted to narrow sectarian views. In consequence of a misunderstanding between Mr. Graves and the Lutheran Synod of Maryland, based upon charges which a church trial proved to have had no foundation, and of which he was acquitted, he withdrew from that body. Three and a half years prior to his withdrawal therefrom, he was installed as pastor of the Third English Evangelical Lutheran Church of Baltimore, which congregation he served for two and a half years. He resigned the pastorate thereof some time before his withdrawal from the Synod, and soon after organized another congregation. At a meeting held in Temperance Temple, Baltimore, Sunday evening, April 1, 1877, which was largely attended, Mr. Graves delivered a sermon setting forth the facts of his trial, and giving his reasons for withdrawing from the Synod, which was published in pamphlet form and widely circulated. On that occasion, Mr. Graves reaffirmed his faith in the doctrines of the Lutheran Church, and announced his intention to maintain them on an independent platform. Although he has had to meet considerable opposition, he has succeeded in building up a prosperous church in Baltimore, and has greatly enlarged his sphere of usefulness. In addition to his pastoral labors, he has undertaken the editorial and financial management of a monthly religious paper, the *Working Watcher and Family Guest*, a five column folio. He has been an earnest and energetic worker in the temperance cause, laboring both for the reformation of the inebriate and the cultivation of public sentiment in favor of prohibitory legislation. Being a fluent and forcible extemporaneous speaker, he has rendered the cause good service. He occasionally lectures on other subjects of public interest. He was married, October 1, 1857, to Lucinda, daughter of John Strong, Canada West, and has five children living. His eldest son, M. C. W. Graves, assists his father in the publication of his paper.

FIELDS, DANIEL, State Senator, was born in New York city, March 16, 1812. His parents were John and Mary (Craig) Fields. For several years his father was a sea-captain, his vessel sailing between New York and Liverpool. When he left the sea he settled in the State of New York, finally removing to New York city. John Fields belonged to a Quaker family, who were banished from Massachusetts to Rhode Island, and his wife was of Scotch descent. The subject of this sketch received a common-school education. Leaving school at the age of fourteen, he entered a drygoods store as a clerk,

THE HISTORY OF THE

REIGN OF

CHARLES THE FIRST

BY JOHN BURNET, BISHOP OF SALISBURY.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

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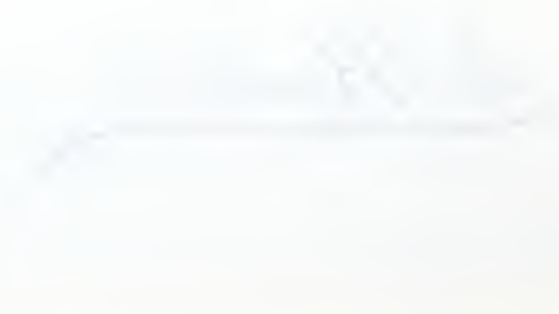
and was so employed until the year 1836, when he commenced business on his own account, in New York city, and continued to do a prosperous business for eight years thereafter. In 1848, he removed to New Castle County, Delaware, near Newark, and commenced farming, remaining there five years, and in 1853 removed to Caroline County, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, where he still resides. His plantation comprises one thousand acres. Mr. Fields is a member of the Democratic party, and has taken a very prominent part in politics. He was elected to the State Senate in the year 1867, and was returned the two succeeding terms. During his last term he was chosen as the presiding officer of that body, and served during the entire term with great efficiency. Previous to being elected President of the Senate, he always took a prominent part in the debates and work of the Senate, and proved himself a very useful member. He strenuously opposed all unnecessary appropriations, but was ever ready to cast his vote and influence in favor of those evidently needed, as in the case of the \$130,000 appropriation for the payment of the mortgage on the Insane Asylum necessary to enable the State to repossess itself of the property. He opposed the payment of all moneys not actually appropriated by the Legislature, on the ground that the party who contracts a debt is personally responsible if he transcends his authority, and that the same principle is applicable to legislative bodies and those who are delegated to act for them. His persistency in advocating measures in favor of retrenchment and economy was such that Mr. Fields was generally spoken of as "the watch-dog of the Treasury." He was an able and courteous presiding officer, and during his senatorial career favored and earnestly advocated all important and necessary laws. He has been a Freemason since 1867, and is an active member of the Patrons of Husbandry, having served twice as master of that order. He has been married three times, first to Miss Sarah Van Buren, daughter of George and Sarah Van Buren, who resided near Kinderhook, New York, and second to Eleanor H. Boulden, daughter of Nathan Boulden, of New Castle County, Delaware. The maiden name of his present wife was Harriet P. Wright, daughter of Isaac and Ann Wright, of Dorchester County, Maryland. Her father was a prominent farmer in that locality. Mr. Fields has eight children living.

BANKARD, HENRY NICHOLAS, Real Estate Broker, was born on Franklin near Chatsworth Street, Baltimore, Maryland, at 4 o'clock A.M., December 23, 1834. He is the next eldest child of Nicholas Dill and Mary Ann (Snodgrass) Bankard, grandson of Peter and Catharine (Dill) Bankard, the grandsire being of German descent. His mother was the daughter of

William and Catharine (Hart) Snodgrass, and was of Irish parentage. The original name was Snugggrass, but was changed by the family, in Ohio, to Snodgrass. The subject of this sketch is emphatically a self-made man, having enjoyed but slight advantages of an academic education. His father was one of the oldest master builders in Baltimore, and preferring that his son should follow in his footsteps, imparted to him a thorough knowledge of the same business. In this vocation young Bankard evinced great ardor and industry. He soon became skilled in the use of tools, and often boasted, while a mere lad, that he could make as good an ovolo, or a gothic sash frame, panel door, or blind, as most of the workmen in the shop. He thus acquired a thorough knowledge of building and matters pertaining thereto, especially the value of property, which in due time became very useful to him. In 1869, he embarked in the law and real estate business with W. A. Munson, a clever young lawyer, which partnership was dissolved by the death of Mr. Munson. Mr. Bankard has continued to carry on the real estate business at the same place, No. 5 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, ever since, exhibiting great energy, prudence and business tact. His practical education and thorough knowledge of the business, acquired through years of experience, have given Mr. Bankard superior advantages. He is regarded a formidable competitor when houses, building lots and lands are being negotiated or sold; and his opinion and judgment are sought and approved in questions affecting the value of property. Having been actively engaged in buying and selling real estate and other property for nearly twenty years, he has succeeded in establishing a very large and prosperous business, and is an authority in real estate matters in Baltimore. He has been successful in nearly all of his undertakings, his success being mainly attributable to his quick perception and sound judgment. Although a Marylander by birth, he voted for Frémont for President, and afterward for Lincoln. True to his convictions, he was an earnest worker in the cause of the Union all through the civil war, giving to it his moral and physical support, his time and his money. To prove his faith in the principles he professed, though having no aspiration for office, he consented, at the instance of his greatly lamented and noble friend, Henry Winter Davis, to become a candidate for the Legislature on the first emancipation ticket ever voted for in Maryland. This was a trying period, and although ten years prior to that time it would have been regarded dangerous to be seen reading a New York *Tribune* in Maryland, Mr. Bankard received over six hundred votes. During Mayor Brown's administration of the city of Baltimore, when the flag of our country was not allowed to be displayed, the flag on Mr. Bankard's house was the last to be furled. His place was therefore visited by a mob, and his country-seat barely saved from fire by the stratagem of the tenant in asserting that she was as good a rebel as the parties composing the mob. Mr.



W. S. Bankard



Bankard shouldered his musket when Baltimore was threatened, and was in the memorable campaign of seven days on Brown's Hill, and materially aided the Union officers in their works of entrenchment and defence. In 1874 he was unanimously selected by the Republican party as their candidate for the First Branch of the City Council, and although believed to be fairly elected, he was not allowed to be so returned. Mr. Bankard has for twenty years been a member of the Mechanics' Lodge of Odd Fellows, and of the Monumental Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. He has always taken an active interest in all works of progress, philanthropy and charity. He is uniformly a steadfast friend to the struggling and deserving poor. He has held many prominent positions of honor and trust. He was Secretary and Director of the Newington Building Association of Baltimore, from its origin to its successful close, a period of eight years. For the past eight years he has held the same responsible offices in the Newington Land and Loan Company of Baltimore, receiving and distributing the entire earnings of the company, aggregating nearly a million of dollars, with entire satisfaction to all concerned. In 1867, his health becoming impaired, in company with Rev. Dr. Backus and his estimable wife, and the Rev. Dr. Sewell, of Baltimore, he spent a portion of the winter on the Island of Cuba, visiting the chief points of interest and note, especially the beautiful and famous cave at Matanzas, and the lovely Yurumi Valley, returning home in the spring, invigorated in body and mind. Mr. Bankard's religious proclivities lean toward Methodism, sympathizing with his mother's training, but he is extremely liberal in his views, and has often been heard to say, that there are as many routes to heaven as there are rivulets to the ocean. He is a practical and systematic business man, warmhearted and affectionate in his nature, and quick, active and energetic. He married Caroline A. Horn, second daughter of Benjamin and Regina (Reppert) Horn, and has had ten children, six daughters and four sons, one of his sons, George Louis, having died in 1877. The names of his children are as follows: Mary Regina, born Thursday, at 11 P.M., May 27, 1858; Clara Virginia, born Sunday, 11 A.M., November 25, 1861; Edgar Howard, born Tuesday, 10 A.M., August 6, 1863; Caroline Lincoln, born Sunday, 9 P.M., January 29, 1865; Henry Nicholas, born Saturday, 5 A.M., January 26, 1867; George Louis, born Friday, 2 A.M., March 12, 1869; Florence Reppert, born Thursday, 10 P.M., June 29, 1871; Charles Sumner, born Wednesday, 5½ A.M., September 3, 1873; Margaret Snodgrass, born Friday, 9 P.M., September 24, 1875; Elizabeth Dill, born Friday, 3 A.M., September 14th, 1877. Mr. Bankard is the author of several able articles on public questions of the day,—reform in the local administration of the city, taxation, and other matters affecting the public welfare. He writes in a terse, bold and vigorous style, and the productions of his pen always command attention from their thoughtful character.

He is now in the prime of life, firmly established in a large and prosperous business, and highly respected for his strict integrity and many excellent traits of character.

STANSBURY, JAMES E., was born in Baltimore County, Maryland, August 24, 1828. His ancestors for several generations were natives of Maryland, well known and highly respected. His grandfather, Jacob Stansbury, did a large wholesale dry-goods business, in the early history of Baltimore, on Bridge Street, now called Gay Street. His father, Jacob Stansbury, and six of his brothers, were all soldiers, and some of them officers, in the war of 1812. One of these brothers, Colonel Elijah Stansbury, still living, in the eighty-seventh year of his age, was, in 1848, elected Mayor of Baltimore, and served his term with honor and the approval of his fellow-citizens. One of his uncle's, on his mother's side, Dr. A. H. Lemmon, served as a surgeon in the army of 1812. His mother was Margaret G., daughter of George Lemmon, Sr., of Harford County, who was largely engaged in the tanning business, and was noted for his superior production in that line. Mr. Stansbury received his early education chiefly in the county schools. Until his seventeenth year, he helped his father on the farm, exhibiting remarkable energy and tact. He then went to Baltimore and served as a clerk and salesman for three years, in the clothing house of George Presstman, at the end of which time he and Captain Robert M. Bean bought out Mr. Presstman's interest, and began business on their own account. This partnership continued for three years, when Mr. Stansbury purchased Mr. Bean's interest, and successfully conducted the business alone for fifteen years. In 1854, Mr. Stansbury bought the right of Dane's patent brick machine, for three-fourths of the United States. This machine tempered the clay and moulded the bricks at one operation. This purchase proved a great success for a time; but it at last failed, owing to the breaking out of the civil war. About 1865, Mr. Stansbury sold out his clothing business, and began that of oyster and fruit packing, in which he has since continued. This business proving a success, he has added to his buildings, as necessity required, until they have reached immense proportions. The space actually covered by them embraces a superficial area of fifteen thousand seven hundred square feet. The factories are four in number, one four stories high, and the others two and three stories. The main building is forty by one hundred feet, and is fitted up with all the new and improved arrangements; the other three buildings are each thirty by one hundred and thirty feet. This property all belongs to Mr. Stansbury, and is admirably situated for his business, having excellent wharfage and railroad track in close proximity. About three hundred hands are usually

The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country. It is found that the country is in a state of general depression, and that the people are suffering from want and distress. The cause of this is attributed to the failure of the government to provide for the needs of the people, and to the mismanagement of the country's resources. The report then goes on to describe the various measures which have been taken by the government to deal with the situation, and to point out the defects of these measures. It is concluded that the only way to deal with the situation is by a complete reorganization of the government, and by the adoption of a policy of social reform.

The second part of the report deals with the financial situation of the country. It is found that the country is in a state of financial crisis, and that the government is unable to meet its obligations. The cause of this is attributed to the failure of the government to maintain a sound financial policy, and to the mismanagement of the country's finances. The report then goes on to describe the various measures which have been taken by the government to deal with the situation, and to point out the defects of these measures. It is concluded that the only way to deal with the situation is by a complete reorganization of the government, and by the adoption of a policy of financial reform.

The third part of the report deals with the social situation of the country. It is found that the country is in a state of social crisis, and that the people are suffering from poverty and distress. The cause of this is attributed to the failure of the government to provide for the needs of the people, and to the mismanagement of the country's resources. The report then goes on to describe the various measures which have been taken by the government to deal with the situation, and to point out the defects of these measures. It is concluded that the only way to deal with the situation is by a complete reorganization of the government, and by the adoption of a policy of social reform.

employed, but in busy seasons the number is largely increased. The trade of this house extends in every direction, all over the United States. Mr. J. B. Stansbury, son of the principal, represents the house abroad. There is an increasing demand for its goods in Europe. Mr. Stansbury is President of the Red "C" Oil Manufacturing Company of Baltimore. He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church. He married Attia L., daughter of Captain John W. Sword, September 16, 1851. She died December 16, 1865. In 1868, he married Martha J., daughter of George Lemmon, Jr., of Harford County. They have five children living, two sons and three daughters.

STANSBURY, HON. ELIJAH, was born in Baltimore County, Maryland, in May, 1791. His ancestors were well and favorably known as among the earliest settlers of Maryland. He was the sixth son of Elijah Stansbury, Sr., who bought a farm and mill-site in Harford County, where Elijah spent his youthful years, receiving a common-school education, and being the chosen leader of his young companions. Having an aversion to farming, he went to Baltimore in his seventeenth year, and apprenticed himself for three years to his brother, in the business of bricklaying, which contract was faithfully carried out. Though lame from an accident received in early childhood, he offered his services as a volunteer in the war of 1812, which commenced just as he became of age, and was enrolled in the Baltimore Union Artillery, under command of Captain John Montgomery. He took part in the successful defence of Baltimore against the British forces led by Major-General Ross, in 1814. After the close of the war, he again enlisted in the Twenty-seventh Regiment Maryland Militia, commanded by Colonel Samuel Moore, who, in view of Mr. Stansbury's honorable record, procured for him a lieutenant's commission. He was gradually promoted to the office of colonel, and retained command of the regiment until the end of the militia system of that day. In 1815 he entered into the business of bricklaying on his own account, which he carried on successfully for ten years. In 1817 he married Miss Eliza, second daughter of Mr. Philip P. Echel, of Baltimore. About 1825 he began a general mercantile business, into which largely entered the manufacture of botanical medicines known as the "Thomsonian." The firm in the line of medicine consisted of G. Myers, E. Stansbury, and Dr. Samuel Thomson. Dr. Thomson was the originator of what was known as the Thomsonian system. In 1862 Colonel Stansbury retired from business with a competency. In 1824 he became a member of the City Council of Baltimore, and served with such satisfaction to his constituents that he held that position for eight consecutive years; he was also

a member of the Maryland Legislature for three consecutive years. In 1848 he was elected Mayor of Baltimore by a handsome majority. During his administration, the affairs of the city were conducted with such economy and prudence as to meet the approval of all parties. Colonel Stansbury has been a member of six different secret associations,—the Freemasons, Odd Fellows, Druids, Red Men, Sons of Freedom, and Sons of Temperance. He passed through the different grades of Odd Fellowship, until he became a Noble Grand, and also Senior Grand Warden of the Grand Lodge of Maryland, and through the different degrees of Masonry until he attained the highest degree that the Order in the State of Maryland could confer. In 1822 he united with the Episcopal Church, of which he has ever since remained a faithful member. December 12, 1877, he had to mourn the death of his beloved wife, a lady of culture, refinement, and deep piety. After a harmonious union of sixty years, their lives had become so blended that her removal seemed like tearing off of half the tree. Though Colonel Stansbury is now in his eighty-sixth year, he still has much vigor of body and mind; he loves the society of his friends; and is always prompt in contributing to the aid of intellectual and benevolent enterprises. With an unblemished character and a useful life, he now enjoys the repose of a ripe and honored age.

ROSS, GENERAL W. E. W., son of William H. and Frances R. (Miles) Ross, was born in Baltimore, February 26, 1838. He is of Scotch-Irish descent on his father's side. From 1773 till after the war of 1812, all the male members of the family, at some time, held rank in the British army; one was a major on the staff of Cornwallis. His grandfather sold his commission in that army and emigrated to this country in 1804; he settled in Baltimore and married Mary Bradenbaugh. In 1812, his brother, General H. L. Ross, appeared in Chesapeake Bay in command of the expedition against Washington, and on September 12, 1814, was shot at the head of his army, before Baltimore, by two riflemen in ambush. His relationship to the "invader" having given rise to much prejudice, and being made the constant occasion of unpleasant remark, the grandfather of General Ross finally left the town and afterwards the country. He attached himself to Bolivar's expedition for the South American Republics, and in one of the battles in Bolivia he received a severe wound, which resulted in the loss of an arm. He was made Military Governor of Quito, and never returned to this country. John Miles, the maternal uncle of General Ross, was also on Bolivar's staff, and was captured and shot while carrying dispatches. The mother of General Ross was born in Elkton, Maryland, and, while Miss Frances Miles, taught the first public school

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in Baltimore, on Fell's Point. She remained in the service of the public as principal of the Female Grammar School, No. 3, for thirty-five years. Her sympathies and convictions were so thoroughly Southern that she refused to take the oath of allegiance prescribed by the School Board, in 1862, and was removed from the post she had so long occupied, in September of that year. General Ross early gave evidence of the inherited family taste and talent for military tactics; he was Sergeant of the High School Cadets, while a boy attending that school; also during his boyhood he was page at the convention that nominated Franklin Pierce for President. In 1858 he joined the Baltimore City Guard, a crack military organization of Baltimore, and was drill sergeant till the war broke out. In that capacity he was assigned to drill the Maryland Guard, a battalion raised here by Colonel Brush just before that time. When hostilities commenced, he organized and drilled two regiments of minute men at the Post-office, many of whom were afterwards sent into the field as officers of Maryland regiments. After the riot on April 19, 1861, the militia regiments were disbanded, and General Ross reorganized the Baltimore City Guard, having four full companies, and was elected major in January, 1863. In June of the same year he recruited the battalion to a regiment of ten companies, and took the field as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Tenth Regiment of Maryland Volunteer Infantry, having offered the colonelcy to William H. Revin of the Forty-fourth New York, who had had two years' experience in the field. In 1864, upon his muster-out with that regiment at the expiration of its term of service, he received permission from the Secretary of War to appear for examination before the Board of which General Casey was president, he being "one of two Marylanders who laid aside State, family, and personal prejudices, and identified himself with the *Colored Service*, and his doing so not only carried with it a favorable influence to the cause, but required no little nerve and principle." He was passed by that Board, and recommended for a colonelcy in the United States Colored Troops. As there was then no vacancy in that grade and he desired immediate assignment, he accepted the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the Thirty-first U. S. C. T., a regiment organized under the auspices of the Union League Club of New York city, and at that time with Burnside awaiting the full complement of companies. While here his brother officers warmly testify to his untiring exertions to promote the efficiency of his command, and to his strict attention to the wants of his troops, which made his regiment one of the most efficient in the brigade; also to the sobriety and earnestness of his life, and to his conspicuous gallantry in the battle before Petersburg, July 30, 1864. His regiment led the charge at the Crater, in leading which, with great bravery, he was severely wounded by a minie ball passing through the left knee joint. It was found that amputation was necessary, and he was honorably dis-

charged and sent home. In September, he was assigned to duty in Baltimore on court-martial; afterwards he was attached to the staff of General Lew Wallace, as Chief of the Freedman's Bureau of Maryland, under the famous order of General Stanton, No. 160. In April, 1865, he was mustered out of service, and appointed by the Secretary of War to the Board for awarding compensation to the owners of enlisted slaves, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Sebastian F. Streeter. This board was abolished in 1866, and he was appointed Deputy-Collector of Internal Revenue under John V. S. Findlay, and was reappointed by William Prescott Smith. This office he resigned to accept the position of Assistant Assessor, under William H. Purnell, and on the re-establishment of the Board for awards to slave-owners, he was appointed, by Secretary Stanton, as Secretary of the Board. This he resigned in March, 1867, to accept the position of Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Third District of Maryland, which was tendered him by President Andrew Johnson. He was afterwards, in partnership with Charles E. Weaver, of Washington, engaged in prosecuting Internal Revenue claims. In 1873 he was appointed by General Adam E. King to a clerkship in the Naval Office, and reappointed, in 1877, by Naval Officer Corkran. General Ross has always been an active Republican, and especially active in all organizations affecting the interests and advancement of ex-soldiers. He is an energetic member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and of the Veteran Association of the Maryland Boys in Blue. All the positions of honor and trust which have been assigned him he has filled with credit to himself and satisfaction to the Government. He was breveted a Brigadier-General on the field for conspicuous gallantry before Petersburg, which was afterwards confirmed by the War Department. He was candidate for the office of Doorkeeper for the House of Representatives of the 39th Congress, 1866.

CHASE, JUDGE SAMUEL, was born April 17, 1741, in Somerset County, Maryland. He was the son of an Englishman, Rev. Thomas Chase, D.D., of the Protestant Episcopal Church. His mother's maiden name was Matilda Walker. He was liberally educated, under the tuition of his learned father, and studied law under the superintendence of John Hall and John Hammond, at Annapolis, where, in 1761, he was admitted to the practice of the law in the provincial courts. In 1764 he became a member of the General Assembly of Maryland, and served for twenty years with great efficiency. He was a fierce opponent of the "Stamp Act." In 1774 he was chosen a delegate to the first Congress, and re-elected in 1776. He was made one of the Committee of Correspondence of the Province of Maryland. On the 15th of June, 1775, he voted for the resolution, offered by

Thomas Johnson, of Maryland, appointing George Washington the General to command all the Continental forces. In the summer of 1775 he was appointed one of the Council of Safety of Maryland. In February, 1776, he was appointed by Congress a commissioner, with Dr. Benjamin Franklin and Charles Carroll of Carrollton, to proceed to Canada and endeavor to persuade the people of that province to co-operate in the struggle for independence. Rev. John Carroll, D.D., of Baltimore, accompanied the commissioners, to remove from the minds of the Roman Catholic population all suspicion of interference on religious subjects. The people of Canada at that time were generally of French descent, and the mission failed. On the 4th of July, 1776, he voted, with joy and eagerness, for the Declaration of Independence, and signed his name to that immortal document on the 2d of August following. He was continued in Congress from 1774 to the end of the year 1778, and served with great ability and usefulness on most of the important committees. In September, 1782, he was appointed by the Governor of Maryland, agent and trustee of the State of Maryland, to recover the stock of the Bank of England belonging to the State. In 1784 and 1785 he served again in Congress. In 1786 he removed from Annapolis to Baltimore, and in 1788 was appointed Chief Judge of the newly-organized Criminal Court of the town and county of Baltimore. October 7, 1791, upon the resignation of Thomas Johnson, he accepted the office of Chief Judge of the General Court of Maryland. January 27, 1796, he was appointed, by President Washington, one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, and filled that position with marked ability and fidelity for more than fifteen years, until his death. In January, 1804, John Randolph, of Roanoke, moved, in the House of Representatives, the appointment of a committee to inquire into the official character of Judge Chase. Articles of impeachment were subsequently prepared. On the following 2d day of January his trial before the Senate commenced, and ended on the 1st of March, 1805. He was honorably acquitted and passed the rest of his life in the faithful discharge of his judicial duties. He died, in full communion with the Protestant Episcopal Church, June 19, 1811. Judge Chase married, first, Ann Baldwin, of Annapolis, by whom he had four children, one of whom, Matilda Chase, married Judge Harry Ridgely. He married his second wife, Hannah Kitty Giles, in London, March 3, 1784. She was the daughter of Dr. Samuel Giles, of Kentbury, England. Emily Ridgely, daughter of Judge Harry and Matilda (Chase) Ridgely, married Horatio Hollingsworth, and left a daughter, Matilda Hollingsworth, who married, December 21, 1842, John Henry Carroll, and was the mother of General John Carroll, of "The Caves," who married, April 21, 1870, Mary Randolph Thomas, the second daughter of Dr. John Hanson Thomas, of Baltimore, Maryland.

WARNER, ANDREW ELLICOTT, was born May 15, 1813, at Baltimore, Maryland. His great-grandfather, Joseph Warner, came over from England with the followers of William Penn, and settled in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, where he married Ruth Hayhurst, a native of that county. Not liking that neighborhood, he came into Maryland and settled in Harford County. Mr. Warner's grandfather, Cuthbert Warner, an astronomer and very ingenious mechanician, married Ann Smith on the day of Braddock's defeat. She had three brothers, Colonel Andrew, John, and Ralph Smith. During the Revolutionary war, General Washington having heard of the sterling soldier worth of Colonel Andrew Smith, appointed him one of his principal aids. He also had charge of Fort Moultrie, and command of the Carolinas. He continued in the army until the close of the war. A portion of his descendants were scattered through the Southern country. Andrew Ellicott Warner, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Harford County, Maryland, November 27, 1786. At the early age of fourteen he came to Baltimore and engaged in the manufacture of silver-ware, in all its branches. On reaching manhood, he entered into copartnership with his brother, Thomas Warner, and conducted the same business until the war with England, in 1812-15, after which he continued it on his own account. In 1812, he married Dorothy Litsinger, of Baltimore County. At the time of the formation of the volunteer infantry company, "Independent Blues," Fifth Regiment, commanded by Captain Levering, he joined it, and was promoted to a lieutenantancy. At the breaking out of the war the Governor of the State called for officers from the various uniformed companies to command the companies of the new regiments formed. Mr. Warner was given command of one in the Thirtieth regiment, which marched to the battle of North Point, and was in the engagement at the time the commander of the British troops, General Ross, was killed. A short time afterward he was honorably discharged from the service, when he rejoined the "Independent Blues," became captain, and continued with the company for a number of years. He also took an active part in the formation of the charitable organization of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and in a few years attained to the high position of Past Grand Master of the State. Subsequently he was elected Grand Treasurer of the Right Worthy Grand Lodge of the United States. In politics he was an old-line Whig. He was elected from the Ninth and Tenth wards of the city to the Second Branch of the Councils, of which he was a valued member on account of his business qualities. He was also attached to the City Fire Department. About ten years before his death he was elected president of the organization of "Old Defenders" of the city, and continued as such until his demise, January 16, 1870, in his eighty-fourth year. Andrew Ellicott Warner attended the Baltimore city schools until the age

of sixteen, when he entered the jewelry store of his father, and in connection with him continued in it until the death of his father in 1870. He then assumed the management of the whole business, and has ever since carried it on. It embraces the manufacture of silver-ware, as well as the general jewelry business. His establishment is at present located at No. 135 West Baltimore Street. In 1860 he married Barbara, daughter of William H. Will, of Baltimore. He has seven children living, four sons and three daughters. His oldest son, Andrew L., a graduate of Stewart Hall, helps his father in the store. Mr. Warner is a Past Master Mason, and a member of the Grand Lodge of the State of Maryland of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is a member of the Baptist congregation. At the breaking out of the civil war he was in favor of a united country. Mr. Warner is the honored representative of one of the oldest jewelry houses in Baltimore, the house having been established by his father nearly a century ago. During that long period, embracing so many changes in currency, financial storms, distress and ruin, it has maintained its credit unimpaired. It has never had a note protested or a draft dishonored. Surrounded by wrecks of old houses, it has unflinchingly fulfilled its engagements. It is one of Baltimore's honored landmarks of times, both past and present. Its courteous head, ingenious in mechanism, clear in thought, careful in conclusions, and persevering in aim, is well fitted to keep undimmed its high repute. Among his compeers Mr. Warner is known as a man far-seeing, free-spirited, and high-souled; a man in whom blend honor and reliability.

TAYLOR, DAVID BAYLEY, third son of David C. and Margaret S. (Dalby) Taylor, was born in Accomac County, Virginia, February 8, 1840.

His father was of Scotch birth, and was brought to this country when an infant by his parents, who settled in Virginia. His mother was of Irish descent, and was born soon after the arrival of her parents in this country. David C. Taylor was a man of noble, generous disposition, which his abundant means permitted him freely to indulge. He was a successful merchant and speculator, owning several vessels in the West India trade, and prospered in all that he undertook. He died of pneumonia, in 1855, and his estate was largely dissipated. His wife followed him in 1863. Their son, David B., was educated at Old Margaret Academy, in Accomac County, and was greatly favored in having for his preceptor an Irishman of remarkable ability in his vocation and of superior education. Leaving school at the age of fifteen, Mr. Taylor was engaged as a clerk in Norfolk, Virginia, till the commencement of the war. He then enlisted in

Company I, of the Chesapeake Cavalry, under Captain Simpson, and during the whole four years' struggle was engaged in constant, active duty with the Army of Northern Virginia, coming out without a wound, but with health badly shattered, and with an empty pocket. He has never fully recovered his health. On leaving the army he entered the wholesale house of John W. Bruff & Company, Baltimore, remaining with them twelve months, after which he entered a hardware store, in which he had the promise of an interest, but at the end of two years his health completely gave way, and he went to the Valley of Virginia to receive medical treatment, and for the benefit of the mineral waters. Receiving great benefit he remained and opened a store for general mercantile business, which he successfully conducted for seven years. On the 2d of October, 1872, he was united in marriage with Agnes H., daughter of William Wallace and E. C. Montgomery, of Deerfield, Augusta County, Virginia. They have one child, a daughter, Mazie Glendy. In April, 1875, Mr. Taylor brought his family to Baltimore, and bought out the old-established house of A. H. Reiss, wholesale tinware dealer, 335 West Baltimore Street, forming a copartnership with Mr. James C. Chadwick, under the firm name of Taylor, Chadwick & Co., manufacturers and dealers in tinware, stoves, and hollow-ware. They removed, in 1876, to No. 14 South Howard Street, where they continued to prosper. The following year Mr. Taylor bought out his partner, and the business has since been conducted under the firm name of David B. Taylor & Co., and enjoys, notwithstanding the hard times, a largely increasing trade. Mr. Taylor is a thorough gentleman, a man everywhere liked and esteemed. His wife, a lady of strong and decided Christian principle, and his daughter, are also favorites among all their acquaintances. Mr. Taylor has three brothers living, viz., Dr. William C. Taylor, with Canby, Gilpin & Co., Baltimore, wholesale druggists; Cornelius T. Taylor, of Sneeringer, Taylor & Co., wholesale tobacco; and Edgar D. Taylor, of R. W. Powers & Co., Richmond, Va. These are all who are now living out of a family of nine children.

CHILTON, HARRIS J., Lawyer, of Baltimore, was born in Centreville, Queen Anne's County, Maryland, May 20, 1841. His father was Robert P. Chilton, who was a merchant of that place, and his grandfather was Reverend Theophilus Harris, an eminent divine. He is a great-grandson of Reverend Dr. Samuel Jones, who was a chaplain in the Revolutionary Army. He was one of the earliest doctors of divinity in the Baptist Church, and among the first and most distinguished graduates of the University of Pennsylvania.

Harris J. Chilton received his principal education at Dr. Saunders's West Philadelphia College, and entered upon the study of law in the office of Honorable William M. Meredith, of Philadelphia, who was Secretary of the United States Treasury, under President Millard Fillmore, and the acknowledged head, at that time, of the Philadelphia bar. After receiving the degree of Bachelor of Laws from the University of Pennsylvania, young Chilton was admitted to practice in the Courts of that State, and, in December, 1871, was admitted to the bar of Baltimore, soon after which he formed a law partnership with Oliver F. Hack, one of the most talented members of the legal profession in Baltimore, under the firm name of Hack & Chilton. The copartnership continued for three years, at the expiration of which time Mr. Chilton established himself in the practice of his profession on his own account, at the corner of Lexington and Courtland Streets, where he is at present located. Three years of legal practice with Mr. Hack, and four by himself, have given to Mr. Chilton great experience, and few young members of the Baltimore bar have achieved a higher professional reputation than he. He stands aloof from political life, and devotes his entire time and energies to his profession, in which he has been eminently successful. Mr. Chilton married the daughter of his law partner, Oliver F. Hack.

DOHME, GUSTAVUS CHRISTIAN, M.D., was born in Hessa, Germany, March 17, 1837. His father, Charles Dohme, was the owner of the celebrated White Sand Stone Quarry, of Hessa, but through misfortune in business, in 1848, he decided to emigrate to America, selecting Baltimore, Maryland, as his future home. His family consisted of seven children, six sons and one daughter. Gustavus was eleven years of age when the family landed in Baltimore. Here his father became manager of a marble-working establishment. But ill luck attended his efforts, and his children were, to a great extent, thrown upon their own resources. Gustavus was educated in the primary schools of Baltimore, his studies being chiefly the common branches of an English education. Being kept under strict surveillance by his parents, and being diligent in his studies, he made rapid progress. But circumstances forcing him to leave his studies, and to seek employment, at the age of fifteen, selecting the drug business, he entered as apprentice with Mr. A. P. Sharp, a pharmacist of note, on the corner of Pratt and Howard Streets, Baltimore. His choice proved a fortunate one, for though it entailed constant work for many consecutive hours, it accorded with his taste; constrained industry in-

duced habits of careful observation, and gave him a knowledge of drugs, and an ability in compounding them, which have been of great service to him in his profession. Under the well-known Charles Bickel he was, for two years, assistant State Chemist. In 1860 he was Demonstrator of Botany to the Baltimore Botanical Club. He, with I. C. Benzinger, M.D., is the discoverer and compounder of the medicine known as the "Sulphide of Arsenicum," which has proven so efficient in skin diseases. He pursued his medical studies under the instruction of Dr. Frederick E. B. Huntze, and in March, 1865, graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Maryland. Soon after graduation, he was appointed Assistant Surgeon in the United States army, and was assigned to duty in the United States General Hospital located at Frederick City, Maryland. He joined the Masonic fraternity October, 1870. He passed through the official stages of the Order, having the thirty-second degree conferred upon him in April, 1878. In October, 1867, he married Miss Laura Doscher, of Bremen, Germany. She died, January 6, 1873. On January 18, 1876, he married Mrs. Martha Cooper, of Baltimore. He has three children.

HENRY, SAMUEL HANDY, M.D., was born at the family residence on the Pocomoke River, in Somerset County, Maryland, August 30, 1818. He is descended from the Rev. John Henry, an eminently pious and distinguished Presbyterian minister, who settled at or near Rehoboth, in Somerset County, about the year 1700. Finding himself in declining health, and his two sons, Robert Jenkins and John, yet too young to receive or remember his counsel, he wrote for their instruction, and left in manuscript a volume of one hundred and forty-nine closely written pages, on religion and ethics, which has been sacredly cherished by his descendants. In 1755 Robert Jenkins, finding that the original had faded and been much defaced by time, copied it into an octavo, bound in leather, in which form it has been carefully preserved, and is now in possession of Dr. Samuel H. Henry. John Henry had numerous descendants in Dorchester County. Robert Jenkins was the grandfather of Dr. Henry. He had two children, the youngest of whom, Henry S., never married. The other, Robert Jenkins, the father of Dr. Henry, was born in Somerset County in 1781. In early life he was a merchant, and was a colonel during the war of 1812. Having taken an active and efficient part, he was made a Brigadier-General, and had command of the two divisions of militia of the Eastern Shore. After his marriage, on February 19, 1816, he resided on the plantation, "Hampton,"

near Rehoboth, until his death, which occurred November 29, 1843, in the sixty-third year of his age. Of his seven children, only two are now living, the subject of this sketch, and John H., who until recently has been engaged in agriculture. Colonel Samuel Handy, the maternal grandfather of Dr. Henry, was one of the most prominent men of his day. He was a wealthy merchant, and lived at Snow Hill, Worcester County. Several of his vessels were captured and burned by the British during the war of 1812, for which he never received indemnity. He married Mary Gore, November 27, 1767. Their seventh and youngest child, Mary Dennis Handy, the mother of Dr. Henry, was born December 20, 1787. Dr. Henry received his classical education at Washington College, on the Eastern Shore, from which institution he graduated in 1835. He studied medicine in Philadelphia, in the office of Professor Thomas D. Mütter, and received his degree of Doctor of Medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, April 5, 1839. He returned to Somerset County, Maryland, where, having obtained a large practice, he remained until 1844, when, on account of failing health, caused by the climate and excessive labor, he was obliged to remove to a healthier locality. He married, November 14, 1844, Frances A., only daughter of John Ellicott, of Elkridge Landing, Howard County. Her mother, whose maiden name was Mary Langston, of Talbot County, Maryland, was a woman of rare personal beauty. He has three children, Robert Jenkins Henry, M.D., born August 16, 1845, who was assistant surgeon in charge of the hospital at Tallahassee, Florida, afterward quarantine surgeon at that post, and who is married, and now a druggist in Baltimore; Mary Langston Ellicott, now Mrs. William Rogers Surgeon; and Edward Ellicott, who is now in his eighteenth year. Dr. Henry established himself at Elkridge Landing, where he has built up a very large practice in the three counties of Howard, Baltimore and Anne Arundel. His labors were arduous, but the change of location was most favorable to his health, which he entirely recovered, and for more than twenty years was free from every symptom of sickness. The year 1863 he spent travelling in Europe. He remained at Elkridge Landing thirty-one years, and his high standing in his profession became generally known throughout that section of the country. On removing to Baltimore, in 1875, he found numerous friends in that city, and his reputation having preceded him, he at once entered upon a large and lucrative practice. He has no specialties; his long experience gives weight to his counsels and inspires confidence in his skill. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and belonged to a Masonic lodge in Howard County for twenty years. He has been faithful in the discharge of the duties required of him in the varied relations of life, and true to the highest interests of humanity. In his public and private life he has "ever lived in the great Taskmaster's eye."

GRINDALL, JOHN T., Capitalist, was born December 12, 1810, in Harford County, Maryland. His father, John G. Grindall, went to Ohio in 1813, bought a part of the Pickaway Plains, and began the business of raising cattle, he remaining in that business there until he died. Mr. Grindall did not go with his father to Ohio, but remained in Maryland, being apprenticed to a carpenter. After getting through with his apprenticeship, he worked as a journeyman for about two years. Being induced by a lucrative offer, he then became manager of the Maryland Chemical and Iron Works of P. T. Ellicott, in South Baltimore. He remained the sole and efficient manager of these works for about fifteen years. At the end of this time, in 1850, an entire change came over the life of Mr. Grindall. He withdrew from the Chemical and Iron Works, and began to give his whole attention to the buying of land within the city limits, and the leasing of the same for building purposes. When money was needed by the lessee, Mr. Grindall would advance the amount desired at a small interest. As property continued to rise in value for a number of years, every one owing him paid both principal and interest of the money advanced. In this way Mr. Grindall opened up a number of the streets of South Baltimore, one of which is called by his name. He now owns a large amount of property in all parts of the city, but chiefly in South Baltimore. He has found every real estate speculation in which he has engaged profitable. All his business transactions have been characterized by promptness. Any promise made he has looked upon as sacred. Every note drawn by him has been met at maturity. In this way he has made an independent fortune. He is a member of the Cathedral Catholic Church of Baltimore. In 1840 he married Eliza C., daughter of the late Thomas Armstrong, of Baltimore. At the time of her marriage she owned much real estate in South Baltimore and in the Western States. He has had ten children, of whom five are living.

FOSS, JOHN N., was born January 16, 1838, at Wessburen, Germany. His father, John N. Foss, was a government contractor. As such he supplied horses and war material to the King of Denmark, and was greatly esteemed for his conscientiousness and careful fulfilment of contracts. In order to promote the future financial prosperity of his son, who was called by his own name, he laid aside all selfish considerations arising from paternal affection and intrusted him to the care of some friends coming to America. About eight years ago he came to this country on a visit and found his hopes and longings more than fulfilled in his son's surroundings and wealth. He still lives honored and loved in his native land. John, when but thirteen years of age,

reached New York, in the care of the friends to whom he had been committed, and being even at that early age of an independent spirit, began looking about for something to do. In a manner unaccountable to himself, he became separated from his friends, and soon afterward found himself engaged as a driver on the Hudson Canal. This was a hard place for so young a boy. The past careful discipline of his German home, and the natural strength of his moral nature, helped to shield him from the temptations which beset him. Though during his canal service he had no regular hours for sleep, nor any particular place in which to secure it, sometimes snatching a few hours in the boat, a hay-loft, hay-stack, or while riding the horse, his youth and excellent constitution brought him through physically unimpaired. In his six months of canal experience the deepest and most lasting impression made on his mind was that of the picturesque and lovely scenery on the Hudson between Albany and New York. Having left the canal, without exactly knowing how, he gradually wandered toward Baltimore, arriving there in 1851. On the day after his arrival, strolling through the Broadway market, he fell in with John Snyder, a butcher, who wanted to employ a boy. Mr. Snyder engaged him at four dollars per month. His hours of work were now both hard and long. He had to begin work at one o'clock in the morning, every day in the week, including the Sabbath. But he shrank from neither hard work nor long hours. With a gradual increase of wages, he remained with Mr. Snyder for several years. He afterward engaged in the service of a number of other men until he was nineteen years of age, when he set up in the butcher business for himself. In this he has continued for twenty-two years. At first beginning in a small way, he has gradually increased his business, adding to it the packing and summer curing business, until it is now one of the largest in Baltimore. On December 1, 1873, he formed a partnership with Charles C. Homer. The firm name then became Foss & Homer. The packing-house of this firm is about two hundred and four by sixty feet in size. They provide their own ice, using in one season about thirty-five hundred loads, or nearly three thousand tons. In 1859 Mr. Foss married Amelia, daughter of George Vieweg, of Baltimore. She died in 1863. In 1864 he married Amelia, daughter of Volentine Menger, of Baltimore. He has two children living. Mr. Foss is an example of what may be done by persistent industry and indomitable energy, combined with moral integrity. In his early youth, in a foreign land among strangers, speaking an unknown language, without money, friendless and alone, and subjected to debasing influences, he bravely passed through the ordeal, and has risen to an honored manhood and a handsome competence, whilst many a man starting out in life with surroundings eminently advantageous and helpful, but with less self-reliance and strength of purpose, has yielded to temptation, and brought himself to an untimely end.

MARTIN, JOSEPH LLOYD, M.D., was born in Monmouth County, New Jersey, May 1, 1820. His grandfather, Isaac Martin, was for many years a highly esteemed minister in the Society of Friends. His father was an eminent allopathic physician, and for many years practiced in the vicinity of Monmouth. His parents were members of the Society of Friends. His father died when Joseph was quite young. Soon afterward he was placed under the guardianship of his uncle, William C. White, in New York city. There he received a good education, and commenced his business career as clerk in his uncle's wholesale drygoods establishment. The business proved exceedingly distasteful to him, and he determined to gratify the ambition of his boyhood by preparing for the profession of medicine. His predilections for this profession grew as he approached maturity, and on his arrival at that period he abandoned his desk and commenced a course of medical studies, entering the Medical Department of the University of New York, where he graduated. Being an independent thinker, and averse to ultraism in anything, he was induced to investigate the claims of the homœopathic system of medical practice, as it promised a much more certain method for the selection and administration of medicines. The system had so rapidly received public favor, engaging the attention of the most intelligent persons, including the medical profession, that his investigations led him to commence a full and thorough course of study under its most able representatives and pioneers, Doctors John F. Gray and A. Gerald Hull, of New York, and finally resulted in his adopting it in practice up to the present time. In the fall of 1847 he located in Boston, Massachusetts. There he received a diploma from the Massachusetts Medical Society, and remained in active practice in that city for three years. In 1849 he was instrumental in clearly demonstrating, to the satisfaction of many, the superiority of homœopathy, in the great success which attended his treatment of cholera. That terrible epidemic, which ravaged the city of Boston in that year, was held in check by the homœopathic treatment, and Dr. Martin gained, by his disinterestedness, bravery, and noble conduct among all classes, the merited love and lasting gratitude of hundreds of those who were saved through his zealous care. A professional reputation was then acquired commensurate with the great good he was enabled to accomplish. In 1847 he married a lady from Georgia, and, in 1861, her health being so impaired by the rigorous climate of Boston, he was obliged to seek a milder and more genial one, and removed to the city of Baltimore, where, with slight interruptions, he has since been engaged in the active duties of his profession, always enjoying an extensive practice among the higher classes of society. He has one child, a daughter, who married H. C. Longnecker, Esq., a highly esteemed citizen of Towson town, Baltimore County, proprietor and editor of the *Baltimore County Union*. When the civil



Garrison, J. L. Co. Philada.

Jos. Lloyd Garrison

war broke out, in 1861, his own and his wife's ample income, derived mostly from the South, was suddenly cut off by the interruption of communication, his practice seriously curtailed, and during its long continuance his property and that of his wife entirely swept away. In this emergency, nothing daunted, with renewed energies, he ere long attained to a large and lucrative practice. In 1865 he sustained another reverse in the impairment of his health from over mental taxation in his profession and the excitement incident to the war. This interruption in his practice was severely felt by him, taken in connection with former troubles, and although he secured the assistance of Dr. Thomas Shearer, a graduate of a homœopathic college in Philadelphia, his patients became somewhat scattered, seeking other physicians. At the end of a year, however, his health was partially restored, and resuming practice by himself, he soon regained what he had lost, and has added largely to it ever since. Doctor Martin has performed many astonishing cures in cases abandoned as utterly hopeless by other physicians of high standing, and has always occupied an elevated position among his fellow-citizens, and a justly enviable one in point of medical skill and ability, standing at the head of his profession. Towards his professional brethren he has always been cordial and generous, giving them at all times in consultations the benefit of his long experience and sound judgment most cheerfully, and to all he is the urbane and dignified gentleman. He has had several positions of honor and distinction in his profession proffered to him, but has declined them, preferring to confine his energies to private practice. He is in fellowship with the American Institute of Homœopathy, the first and oldest association of homœopathic physicians, and fellow of several other societies. He is a Master Mason of the order of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. His mind is of the inventive order, and giving scope to it in moments seized from daily practice, he has made several valuable scientific inventions, for which he obtained letters-patent, the last of which was for organized oxygen gas and its compounds, for inhalation in the treatment of disease as a hygienic agent, and compressing the same in water for internal or medicinal use, he being the first who has ever opened so widely the field of usefulness of these gases in medicine. As a physician, while he admits of no truer law in medicine than the homœopathic, he claims the privilege of the exercise of judgment in the adaptation of means to the treatment of the sick, believing that every truly honest physician should direct his efforts to the prompt relief of human suffering and the saving of life, irrespective, if needs be, of medical creeds or dogmas. He is bold and fearless, yet discreet in practice, remarkable as a diagnostician, with perceptions of diseases and their treatment amounting almost to intuition. His professional career in Baltimore has been one of brilliant success as a physician, and as a citizen he has enjoyed the confidence and respect of the community in which he lives.

STOCKBRIDGE, HONORABLE HENRY, Lawyer, and one of the most prominent Union men of the State during the civil war, was born in Hadley, Hampshire County, Massachusetts, August 31, 1822. The family is of old Puritan stock, and he is the lineal descendant of Dr. Stockbridge, of Plymouth County, Massachusetts, who came from England in 1628. His grandfather, David Stockbridge, was in active service in the war of the Revolution. He died in 1833, at the age of eighty-three. His father, Jason Stockbridge, born in 1780, was a farmer possessed of considerable wealth, and a man of decided ability and influence. He was a Whig in politics, and served many terms in the State Legislature. He died in 1860, at the advanced age of eighty years. His first wife was a sister of Silas Wright, the father of the distinguished statesman, Silas Wright, Jr., who was Governor of New York, United States Senator, etc. His second wife, the mother of Hon. Henry Stockbridge, was before marriage, Miss Abigail Montague, a descendant of a celebrated Puritan family of that name, who came from England early in the history of Massachusetts. Another of his sons is Hon. Levi Stockbridge, of the Massachusetts Agricultural College. He has a national reputation as lecturer on agriculture and cognate subjects, and has been several terms in both branches of the Legislature of his State, a Presidential elector, etc. Like so many New England boys, Mr. Stockbridge grew up alternating farm life with study, his mental force and acquirements receiving tenfold vigor from his physical training. He graduated as Bachelor of Arts from Amherst College in 1845, and came to Baltimore the same year. He then pursued his legal studies with Coleman Yellott, and was admitted to the bar, May 1, 1848. After practicing law alone for a short time, he formed a partnership with Mr. S. M. Cochran, which continued until the latter became a Judge of the Court of Appeals in 1861. Since that time he has had no partner. He has had an extensive and lucrative practice and has been for many years one of the leading lawyers of the State. On the questions which divided the country, and brought on the deadly struggle of 1861, he took positive ground for the Union, and for the abolition of slavery, as the only possible conditions of peace and permanent harmony between the States, laboring incessantly during all the years of war for the salvation of the country. He was the intimate friend and coadjutor of Hon. Henry Winter Davis, and with that illustrious statesman and patriot, was one of the leaders of the Union party during the perilous period of the war. He was frequently associated with Mr. Davis in important cases tried before the Court of Appeals, and on the death of the latter, in 1865, he was chosen to deliver a eulogy on his life and character before the Maryland Historical Society. In 1862 he was appointed by Governor Bradford one of the Commissioners of the enrolment of the draft of that year. In 1864 he was elected to the Legislature, taking a leading

part in the deliberations of that body. He framed and secured the passage of the law calling the Convention of that year to frame a new Constitution for the State. He was elected to a seat in the Convention, and was made temporary chairman, also Chairman of the Judiciary Committee. One of the leading objects of the Convention was to abolish slavery and remove the oppressive discriminations which had previously existed in the laws of the State against the colored race, as well as to secure measures for the education and elevation of the whole body of the common people. Many of the provisions of that Constitution were prepared and introduced by Mr. Stockbridge. Among them a provision requiring the General Assembly to establish a township system, a measure regarded as of great importance by a majority of that body. He took an active part in the canvass for the adoption of the Constitution that had been framed, and after the vote had been taken was the counsel employed by its friends before the Governor, and in the Court of Appeals, to secure the proclamation of its adoption. With Honorable Henry Winter Davis he argued the case of *Miles v. Bradford*, Governor, 22 Maryland Rep., 170, the decision of which in accordance with the positions taken by him and Mr. Davis established the new order of things. During the existence of the Freedmen's Bureau, he acted as counsel for that department of the government in this State. In the line of his duties he procured the issuing of writs of *habeas corpus* against certain parties holding minors of the African race in practical slavery under the apprenticeship system which prevailed in Maryland after the Emancipation. The suits were brought in the United States Court, and tried in one instance before Chief Justice Chase, and in another before Judge Giles, both jurists deciding against the legality of the system. As a result of these decisions over ten thousand apprenticed minors were released. In 1866 Governor Swann, who had been elected as a Republican, attempted to give the control of the State into the hands of the Democratic party, and as a part of that political programme, sought to depose the Police Commissioners of Baltimore city, by appointing a Democratic board. This revolutionary proceeding was strenuously resisted by the existing board, and the greatest excitement and tumult was the natural result. Mr. Stockbridge was one of the counsel for the Republican board, and by his energy and prudence contributed to a peaceful solution of the scenes of excitement which for several days threatened to terminate in riot and bloodshed. As a rule, he has avoided criminal practice, and has devoted his talents to prominent civil suits before the higher tribunals of the States. He has always been active in fostering the educational interests of the State, and has been a frequent and valuable contributor to the press. He is President of the Mercantile Library, and Vice President of the Maryland Historical Society. He was married in 1852, to Miss Fanny Montague, of Massachusetts. They have but one child, a son, Henry,

who graduated Bachelor of Arts at Amherst College in 1877, and in law at the University of Maryland in 1878.

DAY, REV. WILLARD GIBSON, Pastor of the Calvert Street New Jerusalem Church, Baltimore, Maryland, was born at Circleville, Ohio, January 25, 1834. His father, Demoval Talbot Day, was brought up as a farmer, and became a contractor in construction of public works. He was the son of Samuel Day, who, with his father, Leonard Day, served in the Revolutionary war as soldiers in the Virginia militia. Samuel having enlisted at sixteen years of age, served three years and re-enlisted, and with his father witnessed the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. In 1805 Samuel Day and family removed from Pendleton County, Virginia, to the reservation for Virginia Revolutionary soldiers in Southern Ohio, known as the "Virginia Military District." The family settled on lands in Ross County, not far from Chillicothe, an old Indian town, then the capital of Ohio. On the breaking out of the war of 1812 three of Samuel Day's sons joined the army, but Demoval, then but fourteen years of age, reluctantly remained at home. In 1831 Demoval was married to Ruth Merriam, of East Poultney, Vermont, whose family had removed to Ohio, and were among the early settlers of Marietta. They had five sons, of whom the eldest, Deming, a lawyer, joined the Union army, in 1861, as captain, and rose to the rank of General; the third, Samuel, served as lieutenant in the First Ohio Artillery; and the fourth, Selden Allen, enlisted on the day Fort Sumter was fired upon, was promoted for bravery on the field, and is now (1878) captain in the Fifth United States Artillery. The fifth son died young, and the only daughter, Mary, married Charles H. Burchenal, a lawyer of Richmond, Indiana. Willard Gibson Day, the subject of this sketch, was early sent to school, and at seven years of age became a pupil in the Chillicothe Academy, an institution for the education of older boys and young men. When Willard was but nine years of age his father died, and it became necessary for older brothers to provide for themselves. Willard went into a variety store—a kind of curiosity shop—kept by a Mr. Norton, in Chillicothe, where he remained three years, when he determined to learn the printing business. He apprenticed himself for five years to Mr. George Armstrong, editor and publisher of the *Ancient Metropolis*, and applied himself diligently. He became familiar with all branches of the business, and held the position of foreman throughout the latter half of his apprenticeship. In his sixteenth year, in the absence of the proprietor, he took charge of the entire office, then issuing a daily, weekly and tri weekly newspaper. In September, 1852, he completed his apprenticeship, received a graduating certificate, and having served as journey-

man for one day, he set out for Urbana, Ohio, to complete his preparation for entering college, for which he had been studying during such leisure moments as he could find between the working hours, after nine at night and before six in the morning. He entered the Urbana Seminary, and completed its course in one year, when he entered the newly-established Urbana University. He ran rapidly through its course, supporting himself meanwhile by work in printing offices at Cincinnati. In 1855 he became the first "Senior Class" in the university. On the 26th of May of the same year he was married to Miss Caroline Cathcart, daughter of David Cathcart, Esq., of Dayton, one of the pioneer educators in Southern Ohio. The following year Mr. Day received license to preach, and, in 1857, was ordained to the ministry of the New Jerusalem Church, by the Rev. James Park Stewart, President of the Ohio Association. He was soon afterward called to minister in Northern Ohio, and resided for ten years at East Rockport, but preaching in various parts of the State. In 1867 he received a call to Detroit, Michigan, where he remained but a few weeks, when he accepted a call to the Third New Jerusalem Church in Baltimore. In this charge he remained for seven years, when the First and Third New Jerusalem churches in Baltimore joined in one, and he was elected minister of the united societies, which position he now holds. The new society soon after erected its present house of worship on Calvert Street, which is the fifth house of worship built by this denomination in Baltimore, in which city the first New Jerusalem church in America was established. During his service in Ohio, Mr. Day was three times elected President of the Ohio Association, and has also served several terms as Presiding Minister of the Maryland Association. He has a high reputation as a writer, preacher, and lecturer, and is at present a member of the Board of Examiners of Theology in Urbana University. Mr. Day is a devoted student of language and literature, and especially fond of Shakspeare, on whose life and works he has frequently lectured. He has three sons, of whom the eldest, Hermon Willard, is in business; the second, William Cathcart, and the third, David Talbot, are students in the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore.

RUSSEL, ALEXANDER H., Manufacturer, was born January 16, 1840, in Baltimore, Maryland. His father, Alexander Russel, was also a native of Baltimore. He was engaged in the manufacture of brick for about forty years. The firm of which he was a member sent to New York the first pressed brick ever used in that city. He died in 1865, one of Baltimore's highly respected citizens. Alexander H. Russel received his education in Baltimore. In 1875, on the

death of his father, he took his place and became a member of the firm of Burns, Russel & Co., the largest brick manufacturing firm in Baltimore. The brick manufactured by them have for forty years had the highest reputation, and, in 1876, received the first prize at the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia. They also took the premium a number of years ago at the Paris Exposition. They are now shipped to nearly all the principal cities of the United States. Of them, the Tribune Building, the Western Union, the Buckingham Hotel, and many other of the principal buildings of New York city, are built. They excel in uniformity of shape, color, and durability. In 1877 the value of the brick manufactured and sold by this firm amounted to about one hundred thousand dollars. This year (1878) the amount will be still larger. The business is now carried on by Mr. Russel alone, but still under the firm name. Mr. Russel is a member of the Mount Vernon Methodist Church. In 1869 he married Sarah Amelia, daughter of Cyril Reach, of Baltimore. He has two children, Alexander and Mary, living.

TOWER, WILLIAM HENRY, Clerk of the Circuit Court of Garrett County, Maryland, was born July 20, 1832, in the lower part of Alleghany County, in the same State, on the line of the old Baltimore pike. His parents were George Henry Tower, a native of Massachusetts, and Parthenia Ann Cartmell, of Winchester, Virginia. His father was endowed with fine natural abilities, and was a good English and classical scholar. In the Educational History of Bradford County, Pennsylvania, this gentleman has the honor of introducing into the schools of that county an improved system of instruction, far in advance of his contemporaries, and which has since become general. William Henry Tower, the subject of this sketch, had the advantage of a liberal academic education, and received his tuition at the Milford Academy, Shade Gap, Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania. His preference tended toward mathematics, in the study of which he attained creditable proficiency, and also thoroughly mastered all the English branches. Though more than ordinarily subjected to the snares and temptations surrounding young men, he faithfully adhered to his early moral training, and maintained an exemplary and temperate course in starting out in life. His first experience in active business was that of clerk in a store, which he entered at the age of seventeen years. He held that position for about one year, and after that tried various other employments, such as clerking, serving as a mail agent, and as a member of an engineer corps, until attaining the age of twenty-four years, when school teaching suggested itself to his mind, and he followed that unceasingly for something over six years, during which time

he filled some important positions. His last term he served as Principal of the public school at Oakland, Maryland, in the year 1872. Prior to this, in 1864, he was tendered, and accepted, the charge of the lumber department of the business of H. G. Davis & Company, at Deer Park, which place he held for three years. In 1869 he was elected one of the Board of County School Commissioners of Alleghany County, and was chosen clerk of the County Commissioners of that county, filling these positions for two years. On the division of Alleghany County and the formation of Garrett County, he was elected, in 1872, Clerk of the Circuit Court of Garrett, and re-elected, in 1873, to fill the office for the term of six years, which he now holds (1878). Mr. Tower was chosen Corresponding Secretary of the Garrett County Bible Society in 1870. In 1858 he became a member of the Order of Sons and Daughters of America; in 1872, of the Order of Good Templars; in 1873, of the Knights of Pythias; in 1874, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; and in 1877, he joined the Order of Knights of Honor; of each and all of which he is still a member, and has filled with distinction the highest position in each. He is one of the ruling elders of the Presbyterian church at Oakland, and superintendent of its Sunday-school. Politically he is an advocate of the old-line Whig party, and an earnest defender of the principles on which it was formed. Mr. Tower was married, July 3, 1856, to Miss Rebecca Peterson Totten, daughter of Ezekiel Totten, Esq., of Oakland, Maryland. Physically, Mr. Tower is a little above the medium height and strongly built, fair complexion, and dark hair and eyes. He walks with a quick, elastic movement and gentlemanly bearing. He is affable and pleasing in manner, and of a warm, generous and self-sacrificing nature, ever prompt to respond to the appeal of charity, even at personal inconvenience. In his business relations he is always just and accommodating, discharging cheerfully and faithfully all duties imposed on him or solicited by others. He is a man eminently qualified to fill any position, public or private, bestowed upon him.

WINTERNITZ, CHARLES, was born, March 2, 1815, at Deschnu, Bohemia. His great-grandfather was Chief Rabbi at Prague. His grandfather, Samuel Winternitz, was Chief Rabbi at Tarbor, Bohemia. His father, William Winternitz, was Rabbi at Patzau, Bohemia, and afterward at Deschnu. Charles Winternitz pursued collegiate studies at Tarbor for four years, and at Prague for three years. His father wished him to become a rabbi, but he preferred to pursue a business life. Bringing to commercial pursuits a mind thus well trained, his business career proved one of marked success. From his sixteenth until his twenty-first year, he carried on the drygoods business in his native place. He

then married Wilhelmina, daughter of Hiram Block, of Dob, Bohemia. Very soon after his marriage he removed to Vienna, and there also carried on the drygoods business. There he continued for seven years to do a prosperous business. He then returned to his native place, and there entered into the wholesale drygoods trade, which he continued for four years, until the great fire of 1844, which destroyed the whole city. In this fire Mr. Winternitz lost almost everything he had. After this severe loss he determined to come to America. On the eve of his going, his friends rallied around him and tried to induce him to remain in Bohemia. They offered him the use of money, and held out other inducements. But Mr. Winternitz having made up his mind to emigrate, sailed for Baltimore, with his wife and five children, which city he reached October 20, 1845. On his arrival at Baltimore he had but one five-franc piece in his pocket. Being determined to do anything by which he could make an honest living, he in a few days got work at scouring clothes. Though unaccustomed to the business, he made enough by it to support his family. He was thus employed for about six months, when he began the iron business. In about two years from that time he had two stores in the city, and was very successful. In this business, except about two years, he has ever since continued, having withstood all financial shocks, and secured a large competence. One of his houses on Howard Street contains new, heavy hardware; the other three houses on Howard Street embrace an old iron yard. His house on Pratt Street is a large warehouse, and embraces bar iron, bar steel, all kinds of machinists' and blacksmiths' tools and materials, and coach materials. In the old iron line his firm, Charles Winternitz & Sons, do the heaviest business in the city of Baltimore. Mr. Winternitz is firm in his political views, but not a partisan. He has always declined political office. He has been for five years President of the Har Sine congregation, on Lexington Street, being the oldest Jewish Reformed congregation in the United States. He has been a member of the different Jewish benevolent associations since their organization. He has eight children, of whom three, David, Lewis, and Hiram are associated with him in business. Two of them, Samuel G. and William, are carrying on individually the same kind of business in which their father was engaged. Of the three daughters, one is married. He has sixteen grandchildren. Although engaged in a large business, he devotes much of his time and energies to the well-being of his fellows. Without show, he is the helper of the needy. To do good to the poor and suffering has been one of the chief aims of his life. In the life of Mr. Winternitz is illustrated in a remarkable manner the results of early education and a well-trained mind, concentrated with great energy and singleness of purpose upon the accumulation of money, in order that thereby he could bring comfort and happiness to his family and the community.

ERICH, AUGUSTUS F., M.D., Professor of Diseases of Women in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, was born at Eisleben, Prussia, May 4, 1837. He received his preliminary education in the schools of that place, and entered the Gymnasium of Eisleben, in 1849, preparatory to a university course. His family emigrating to this country, he accompanied them, and settled in Baltimore, in 1856. Having acquired some knowledge of English before leaving his native country, he entered the office of Dr. John C. S. Monkur, late Professor of Practice of Medicine in the Washington University, June 19, 1856, and remained under his tuition until he graduated with the degree of M.D. from the University of Maryland, March 2, 1861, after attending three courses of lectures in that institution. He settled in Baltimore, in general practice, but turned his attention more particularly to surgery and the diseases of women. November 1, 1862, he married Annie, eldest daughter of Henry Baetjer, Esq., of Baltimore. Upon the approach of Asiatic cholera, in 1866, realizing the great danger of an extensive epidemic liable to result from a large number of cellars in his neighborhood partially filled with stagnant water, he invented an automatic draining apparatus, in which he applied the power of the hydrant water to the expulsion of the water collected in the cellars. He was awarded a patent for it by the United States Patent Office, in 1866, and many wet cellars have since been successfully drained by this contrivance. Baltimore being after the war overrun by a large number of unprincipled quacks and abortionists, he made a motion at one of the meetings of the Baltimore Medical Association for the appointment of a committee to draw up a law for the suppression of quackery and criminal abortion, and to secure its passage by the Maryland Legislature. The committee was appointed, with Dr. Erich as chairman, a law drawn up, and finally passed, principally through his indefatigable efforts. He was appointed, in 1867, by the Governor of Maryland, a member of the first Board of Medical Examiners created under this law. In 1868 he was elected a member of the East Baltimore Special Dispensary, and the specialty of the diseases of women assigned to him. As auxiliary to his labors in this branch he has invented a number of instruments that bear his name. Among his contributions to scientific literature are the following papers: "New Pessary for Procidencia Uteri," *Medical and Surgical Reporter*, May, 1868; "New Uterine Speculum," *New York Medical Journal*, February, 1869; "Croup," *Baltimore Medical Journal and Bulletin*, April, 1871. "The Prevention of Coal Oil Explosions," *Baltimore Physician and Surgeon*, January, 1874. "Cholera Infantum," *ibid.*, June, 1876; "Postural Taxis in Strangulated Hernia," *ibid.*, January, 1875; "Displacement of the Uterus," *ibid.*, June, 1875; "Report on Gynecology," *Transactions of the Medical Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland*, 1876. He organized the Medical and Surgical Society of Baltimore,

in 1871, which met weekly at his house for the first few months of its existence, until its membership increased to over seventy, when it became necessary to rent a room for its use. He was elected its first president, and takes great pride in the continued success of the society. He has been elected a member of the following societies: Baltimore Medical Association; Pathological Society of Baltimore; Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland; Gynecological Society of Boston, Massachusetts; Clinical Society of Baltimore; Academy of Medicine of Baltimore; and the Maryland Academy of Sciences. In 1873 he was elected Professor of Chemistry in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Baltimore. In December, 1873, he was appointed editor of the *Baltimore Physician and Surgeon*, a medical monthly, published under the auspices of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and continued with much credit to fill this position until January, 1876. The chair of the Diseases of Women becoming vacant, he was transferred to it by the faculty. He has since that time devoted himself most assiduously to that branch, and has frequently performed some of the most important and delicate operations; among these, craniotomy, sixteen times, without losing a single patient. There is no man who is more entirely and thoroughly absorbed by the duties of his profession, or who is more compelled to sacrifice to it all the ordinary comforts and pleasures of life, than a successful physician. Dr. Erich has been a hard student, and devoted most of his life to the cure of diseases, and inventions for the relief of suffering humanity. As a lecturer, his distinguished talents were soon recognized, and he drew large classes, even when treating the dry subject of chemistry, so often wearisome to the medical student. He is a man of sound judgment, generous impulses, and remarkable force of character. Honorable in all the relations of life, courteous and gentle in his manners, he commands the respect and confidence of the community, and has a brilliant future before him.

PENDERGAST, JEROME ALOYSIUS, was born in Havre de Grace, Maryland, October 25, 1831, where his father, the late Captain Charles Pendergast, who was born in Dublin, Ireland, in 1794, settled at the age of fifteen years. The latter led, for several years, the life of a mariner, and then entered very extensively into the quarry business at Port Deposit. He was contractor for the furnishing of stone to the United States Government for various public works, during the long period of twenty-two years. He supplied all the stone for the construction of the Rip Raps, as also for the Gosport Navy Yard, and the principal public buildings at Washington. Whilst conducting his business as a Government contractor, Captain Pendergast became the owner

of several vessels, some seventeen in number, which he kept in active service. In 1838 he removed to Baltimore, and entered into mercantile pursuits, as a shipping merchant and owner, establishing himself on Smith's wharf, where, for many years, he conducted business on his individual account, and subsequently associated with him a son, under the firm name of Charles Pendergast & Son. At the commencement of the American civil war, Captain Pendergast was running seven packet lines to various Southern ports, and was also extensively engaged in the Rio trade. At the termination of the war, he retired from business with an ample fortune, and died, in 1867, in the seventy-third year of his age, esteemed by the entire community for his sterling integrity, enterprise, and usefulness as a citizen. At the time of his death, his establishment was regarded as one of the oldest commercial houses in Baltimore. He left four sons and two daughters, all of whom are living except one daughter. The surviving daughter is the wife of S. Hamilton Caughey, head of the extensive clothing establishment of Noah Walker & Company. James F. and Charles H., two of the sons, constitute the house of Pendergast Brothers & Co., of New York, and C. C. Pendergast, the youngest son, has been agent for Wells, Fargo & Company, in California, for twenty years. The subject of this sketch, Jerome A. Pendergast, is the only son of Captain Pendergast living in Maryland. He removed to Baltimore from Havre de Grace, with his parents, when he was at the age of eight years. After attending various schools, he was sent to the College of the Holy Cross, Worcester, Massachusetts. Whilst a student of that institution, he sustained a very serious injury by falling down a flight of steps, his spinal column being injured, and his confinement to his room being necessitated for many months. After leaving the College of the Holy Cross, young Pendergast entered Georgetown College, District of Columbia. He pursued his studies there for four years, or until his eighteenth year, when he became connected, in a clerical capacity, with the importing house of J. F. Miller & Co., with which he remained for four years and a half, when he entered his father's establishment, and remained therein until the termination of the American civil war. He then became the senior partner in the shipping house of Pendergast, Fenwick & Co., which firm continued in existence for two years. This house ran a line of six steamships between Baltimore and Charleston. After the dissolution of the concern, Mr. Pendergast established himself in business on his individual account, as a ship broker and wharfinger of Smith's wharf, in which he has been steadily engaged for thirteen years, his establishment being at No. 77 Smith's wharf, within a few feet of where his father founded his mercantile house, forty years ago. Mr. Pendergast is also agent for a line of packets between New York and Baltimore. He married, October 2, 1866, Miss Ella Coleman, daughter of the late Robert H. Coleman, of the old phar-

maceutical establishment of Coleman & Rodgers. He has four children living, three of whom are daughters. Few merchants exhibit more business vim and energy than Jerome A. Pendergast. He may emphatically be styled a live and active man, ever on the alert to secure regularity and dispatch in his multifarious transactions. His general mode of conducting his commercial affairs has won for him the esteem of all who have been brought into personal relation with him. In manners he is the polished gentleman, and in disposition, frank and generous. He possesses fine conversational powers, and his personal appearance is strikingly attractive.

MADDUX, THOMAS CLAY, M.D., was born in Fauquier County, Virginia, February 10, 1836. He was the seventh son and twelfth child of Thomas L. Maddux, a very extensive and wealthy farmer, and native of the same place. Thomas L. Maddux's children numbered thirteen, all of whom have attained the age of forty. He was a lineal descendant of Sir William Maddux, of Saven Oak Manor, England, the coat of arms being a tiger, in passive but defensive attitude. At the age of twelve years, Thomas Clay Maddux was placed at the Winchester (Virginia) Academy, where he remained for two years, when he was sent to Flint Hill Academy, Loudon County, Virginia. In 1851 he was entered at the Alexandria Academy, Professor Brackett, Principal, where he pursued his studies diligently until 1856, when he graduated with the highest distinction. Whilst returning to his home, after graduation, he met Major Henry T. Dixon, of the United States Army, who had insulted an old and valued friend of his some time previously, and immediately proceeded to resent the insult. There was an exchange of shots, young Maddux receiving a bullet through the neck and lungs, which occasioned a paralysis that lasted for nearly a year. He was so seriously wounded, that his recovery was regarded as miraculous. In October, 1857, he matriculated at Winchester Medical College, and entered as a student the office of the great Virginia surgeon, Professor Hugh H. McGuire, graduating in 1859. He was an exceedingly apt student in anatomy and surgery, exhibiting extraordinary proficiency, in his general and final examinations, in these important branches of medical education. In the winter of 1859 he located at White Hall, a small village near Winchester, Virginia, where, in the brief period of nine months, he acquired a widespread reputation in his profession, especially in surgery, performing several capital operations, without failing in a single case. Some of them were quite remarkable, one in particular, the case of Mrs. James Rowland, who had been suffering for many years with an immense tumor which involved an entire side of her neck and face. The

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operation for the removal of a morbid growth, that spread over so large a surface and implicated so many important vessels, was regarded by old and experienced surgeons as an extremely hazardous undertaking—one, in fact, that would necessarily be followed by fatal results. Dr. Maddux, however, performed the operation without producing the slightest untoward symptoms. In the fall of 1860, Dr. Maddux feeling that White Hall and its vicinity was too contracted a theatre for the exercise of his acknowledged professional abilities, removed to the city of Richmond, Virginia, where he entered at once upon a large and lucrative practice, his fame as a physician and surgeon having preceded him to the Virginia capital. Here he continued to maintain his well-deserved reputation as one of the most skilful of modern surgical operators. In February, 1861, at the very commencement of the hostilities in Charleston harbor that ushered in the American civil war, Dr. Maddux left Richmond for South Carolina, and was immediately commissioned as assistant surgeon in the army of the Palmetto State, and ordered to duty at Fort Moultrie, Sullivan's Island, being there at the time of the terrific bombardment of Fort Sumter by the South Carolina forces, which commenced on the morning of April 11, 1861, Major Anderson commanding the United States forces in Sumter, and surrendering on the 13th. On the 14th of the same month (April), Surgeon Maddux was ordered to report to Captain Hollinquist for duty, the captain having been assigned to the command of Sumter. Whilst the boat which conveyed the doctor, in company with Captain Hollinquist, General Ripley, and other distinguished Confederate officers, was lying outside and near Fort Sumter, awaiting orders to take possession, the memorable accident of the premature explosion of cartridges occurred on the parapet of the fort, whilst Major Anderson was saluting the lowering of his flag. On this occasion one man was instantly killed and several wounded. The hospital flag was run up in distress, when Dr. Maddux was ordered into the fort to render necessary assistance. Here he performed the operation of amputating a leg, the first capital surgical operation performed in the civil war. A few days after these occurrences Dr. Maddux received information that his native State of Virginia had seceded from the Union, and immediately tendered his resignation as surgeon in the South Carolina army for the purpose of entering the service of his own State, when Governor Pickens of South Carolina honored him by ordering him to Virginia with the First South Carolina Command, under General Bonham. He accompanied the Second South Carolina Regiment, Colonel Cushman. The train bearing the regiment collided with a freight train at Orange Court-house, Virginia, causing the death of one person, and causing several severe injuries. A negro servant was so mutilated by this accident as to necessitate the amputation of one of his legs, which operation was skilfully performed by Dr. Maddux. Thus he amputated the leg of the first colored person in the war, as he had that of

the first white person. In Virginia, Dr. Maddux served as surgeon in the Confederate Volunteer Army, and was in many of the noted battles, including the first battle of Bull Run, Seven Pines, and the Seven Days' battle of the Chickahominy. He was finally captured near Bentonville, North Carolina, whilst endeavoring to get within the lines of General Joe Johnston, during the last battle with General Sherman, in April, 1865. He was paroled and permitted to return at once to Richmond by the way of Newberne, North Carolina, Fort Monroe, and James River, in a United States transport, accompanied by his family. During the war he performed distinguished service on the field and in the hospital as a surgeon, his record as such being unsurpassed in the Confederate service. At the close of the war Dr. Maddux settled quietly down to the practice of his profession in Richmond, Virginia, where he remained until the autumn of 1867, when he left that city owing to the uncongenial elements that had crept into it as the result of the war, and took up his abode in Baltimore, Maryland, from which time to the present (1879) he has been uninterruptedly practicing his profession with signal success. He is an active member of all the leading medical societies of Baltimore, the Medico-Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, and a member of the American National Medical Association, and has always taken a prominent part in their scientific deliberations. He is a gentleman of very decided character, bold in his views and positive in their utterance. His superior skill as a surgeon is only equalled by his coolness and self-control in the performing of the most difficult operations. That most dangerous and delicate operation, lithotomy, he has performed thirty-eight times with invariable success, and his uniform success in all surgical cases is proverbial.

PEIRCE, THOMAS, was born April 9, 1806, in the town of North Kingston, Washington County, Rhode Island. His father was Thomas Peirce, of Rhode Island. His mother was Mary, daughter of John Cole, of the same place. Mr. Peirce received his early education in the common schools of Rhode Island. At the age of twenty-one he became clerk in the grain and flour store of David Barton, of Providence, Rhode Island. Mr. Barton owned a line of packets running between Providence and Baltimore. Mr. Peirce therefore became early acquainted with the shipping business. In 1832 he went to Baltimore to act as agent for a line of packets of Mr. Barton, and for about two years received a salary from Mr. Barton. Near the end of that time he entered into the general commission business on his own account. In 1838 he began to import from the West Indies, and soon afterwards from Brazil and other parts of South America. He has ever since continued in the same



business. He has built nearly all his own vessels, always selecting his own timber, and having them built under his direct supervision. He models his vessels with a view to the requirements of the different routes they have to run, and the kinds of business they have to do. His knowledge of the strength and durability of a vessel seems almost intuitive. Mr. Peirce is one of the oldest importers in Baltimore, having been in the business over fifty years, and one of the few who have never met with any serious reverse. This has been partly owing to his care not to make any venture beyond his individual ability to meet it, should it prove a failure. He has gone but little outside of his own business, and to that he has given close attention. In 1833 he married Mary Ann, daughter of General Peter B. Phillips, of Rhode Island. He has three children living.

TILLSON, COLONEL EDWARD C., was born in Thomaston, Maine, March 15, 1807. His parents were Deacon Perez and Melinda Tillson, who were among the first settlers of the town. His paternal ancestors came from England, and those on his mother's side are traced to the Mayflower pilgrims. Mary Newport, one of the Mayflower passengers, had among other possessions a pewter plate, on which she caused her name to be engraved. She gave it to her eldest daughter, through whom it has been passed down in direct lineal descent to successive eldest daughters, each possessor of the heirloom having her name engraved on it, until it came into his mother's safe-keeping. Mr. Tillson was educated at the public schools in Thomaston, where he acquired the common branches of an English education, such as were usually taught in those days. It was the custom then to have a three months' summer session, taught by a lady, for the younger children, and a three months' winter session, taught by a gentleman, for large scholars. His father being a farmer, and requiring Edward's services on the farm from the time he was old enough to be of any assistance, his schooling during the six or nine months' vacation was necessarily suspended. His tastes and inclinations being mechanical, he was not so well satisfied with farming as he thought he would be in other employment. After leaving school, he was apprenticed to the house and ship carpentering trade, at which he worked in his native town for two years, having attained his majority. He then set out on a tour through the Southern States and the West Indies, working at his trade wherever he stopped. After pursuing this mode of life for two years, he returned home and engaged in ship and house building on his own account, which he continued until 1845, when he removed to Massachusetts, and followed his business in Boston and adjacent cities until 1852. The climate of Boston being unfavorable to his health, he

accepted a position as agent for a coal company in the coal mines of Maryland, where he has remained among the mountains, engaged in the coal and lumber business, ever since, with the exception of three years spent on a farm in Missouri during the late war. Mr. Tillson having served as a captain in the Maine militia, was, in 1832, elected Colonel of the Fourth Regiment, Second Brigade, and Fourth Division of the militia of that State, which he held for seven years, and then resigned. During the period of his command, the frontier difficulty, known as the Aroostook war, occurred, and he was detailed to command a regiment of drafted men to march to the frontier for the purpose of protecting the timber on the northeast boundary. But fortunately, before troops came in collision, the matter was settled by General Scott and Governor Fairfield with the British Minister, and the drafted men were discharged. Colonel Tillson has been Postmaster in both Alleghany and Garrett counties, Maryland. He also held the office of Justice of the Peace and County Surveyor, and is now (1878) President of the Board of County Commissioners of Garrett County, Maryland. In 1829 he was initiated, and in due course took the several degrees, in Orient Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, and has filled the highest chair in that lodge. On removing to Massachusetts, he was admitted by letter to King Solomon's Lodge, of Charlestown, and is at present a retired member of it. He has been connected with temperance organizations for thirty-five or forty years, and has occasionally lectured on the subject. In the course of his travels, in the years 1830-31, he several times encountered, in the Gulf of Mexico, pirates that infested the waters about there at that time, and had some running fights, but always escaped unscathed. At one time, while a passenger on board a brigantine in the Gulf of Mexico, he was placed, in consequence of the yellow fever breaking out among the crew, in a very critical dilemma. The crew was reduced to one man, and with his assistance, and such knowledge of navigation as he had acquired while sailing as a passenger, they managed to keep the vessel afloat for eighteen days, until they made Moro Castle, at Havana, Cuba. As soon as they were near enough, they made signals of distress, which were acknowledged by the Castle, and in a short time they were boarded by two boats' crews, one from an English ship of war, and one from a United States man of war, sent out from the harbor. With their assistance, the vessel was brought into port in a very crippled condition, having nearly all its sails blown away, in consequence of not having men enough to take care of them. In early life Colonel Tillson was trained in the doctrine of the Calvinistic and Congregational Church, and up to the age of eighteen accepted these doctrines; but, on mature reflection and study, he gave up his belief in them, and accepted the doctrine of Universalism. His first vote for a President of the United States was given for John Quincy Adams, against Andrew Jackson. He



Thomas Shearman & Co

has voted at every election for President since that time. Until the Whig party was dissolved, he always voted with it; since then he has voted and affiliated with the Republican party. Colonel Tillson was married to Mary P. Sawyer, of Portland, Maine, daughter of Captain David Sawyer, master mariner of that place, January 20, 1833. She is still living. They had eight children, four only of whom are living. One son was a member of a regiment of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps. He was wounded in the seven days' battles before Richmond, taken prisoner, confined in Libby prison two weeks, then exchanged and taken to a hospital in Baltimore, where he died of his wounds. The Colonel is a man of strong character, and of prepossessing appearance, somewhat over the medium size, and of fine form. It has been often said that he was the counterpart of General Scott. His social qualities are of the highest order, and his genial manner is patent to all who come in contact with him. His mind is in perfect accord with his disposition and physique. Possessed of good judgment, he brings to all matters with which he deals a broad intelligence and impartial candor. Few men are more capable of making all around them appreciate the inestimable worth of a vigorous intellect and genial nature.

SHEARER, THOMAS, M.D., was born, August 1, 1825, at Stonehouse, about fifteen miles above Glasgow, on the Clyde, Scotland. On the parish records of that place appears the family name in unbroken succession for more than a hundred and fifty years. His mother's name was Bruce. Whether she was a descendant of Robert Bruce, of Bannockburn, cannot be positively ascertained. Dr. Shearer was the seventh son of a numerous family, and from his infancy, it was the cherished wish of his mother, a woman of great gentleness of character and deep piety, that he should be educated for the ministry of the Presbyterian Church, then, as now, the leading religious body of Scotland, and distinguished for its intelligence, general scholarship, and theological culture. With this object in view, he was sent to school, in the tenth year of his age, and placed under the charge of a teacher who was famous for his devotion to the study of the classics. In accordance with the English and Scottish method, Latin was taught first, then Greek, and then the mother tongue. Whatever may be said of this mode of study, it is generally conceded that the Scottish schools and academies are among the best in the world. So rapid was his progress, that at the age of nine years, at a public examination conducted by the clergymen of the parish, he was awarded the first prize for proficiency in Latin, some of his competitors being several years his senior; and the second prize for a thorough knowledge of the intricate form of the Greek verb was also awarded to him.

At the age of fifteen, he was admitted to the University of Glasgow, one of the foremost institutions in his native land, from which he graduated with honor in his eighteenth year. About this time his religious opinions underwent a change, and finding that he could not conscientiously subscribe to the articles of the Presbyterian Church, as expounded and interpreted by its accredited ministers, he determined to abandon the study of theology and devote himself to the science of medicine. In order to prepare himself for his chosen profession, he entered the University of Edinburgh, then regarded as one of the finest medical schools in Europe, from which he graduated at the expiration of three years. His health having been impaired by excessive study, and thinking that it would be benefited by travel and a change of climate, he accepted a position as ship surgeon on one of the packets plying between Glasgow and New York. Sailing from Glasgow, August 1, 1848, he arrived at New York, September 12, following. After a brief residence in Philadelphia, he went into the country, a few miles from that city, where he spent some time during the delightful month of October, and busied himself in collecting specimens of indigenous plants to take with him on his return to Scotland. When the ship was ready to sail, he concluded to remain until the following spring, at which time the packet was expected to return to the United States. The doctor did not return to his native land until 1878, twenty-nine years thereafter. In 1854 his attention was attracted to homœopathy, then a new, much misunderstood, and sadly abused system of medicine. After a long and patient study of the subject, and a thorough trial of its remedies, he became a convert to homœopathy, attended three courses of lectures at the Homœopathic College of Pennsylvania, and graduated in 1858. Twenty years of active and eminently successful practice as a homœopathic physician, have fully served to confirm the wisdom of that step. In 1856 Dr. Shearer married Miss Harriet Fox, daughter of George Fox, Esq., of Philadelphia. Their family consists of a son and a daughter, both of whom are in Europe. Dr. Shearer's son has chosen his father's profession, and is now (1878) pursuing his medical studies at the University of Edinburgh, his father's *Alma Mater*. The daughter is also attending school in that city. After entering upon the practice of homœopathy, Dr. Shearer resided for several years in Charleston, South Carolina, where he is still held in grateful remembrance by many warm and devoted friends. Toward the close of the American civil war, he located in Baltimore, his present home. The writer's personal acquaintance with Dr. Shearer dates from the time of his removal to Baltimore, and he has marked the steady increase of his usefulness and influence. No one has done more than Dr. Shearer to popularize the science of homœopathy, so thoroughly misunderstood and misrepresented by its antagonists, and, until a recent period,

generally regarded with suspicion and distrust. Dr. Shearer's career in Baltimore has been one of marked success. His patients include a large proportion of the most intelligent and refined citizens of Baltimore, and the sphere of his professional usefulness is constantly widening. Dr. Shearer's professional skill has been subjected to many critical tests in various forms of sickness and disease, and generally with the most triumphant and satisfactory results. He is eminently successful in the treatment of diseases of women and children. Although engaged in an extensive practice, his time is not wholly absorbed in the duties of his profession. He is a gentleman of cultivated tastes and fine discrimination in matters of art and literature. Having received a liberal and thorough education before entering upon the study of medicine, his habits of study have led to literary and æsthetic culture, as well as a profound knowledge of medical science, upon which enduring professional success is based. He is now fifty-three years of age, and in robust health. He is courteous and agreeable in his manners, and most considerate and gentle in his demeanor toward his patients, commanding their esteem, and causing them to regard him as their personal friend, as well as their medical adviser.

SUTER, CAPTAIN JOHN H., was born in Baltimore, September 12, 1832, the eldest son of Charles and Henrietta Suter. His father was a prominent furniture manufacturer, and one of the founders of the Maryland Institute for the Promotion of the Mechanic Arts. He was one of the building committee of the Institute on Baltimore Street, and during the progress of that work he contracted an illness of which he died in November, 1851, having survived his wife but a few months. He was a member of the City Guards, and during the memorable mob in the city of Baltimore, when the destruction of the nunnery on Aisquith Street was attempted, he, with his command, was on duty several days. He was a kind, estimable Christian gentleman. Captain Suter received a good common-school education in several of the public and private institutions of the city. He, like many boys, was early possessed with the spirit of adventure, and upon the breaking out of the California gold fever, when but sixteen years of age, he was so strongly inclined to go that his parents finally yielded to his solicitations, and on May 11, 1849, he departed for San Francisco by the Isthmus route. He arrived there safely and applied himself to different avocations, but still not satisfied with change and travel, after eleven months' sojourn at the "Golden Gate," he shipped as carpenter on the "Governor Davis," a ship of one thousand tons burden, bound for Callao, South America. When entering the harbor of that port the ship was stranded on a reef, and the voyage

being thus terminated he remained in that city and in Lima for about seven months, when meeting Captain James Hammond, an old California friend, at this time in command of the bark *Canton*, he shipped for home. After a stormy voyage round Cape Horn, he was safely landed at New Bedford, Massachusetts, from whence he speedily made his way to Baltimore, to find on his arrival that death had robbed him of both father and mother. Recovering from the first shock and disappointment, and his views of life somewhat changed and sobered, he engaged himself with Mr. John H. Tucker, at that time one of the largest chair manufacturers in the city, and an old friend of his father, and applying himself to learn the ornamental branch of the business, he became quite proficient. In 1854, at the age of twenty-two, he married Miss Mary Jane Kidd, the second daughter of Churchill Kidd, of Middlesex County, Virginia. From that time until the breaking out of the rebellion he was engaged in different pursuits, at times holding positions under the city government, and was an active member of the Vigilant Fire Company, under the old Volunteer Fire Department. During the memorable campaign of 1860 he was a prominent member of the "Bell and Everett Association of Minute Men," whose hall, on Baltimore Street, opposite Holliday, was attacked by the mob of Secessionists on April 19, 1861. The flag of this association, stretched across the street, was one of the very few exposed to view at the close of that eventful Friday. That evening he with others had an interview with Governor Holliday Hicks, and he was commissioned as lieutenant by the Governor, with orders to recruit men in the defence of the government, a duty which he immediately undertook and in which he accomplished much for his country. He was for a short time attached to the First Maryland Regiment, and furnished quite a number of good soldiers for the Second and Third Regiments. Having spent considerable time and what worldly means he possessed in these laudable exertions, and in performing valuable services for the Provost-Marshal of the city and for the Police Department, without compensation, till August 27, 1862, he on that day resigned his position and enlisted in Company A, of the Fourth Maryland Infantry, under Colonel R. N. Bowerman. He was soon promoted Orderly Sergeant, and served as such until January 17, 1863, when he was commissioned as Second Lieutenant and as First Lieutenant. In August, 1863, a vacancy occurring in the position of Quartermaster, Lieutenant Suter was detailed as such, and discharged its duties until October, 1864, when he was detailed as Brigade-Quartermaster, serving until relieved by a regular officer. In that position he was always addressed as Captain, and is still called by that title. His worth as an executive officer was recognized in his being detailed by General G. K. Warren, commanding the Fifth Army Corps, as assistant to Colonel D. L. Smith, Chief Commissary at those headquarters. Here he served until the close of the war, and although stores and funds to a

The first of these is the fact that the system is not self-sufficient. It is necessary to import a large quantity of raw materials, and the cost of these is a heavy burden on the system. The second is the fact that the system is not self-sufficient in the production of the finished goods. It is necessary to import a large quantity of finished goods, and the cost of these is a heavy burden on the system.

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large amount passed through his hands, his accounts were so well kept that in twenty days after being mustered out he had received from the departments a certificate of non-indebtedness to the government. Captain Suter is now one of the most respected citizens of the thriving village of Woodberry, Baltimore County, having resided there since 1867, and is connected with all the enterprises of his neighborhood. He is a member of the Masonic Order, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, Red Men, Mechanics, the Grand Army, and other organizations, having filled important positions in most of them. In July, 1869, he was appointed by the Hon. John L. Thomas, Jr., Collector of Customs at the port of Baltimore, as clerk to the Auditor, and in this office has been retained by the different Collectors since that time. He is now holding the position of Assistant Auditor. Although not a pensioner, Captain Suter has been a constant sufferer, since the winter of 1863, from the effects of a severe cold contracted in Virginia during his term of service. He has four children, Charles Churchill, in business in Central America, H. Clay, in Parkersburg, W. Va., a daughter, Henrietta, and the youngest, John U.

the voyage Mr. Brackenridge made a large and valuable collection of plants, seeds, etc., which laid the foundation of the Botanical Gardens at Washington, which were originally established in connection with the Patent Office, but are now located west of the Capitol. Mr. Brackenridge succeeded the late Charles Downing as Superintendent of the Public Grounds in Washington, and whilst acting as such, laid out the Smithsonian Grounds, the public squares around the President's house, etc. He resigned that position in 1854. Within the three years immediately subsequent to the return of the Wilkes Expedition, he wrote an exhaustive work, embracing a description of all the ferns, mosses, etc., collected during the voyage. This book, with an accompanying atlas, was published by the United States Government, and some idea of its vastness and importance can be formed when we state that the plates alone cost three thousand dollars; that the volume was fourteen by sixteen inches in superficial extent, and two inches thick; and the atlas thirty-six by twenty-four inches in size, and two inches thick. On resigning the position of Superintendent of the Public Grounds at Washington, Mr. Brackenridge went to Baltimore County, where he established (on the York Road, near Govanstown) the nursery and floral business. In 1876, his only son, Archibald Brackenridge, assumed entire charge of the horticultural department, and the establishment is now conducted by the father and son, in their separate capacities of nurseryman and florist. There are ten hot-houses, which comprise sixty thousand square feet of glass, and, when fully stocked, contain two hundred thousand plants, bulbs, roots, etc., which include many rare growths, such as *coenos weddiana*, tree ferns, palms, cycads, cactus, etc. The trade of the Messrs. Brackenridge extends through Maryland, Virginia, and the Carolinas. The most elegant country seats in the neighborhood of Baltimore city were laid out by Mr. Brackenridge the elder, whilst his son, as the florist of the establishment, supplies the principal families of Baltimore County and city with the choicest flowers. The structures which were erected by the Brackenridges are heated by hot water, cover an area of three acres of land, and may be regarded as the most extensive of the kind in or near Baltimore. The Brackenridge family dates back for many generations in Ayr, its progenitors being mostly large landholders and agriculturists. Mr. W. D. Brackenridge married, in 1843, Miss Isabella A. Bell, of Jedborough, Scotland, and has four children living, one son and three daughters. His son, Archibald Brackenridge, married Miss Fraser, of Morayshire, Scotland, and one of his daughters married Frank Renwick, son of the late Robert Renwick, of Baltimore, a native of Scotland. Mr. W. D. Brackenridge is a gentleman of fine intellectual culture, and a writer of great ability. He has been a considerable contributor to various publications, and is the present horticultural editor of the *American Farmer*. He takes an active part in all agricultural, horticultural, and pomologi-

BRACKENRIDGE, W. D., was born near Ayr, Scotland, in 1810. After receiving a thorough education in the best schools of his native town, one of his special studies being botany, he, at the age of eighteen years, assumed charge as floral gardener of Sir John Maxwell's extensive pleasure-grounds at Springkell, Scotland. After the expiration of a year, and at the solicitation of William McNab, Curator of the Edinburgh Botanical Gardens, he was appointed head gardener to Dr. Neill, at Edinburgh, where he remained four years. Subsequently he was engaged to lay out a large and elegant place in Poland, after fulfilling which engagement, he became connected with the Berlin Botanical Gardens, performing the duties of florist, etc., therein, for three years, when he set sail for America, landing in Philadelphia in 1837. He had not been in that city many days before he became the foreman of Robert Buist, a distinguished florist in the United States. Such was the reputation that he had acquired in Europe as an expert in botany and horticulture, and so satisfactorily had he performed his duties whilst in the service of Mr. Buist, that the attention of Mr. Poinsett, Secretary of War of the United States, was directed to him as the most suitable person to occupy the position of botanist for the Wilkes Exploring Expedition. Captain Wilkes tendered Mr. Brackenridge the post, which the latter accepted. The squadron sailed from Fortress Monroe in August, 1838, and the cruise extended to a period of four years, during which the circumnavigation of the globe was accomplished. During

cal conventions, and delivers before them addresses upon the subjects which bring them together. He made a donation of eight hundred species of ferns (collected by him in Berlin) to the Philadelphia Academy of Science, and was one of the judges appointed by the Centennial Commissioners, for making the awards on plants, flowers, and everything pertaining to horticulture.

REID, ELIJAH MILLER, M.D., was born November 15, 1844, in Fairfield County, Ohio. He is the son of Mr. Thomas N. Reid, a native of Montgomery County, Maryland, and one of the oldest established and best known real estate brokers in the city of Baltimore. The doctor's grandfather, George Reid, served in the United States army in the war of 1812, and his great-grandfather, Alexander Reid, was a gallant soldier of the Revolutionary war. His mother was Kitturah Miller, daughter of the late Elijah Miller, of Baltimore, and sister of Rev. Elijah Miller, of the Wilmington, Delaware, Conference, Methodist Episcopal Church. When the subject of this sketch was in his infancy, his parents removed with him from Ohio (where they had been residing for a few years) to Baltimore, in which city Elijah received his early education. When he was but sixteen years of age he commenced the study of medicine in the office of the late Professor Dunbar, and matriculated as a student in the University of Maryland, graduating from that institution in the spring of 1864. After receiving his diploma, Dr. Reid located for a short time in Baltimore, in the practice of his profession, and then entered the United States army as Assistant-Surgeon, passing a highly creditable examination before the Army Medical Board. His first assignment was to Columbia College Hospital, District of Columbia, where he performed his professional duties most satisfactorily for about eleven months, and was subsequently stationed at Armory Square and Lincoln hospitals. After serving in the army for some thirteen months, he established himself in practice on the Reisterstown Road, Baltimore County. There he attended the operatives of the extensive cotton factories of that vicinity, including the Woodberry, Clipper, Druidville, and Mount Vernon mills. He continued to practice in that locality for about four years, and then returned to Baltimore, where he has been prosecuting his profession up to the present time, giving special attention to diseases of the throat, lungs and heart, in the treatment of which he has been eminently successful, owing to his expertness in the use of the laryngoscope and stethoscope, which he has been employing for some years in the examination of those affections. No physician in Baltimore commands more than he the respect of his professional brethren, or the esteem and confidence of his patients, to which his talents and great skill entitle him.

TRAVERS, CAPTAIN SAMUEL HICKS, was born January 23, 1811, near Cambridge, Dorchester County, Maryland. Captain Travers traces his descent from an ancient family of long standing in Lancashire and Devonshire, from whence members of the family of that name settled in Ireland. The first Travers of the Irish settlers married the sister of Spenser, the celebrated English poet. He was the father of Colonel Robert Travers, who was killed at the battle of Knockcross in 1617. Robert Travers married Elizabeth, daughter of Archbishop Richard Boyle. From them have descended several of the families of the County of Cork, Ireland. Prominent among them is John Travers, Esq., late of Garrychone, now of Brick Hill, County of Cork. At what time the first of the family came to America is not known. The subject of this sketch is descended from one of three brothers, named Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego, who came to the United States, one of whom settled in Accomac County, Virginia, another in Calvert County, Maryland, and the third, in Washington, District of Columbia. His father was William Hicks Travers, a sea-captain, whose home was in Dorchester County, Maryland. His grandfather, John Travers, was also a sea-captain, and a resident of the same county. His mother's maiden name was Mary Phillips; her father followed the same vocation. Samuel's early education was very limited, being quite young when he entered upon a seafaring life. At the age of eighteen he was master of the schooner "Three Sisters," and afterward of the schooners "Topaz," "Isaac P. Davis," and "Richmond." He successively commanded the brigs "Orbit," "Hope," and "General Scott." He sailed principally to South America and the Spanish Main. In 1855 he quit the sea, and was at that time the owner of two schooners. He has since been engaged in ship brokerage, and now possesses the largest interest in eight vessels. On January 11, 1848, he married Elizabeth, daughter of George C. Addison, by whom he has had five children, three of whom are living, namely, George C. A., who is in business with him, Samuel Bascom, who is attending an academy at Williamsport, Delaware, and Susan Virginia, who married William Reister. His first wife having died, he married, May 14, 1866, Edna Eliza Schuler, of Winchester, Virginia, by whom he has two children, named respectively, Mary Eliza, and Edna Gertrude. Since his sixteenth year he has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, as his parents also were. His grandfathers on both sides were preachers. He is Treasurer of Wesley Chapel, Baltimore. He has been an old-line Whig—is now a Republican. For thirty years he has been an Old Fellow, and for sixteen years a Freemason. He has been Treasurer of Mount Vernon Lodge since its organization, a period of eight years, and of Corinthian Lodge for the same length of time. He has seen much of the world, and profiting by his varied experience, is now making use of the same for the benefit of those around him.

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THE HISTORY OF THE

REIGN OF KING CHARLES THE FIRST

By JOHN BURNET, BISHOP OF SALISBURY.

LONDON, Printed by J. Streater, at the Sign of the Gun, in St. Dunstons Church-yard, 1679.

THE HISTORY OF THE REIGN OF KING CHARLES THE FIRST, BY JOHN BURNET, BISHOP OF SALISBURY. This work is a comprehensive history of the reign of Charles I, from 1625 to 1649. It covers the political, religious, and military events of the period, including the English Civil War and the execution of the king. The author, John Burnet, was a prominent Puritan and a leading figure in the English Revolution. His work is considered one of the most important histories of the period.

BLACK, ANDREW L., was born August 23, 1840, in the town of Jedburgh, County of Roxburgh, Scotland. His ancestors came from the West of Scotland in the time of the Covenanter persecutions. In order to have freedom of worship, they had started for Holland, but their conveyance breaking down in the village of Ancrum, Scotland, they remained in that region. His great-grandfather, George Black, became a farmer in the parish of Minto, in the neighborhood where was laid, by Sir Walter Scott, a part of the scene of the "Lay of the Last Minstrel." His grandfather, John A. Black, was educated for a civil engineer, and afterward became Surveyor for the County of Roxburgh. In the South of Scotland he laid out most of the new roads, which remain until this day. He engineered the tunnel for the draining of the Berry Moss, which, for that age, was considered a great work. He employed stone for the macadamizing of roads even before the time of McAdam. His father, George Black, was engaged in the town of Jedburgh in the nursery and seed business. He was a man of education, good mathematical talent, and fine natural ability. His judgment was so much relied on that he was often selected as a referee in the settlement of disputes. His determination was regarded a final decision. In the training of his children he combined strictness of discipline and a large-hearted affection. His children both feared and loved him. Many of his ancestors were men of learning, ability, and political distinction. Mr. Andrew L. Black, the third son of a family of twelve children, was educated at the Latin school of Jedburgh, at which school Sir David Brewster, Thomson, the author of the *Seasons*, and other men of note, laid the foundation of their education. When about eighteen years of age he began to help his father in the nursery. To perfect himself in a knowledge of plants and flowers, he went to Edinburgh, in his nineteenth year, and, for about two years, became connected with the flower and seed firm of Peter Lawson & Sons. While in that city he attended the semi-monthly meetings of the Edinburgh Botanical Discussions. Here he was materially helped in laying the foundation for his wide and thorough knowledge of plants. Having returned to Jedburgh, and spent some time in travelling in England, in 1865, he came to New York. A few months after his arrival he engaged as foreman of the Frost Nurseries, in Rochester, New York. Finding the climate too severe for his constitution, he remained but a part of a year. Returning to New York, he went thence to Richmond, Virginia, where he remained for about three years as superintendent of the nursery of the firm of Allan & Johnson. In 1869 he went to Philadelphia, and for two years became superintendent of the Logan Nursery. He then, for one year, became superintendent of the grounds and houses of William B. Dinsmore, of Sattsburg, New York. In 1871 he removed to Baltimore, Maryland, and established the Belvedere Nursery, at the

corner of Chase and Barclay Streets. Here he has about two acres, almost wholly devoted to the cultivation of flowers, fully three quarters of an acre being covered with glass. He has a great variety of exotics. With one exception, he has the most extensive glass-covered houses, either in Baltimore or Maryland. His hot-houses are heated by hot water and hot-air flues. In June, 1866, he married Annie, daughter of John Turnbull, formerly of Henderside, Scotland. He has four children, all sons. Besides his brother, John A., also an expert at the nursery business, who is connected with him in Belvedere Nursery, he has three brothers engaged in the same business—one, Thomas, in Scotland, and two, Robert and George, in England, proprietors of Yorkshire Nursery and Seed Establishment. They have large business connections, not only in Great Britain, but on the continent of Europe and elsewhere, through which Mr. Black, on account of his intimate relations with them, has facilities in his business which but few possess. He is one of the Board of Managers of the St. Andrew's Society of Baltimore, and has also been one of the Executive Committee of the Maryland Horticultural Society since its foundation. The peculiar traits of the better class of his fellow-countrymen, industry, perseverance, sterling integrity, prudence, and sturdy independence, eminently show themselves in Mr. Black.

TAYLOR, HENRY, was born December, 1823, in Stirling, Stirlingshire, Scotland. It is a place of historic fame, having been the home of Wallace and Bruce, and containing the castle whither Mary, Queen of Scots, fled for shelter with her child. His parents were John and Elizabeth (Ronald) Taylor, of Scotch ancestry, and members of the Presbyterian Church. His father was a carpet weaver, and died when Henry was fourteen months old. His mother resided with him about thirty years, and died in Baltimore in 1873. He was the youngest of twelve children. When four years old, he was taken to Falkirk, a few miles from Stirling, where he received a common-school education. At the age of twelve years he entered as an apprentice in the shoe business with a Mr. Johnson, and remained with him until he sailed for America, after a service of six years. In 1843 he followed his brother William to Baltimore. William came to this country in 1825, and was engaged in the weaving business in Connecticut until 1840, when he removed to Baltimore and opened a small book and stationery store on North Street, near Market Street, now Baltimore. He paid considerable attention to the news business. The post-office then being on the corner of North and Fayette streets, his stand was considered a good one. In 1843, Henry entered his brother's store as a clerk. The business greatly increased, and they rented No. 45 and 46 Jarvis's Building.

The first part of the paper discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It is essential for the business to have a clear and concise record of all income and expenses. This will allow the business to track its financial performance over time and identify areas where it may be able to reduce costs or increase revenue.

The second part of the paper discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all assets and liabilities. This will allow the business to track its net worth over time and identify areas where it may be able to increase its assets or reduce its liabilities.

The third part of the paper discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all taxes paid. This will allow the business to track its tax liability over time and identify areas where it may be able to reduce its tax liability.

The fourth part of the paper discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all debts owed. This will allow the business to track its debt liability over time and identify areas where it may be able to reduce its debt liability.

The fifth part of the paper discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all equity owned. This will allow the business to track its equity over time and identify areas where it may be able to increase its equity.

The sixth part of the paper discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all other financial information. This will allow the business to track its overall financial performance over time and identify areas where it may be able to improve its financial health.

When Henry first came to the city he went to the steamboat wharf, foot of South Street, at eleven o'clock at night for the New York morning papers, carrying them in his arms; since then it has required three wagons to transfer them from the trains, arriving about eleven in the morning. After the lapse of a few years, Henry purchased the interest of his brother in the business, he having been a partner for some time. His brother went to New York, where he died. In 1852 Henry moved to the *Sun* iron building, then just completed, where he built up one of the most extensive news agencies in the country. During the war his sales amounted to over four hundred thousand dollars per year, receiving on his own account seventeen thousand seven hundred copies of the *New York Herald*, and twelve thousand copies of the *Philadelphia Inquirer* per day, twenty-four thousand copies of the *New York Ledger*, weekly, and forty-five thousand copies of *Harper's Monthly*, the bulk of which was sent to the army. Transportation being often interrupted by the burning of bridges and from other causes, great losses occurred at times, but these were subsequently made up. In the year 1870 the Baltimore News Company (a stock company) was formed, and Mr. Taylor appointed manager. This company supplies the wholesale trade and newsdealers. Mr. Taylor has been a member of the Masonic fraternity about twenty-seven years, and a manager of the Boys' Home for several years, as also one of the managers of the St. Andrew's Benevolent Society. He has been President of the Peabody Heights Railway, and a director of the Old Town Bank. He has been a member of the High Street Baptist Church since 1860, and a deacon for over fifteen years. He has also been an active worker in its Sunday-school. He is liberal in his contributions to all benevolent work. He was one of the first residents of the village of Waverly, and contributed much toward the present improvements of that delightful suburb. He gave largely to the erection of the Baptist church in that place, and has contributed liberally to the erection of churches in Baltimore. He married Miss Mary A. Thorne, daughter of Rev. Francis Thorne, Baptist clergyman of Devonshire, the garden spot of England. In politics he is conservative. In 1860 he made a pleasant trip to Europe with his wife, visiting the places and friends of bygone years.

OREM, PERRY C., was born in Talbot County, Maryland, January 6, 1828. He is the youngest son of Hugh S. and Nancy Orem, whose ancestors came from England and Scotland. At the age of sixteen he completed his education in the public schools of Baltimore, and then engaged in the grocery and commission house of James Neill, on Cheapside. In 1845 he went to Cincinnati, where he maintained himself for a few

weeks by the sale of books, until he could determine upon a business career. He finally began to learn brushmaking, first with Jacob Wolf, of that city, and then with Theodore D. Bentley, of Dayton, Ohio, completing his trade with Samuel McCubbin, of Baltimore. In 1849 Mr. Orem began business for himself in Baltimore, in which he continued for a number of years. He was twice married, first, in February, 1850, to Mary P. Wise, of Baltimore, who died the following December. His second marriage was June 16, 1853, to Catharine Sheeler, of Baltimore. They had eight children, of whom six are living; one married. Mr. Orem is the originator of the Mutual Landlords' Association of Baltimore City, also of the South Baltimore Savings Bank, of which he is now Secretary. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, in which he is elder and trustee. He has been superintendent of Sunday-schools for a number of years. He is Chief of Records in the Order of Red Men, and is also a Mason and an Odd Fellow.

KNOTTS, JOHN W., was born in Caroline County, Maryland, January 18, 1833. He is of Scottish ancestry, his great-grandfather having emigrated to this country in the latter part of the seventeenth century. His father, David Knotts, a farmer in the last-named county, was a man of high character, and greatly esteemed in the community. He long served as a Director in the Maryland and Delaware Railroad. He married Ann, daughter of John Snow, of the same county. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Her death occurred when her son, John W., was only one month old. From the age of eight to eighteen years he was sent to school. He then, for five years, superintended a farm for his father, after which he commenced farming for himself at the old homestead, called "Large Range Regulated." In 1861 he removed to his estate in Talbot County, known as Chestnut Ridge, where he has from that time resided. Besides raising the usual farm products he has been much engaged the last ten years in fruit-growing, paying special attention to the culture of peaches, pears, and the small fruits. In all his business he has been very successful, and is now the owner of the following farms: Chestnut Ridge, one hundred and ninety-five acres; a part of the William Tilghman farm, two hundred and forty-seven acres; the Large Range Regulated, three hundred acres, and one hundred acres adjoining it. He also owns a valuable grist and saw mill on an excellent site, formerly known as the Nicholl's Mills, and with it, one hundred acres of land. He is a gentleman of large business capacity, attending himself to all the details, however varied. He takes deep interest in measures for the promotion of education, and is a liberal contributor to religious

the first of these is the fact that the British Empire was at its greatest extent in 1875, when it covered more than a quarter of the world's land area. This was due to a combination of factors, including the industrial revolution, which provided the means for expansion, and the desire for raw materials and new markets. The second factor was the policy of 'salutary neglect', which allowed the colonies to develop their own economies while remaining loyal to the mother country. This policy was based on the idea that the colonies would benefit from the protection of British naval power, while the mother country would benefit from the trade and resources of the colonies. The third factor was the policy of 'mercantilism', which sought to increase the wealth of the mother country by controlling the trade of the colonies. This policy was based on the idea that the colonies should export raw materials to the mother country, which would then manufacture goods and export them back to the colonies. The fourth factor was the policy of 'imperialism', which sought to expand the power and influence of the mother country by acquiring new territories. This policy was based on the idea that the mother country should acquire territories that would provide it with strategic advantages, such as access to new markets and raw materials. The fifth factor was the policy of 'colonization', which sought to settle the colonies with British subjects. This policy was based on the idea that the colonies should be settled by British subjects, who would then develop the colonies and export goods to the mother country. The sixth factor was the policy of 'assimilation', which sought to make the colonies more like the mother country. This policy was based on the idea that the colonies should be made more like the mother country by adopting British customs and institutions. The seventh factor was the policy of 'separatism', which sought to make the colonies more independent. This policy was based on the idea that the colonies should be made more independent by granting them more power and autonomy. The eighth factor was the policy of 'federation', which sought to unite the colonies with the mother country. This policy was based on the idea that the colonies should be united with the mother country by forming a federal government. The ninth factor was the policy of 'confederation', which sought to unite the colonies with the mother country. This policy was based on the idea that the colonies should be united with the mother country by forming a confederal government. The tenth factor was the policy of 'independence', which sought to make the colonies completely independent. This policy was based on the idea that the colonies should be made completely independent by granting them full sovereignty.

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enterprises. He has also served as one of the Directors of the Maryland and Delaware Railroad, and is a member of the Patrons of Husbandry, being now Master of Grange Number 19, of Hillsborough. He has for many years been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. In 1856 Mr. Knotts was married to Ann Emily, daughter of Jesse Hubbard, of Upper Hunting Creek, Caroline County. She died August 20, 1867. Three of her children are living. His second marriage was to Mary Frances, daughter of John Chaffench, by whom he has two children.

HUMMER, DR. JAMES CEPHAS, was born in Loudon County, Virginia, November 10, 1833. His parents, Washington and Martena B. (Fox) Hummer, were both natives of the same county. His mother, now over eighty years of age, still resides on the old homestead. Her ancestors and her husband's came to this country prior to the Revolution, the Hummers first settling in New Jersey. William, the grandfather of Dr. Hummer, was in that war a patriot soldier under Washington, for whom he bore the most devoted love and veneration. After the war he removed to Virginia. Washington Hummer was a farmer, and for many years a Justice of the Peace. He raised a large family, of whom three sons and two daughters survive. Universally loved and respected, he was a man of unquestioned integrity and honor. He died in 1855. Dr. Hummer was educated in a popular school in Hillsboro, in his native county. The eleven young men of his class all entered the ministry in 1854, joining the Virginia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. He entered with great zeal upon his duties as an itinerant minister, often travelling two hundred miles and filling eighteen appointments in a single month. Sometimes he rode seventy miles and preached five sermons in two days. For the first seven years of his ministry he labored in the following circuits: Princess Anne's in 1855, Gosport in 1856, Middlesex in 1857-58, King William in 1859, Indiana Ridge, North Carolina, in 1860-61. At this time his health gave way and he was placed on the supernumerary list for five years, though he continued to labor almost as constantly as before, especially among the poor and neglected. In 1867 he was transferred to the Baltimore Conference, and was pastor of churches in Alexandria, Virginia, Hagerstown and Frederick, in Maryland, but in 1873, his health became more impaired and he was removed to Baltimore, where he labored with great success as a missionary. Here the needs of suffering humanity greatly oppressed his heart. The destitution he met with on every hand was very great; multitudes were not only unable to employ physicians, but even to purchase the necessary medicines in sickness. Resolved to do what he could to assist the suffering, he provided himself with

the homœopathic remedies, and commenced their dispensation solely as a charity; and that he might be of greater service, he applied himself vigorously to the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Alfred Hughes, M.D., one of the ablest physicians of that school in the city. By his advice Dr. Hummer entered upon a general practice, in 1875, continuing all his former kindness to those who were unable to pay. In 1876 he formed a partnership, which still continues, with his cousin, Dr. A. C. Fox, who had been an allopathic physician for fourteen years, and had been for the last five years in Georgia. He had for a long time carefully considered and studied the rival claims of homœopathy, and now adopted it heartily. Dr. Hummer was married, June 10, 1856, to Annie A., daughter of James and A. M. Whaley, of Loudon County, Virginia. They have had four children, two of whom are living, Alice Amelia, now Mrs. Emory Cole, and Earnest Edder, five years of age. Dr. Hummer is a popular preacher and a successful physician. He is a member of the Order of Free and Accepted Masons, and a lecturer of repute in the Order. He is an Odd Fellow, and a member of all the Temperance Societies, also of the Young Men's Christian Association, taking a special interest in that branch established among the employees of the Northern Central Railroad.

GRIFFITH, FESTUS, Farmer, was born in Montgomery County, Maryland, July 12, 1838, where he resided and attended various schools until he attained the age of seventeen years, when he entered the academy of the late Benjamin Hallowell, Alexandria, Virginia, remaining therein one year. He then went to Baltimore and entered in a clerical capacity the wholesale grocery establishment of Messrs. T. W. and G. Hopkins, where he remained until the outbreak of the civil war, when he went to Harper's Ferry, Virginia, and joined Colonel James R. Herbert's Company (Confederate troops), but was immediately transferred by Stonewall Jackson to Leesburg, Virginia, to assist in drilling and disciplining the companies of the Eighth Virginia Infantry, commanded by Colonel Eppa Hunton. A few days before the battle of Manassas, Mr. Griffith was elected Second Lieutenant of Company H., of that regiment, engaging in that battle, as also in the battle of Ball's Bluff; the siege at Yorktown; battle at Williamsburg; Seven Pines, and the seven days' fight around Richmond, being promoted to a captaincy whilst at Yorktown. In the second battle of Manassas he was wounded in the hip, and in 1864 was captured in the Valley of Virginia, remaining in captivity until the fall of that year, when he was exchanged at Savannah, Georgia. Lieutenant Griffith finally surrendered at the general capitulation of Lee. After the cessation of hostilities he engaged in mercantile pursuits in Baltimore and

New York, until 1870, when he went to Texas, where he sojourned for four years, participating, during that period, very actively, in public affairs, and extensively engaging in cotton operations. In 1871 he returned to Maryland, where he is now quietly engaged in agricultural pursuits. In 1871 he married Miss Evvie Riggs, daughter of Elisha Riggs, a farmer of Montgomery County. Mr. Griffith has three brothers, now farming in Montgomery County, who served with distinction in the Confederate army. These are Thomas, who was a captain; Frank, a lieutenant, and David, who served in the ranks. They were all members of Company A, First Maryland Cavalry. Their father was Thomas Griffith, native and farmer of Montgomery County, and it is a notable fact that their ancestry extends back for at least a half dozen generations as landed proprietors and agriculturists of that county.

ROBINSON, EDWARD W., was born in South Kingston, Washington County, Rhode Island, April 11, 1809. His ancestors came from Northumberland, England, early in the history of the colonies. They were linked with the old nobility of England.

In the history of Rhode Island they have long been distinguished for wealth, ability and public spirit. His father, Matthew Robinson, died in 1825, leaving a widow and seven children. The subject of this sketch was then in his sixteenth year. He had two elder brothers, both of whom had learned trades and settled in Providence, Rhode Island. Soon after his father's death, Mr. Robinson also went to Providence to learn the carpenter's trade, where he served four and a half years at the business. In October, 1829, he obtained release from his apprenticeship by paying his master fifty dollars for the unexpired term of six months. He then left Providence for Baltimore, arriving there October 19, 1829, being then in his twenty-first year. In Baltimore he obtained temporary employment as a journeyman until the following January. On completing the work in which he was engaged in Baltimore, he went to Washington City in search of employment, but found none. While in that city he heard Webster's celebrated speech in reply to Hayne, in the United States Senate. He then returned to Baltimore, and on his way saw the site of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, which had just been graded from Ellicott's Mills, a distance of twelve miles. The next day after his arrival at Baltimore he walked to Ellicott's Mills and returned upon the graded track. He saw the advertisement for contractors to lay the wood and iron track, in sections of about one mile each. Mr. Robinson made application to Philip E. Thomas, who was then President of the road, and was awarded the contract of laying three sections. He commenced this early in March, 1830, and completed it about June 15, of that year. The

road was opened to Ellicott's Mills about July 1 following. Mr. Robinson then worked in Baltimore as a journeyman carpenter until October, 1830, when he returned to Providence and spent the winter there. In March, 1831, he was married to Susan P. Bowen, daughter of John Bowen, of Coventry, Rhode Island. Soon after his marriage he returned to Baltimore and settled permanently in that city. He worked at his trade as a journeyman until November, 1831, when, having saved about one thousand dollars, he built a small house on South Broadway, Baltimore, and moved into it in May, 1832. He then built a shop on the rear end of the lot and commenced to contract for house-building. At that time there was a demand for the services of a good carpenter in that part of the city, and Mr. Robinson was soon kept busily employed. In 1835 he entered into a contract with the faculty of the Washington Medical College, which had just been organized, and commenced to build what is now known as the Church Home Building, on North Broadway, Baltimore. He built the centre building and one wing as it now stands. The faculty not having sufficient means to complete the west wing Mr. Robinson was compelled to suspend operations. The undertaking proved a failure, and Mr. Robinson, through the mismanagement of the faculty, lost very heavily. Although his indebtedness thereby incurred was five thousand dollars in excess of his assets he was not disheartened. He at once sought and obtained other work, and being encouraged by friends, whose confidence and esteem he had won by his industry and strict integrity, was not long in repairing the loss he had sustained. Within a few years he had paid all his debts, and had accumulated enough to commence leasing and building houses to sell. In 1844 he established the first sash and door factory at Baltimore, which was located in Canton, at the corner of Boston and Burk Streets. Although the carpenters and builders of that day were opposed to factory work, Mr. Robinson continued to do a large and lucrative business until 1850, when his factory, with all his machinery and stock, was entirely destroyed by fire. He had but three thousand dollars insurance on the property. In January, 1851, he entered into a copartnership with Mr. Ezra Whitman for the purpose of manufacturing plows and agricultural machinery. They built a large factory, planing-mill, sash and door mill, and foundry, on the block bounded by Essex, Burk, Cambridge, and Concord Streets, Canton, and at present occupied by the Baltimore Car Wheel Company. The business was carried on under the firm name of E. Whitman & Company until January, 1863, when, on account of the bad management of Mr. Whitman, Mr. Robinson was compelled to withdraw from the concern, and resort to legal process for a settlement of the affairs of the firm. Mr. Robinson's partner having used a portion of the funds of the concern in buying lands and speculating for his personal advantage, left the business embarrassed and greatly in Mr. Robinson's debt. This gave rise to a



Eli Robinson



suit at law, which was not settled until 1866, the large factory and foundry at Canton being closed in the meantime. During the continuance of the partnership, Mr. Robinson also carried on an extensive building business in his own name, but the profits of which accrued to the firm. Being thus provided with all the woodwork necessary for carrying on the business, on the dissolution of the partnership, he resumed house building, to which he thereafter devoted his entire time. In 1853 he bought a shop with steam-power, at the corner of Caroline and Aliceanna streets, where he continued until 1866. During that time he built many large warehouses and other buildings. In 1866 the suit against Whitman was decided in Mr. Robinson's favor, and he obtained possession of his factory at Canton. Having the machinery and facilities for carrying on the business of manufacturing agricultural implements, he started the firm of Montgomery, Slade & Company in that business. He rented them the room, and furnished them with most of the capital, in consideration of division of the profits, and their devoting their entire time to the business. Mr. Robinson continued to engage solely in fulfilling building contracts. He gave George A. Cunningham an interest in the shop-work of the planing mills. From 1866 until 1870, these three branches of business rapidly increased and yielded a handsome profit. In 1869 he formed a partnership with William J. Cochran for the purpose of manufacturing car-wheels. This business was carried on successfully until March, 1870, when their factory was destroyed by fire. It was immediately rebuilt, however, and the business continued with Mr. Cochran and William Hyson, the latter gentleman having been made a member of the firm. Having lost the machinery for manufacturing carpenter's work and agricultural implements, Mr. Robinson severed his connection with his partners in those branches of business, and built a new foundry, much larger than the old one. The car-wheel works were kept in operation successfully until 1873, when Mr. Hyson withdrew from the firm. Mr. Robinson had the financial management from the beginning, and had over sixty thousand dollars invested therein. In 1873 he and Mr. Cochran dissolved partnership and united with W. S. G. Baker and others in the formation of the Baltimore Car-Wheel Company, of which Mr. Baker is president. Mr. Cochran and two other original stockholders soon afterward sold out their interest to Mr. Robinson, Messrs. W. S. G. and Charles Baker, and William G. Harrison, who continue to carry on the business at the present time. The company has made additions to the foundry, making it one of the largest for the manufacture of car wheels in the country. Mr. Robinson soon afterward built another sash and door factory and planing mill, at the corner of Essex and Burk Streets, where most of his building materials are now manufactured. His career as a builder extends over forty-six years, during which time he has probably constructed more

buildings than any one man in Baltimore. He has built many city and country dwellings, churches, banks, and other structures. He built for Johns Hopkins all his warehouses and other buildings, and did all his repairing from 1849 until his death. Mr. Hopkins, just before his death, requested Francis T. King, President of the Board of Trustees of the Johns Hopkins Hospital, to employ Mr. Robinson to build the hospital. Mr. Robinson accordingly commenced the work by removing the old buildings and disposing of the materials composing them. The entire superintendency of the work was intrusted to him, and he would have continued in that capacity had not ill health compelled him to resign the position. He therefore recommended a younger man as his successor. Among the buildings erected in Baltimore by Mr. Robinson, in addition to those already mentioned, are the Seventh Baptist Church, the Universalist Church, East Baltimore Street, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Depot at Camden Station, the old office of the *Baltimore American*, the Rialto Building, the Farmers' and Planters' Bank, the Franklin Bank, the Second National Bank, the German American Bank, and several other large buildings of a similar character. His work has always given satisfaction, and in all his transactions he has been guided by a high sense of honor. He never made a promise to pay, either written or verbal, that he did not meet at the time appointed, or give a satisfactory reason for his inability to do so. He has been Director of the Second National Bank of Baltimore since 1842, and is a Director of the Maryland Fire Insurance Company. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, having joined Washington Lodge in 1832. He is an active and prominent member of the East Baltimore Universalist Church, and throughout his life has been a liberal contributor to various charitable and benevolent enterprises. His first wife having died, he married, September 6, 1842, Julia Ann, daughter of Captain Andrew Bates, of New York. He has one child and one grand-child living.

GORTER, GOSSE ONNO, was born in the city of Amsterdam, Holland, February 8, 1818, where he spent his early youth, and received the best education that the schools of his native city could furnish. He developed a talent and proclivity for commercial life when quite young, entering into the tobacco business in Amsterdam when only eighteen years of age, the firm of which he was a member being established in January, 1836. In 1840 he visited America, where he remained from April to December of that year. He visited this country again in March, 1842, returning to his native land in October, 1843. In February, 1844, he returned to America, and remained here until November, 1845. In 1846 he settled finally in Baltimore, and formed a copartnership,

on the 1st of May of that year, with the late F. B. Grof, under the firm name of Grof & Gorter, for the transaction of a general commission and shipping business. That firm continued until 1855, when it was dissolved, and Mr. Gorter then carried on the business of purchasing and shipping tobacco on his own account, which he continued successfully until his death, which occurred in Baltimore, Thursday night, February 20, 1879. December 4, 1849, he was appointed Belgian Consul at the port of Baltimore, and January 15, 1877, had conferred upon him the distinction of *Chevalier de l'Ordre de Leopold* by royal decree. August 12, 1847, Mr. Gorter married Miss Mary Ann Polk, a daughter of the late Colonel James Polk, a distinguished citizen of Baltimore, and formerly Naval Officer of this port. He had six children, four sons, Gosse Onno, Albert Lucius, James Polk, and Nathan Ryno Smith; and two daughters, Margarethe Elizabeth and Maria Alida. Mr. Gorter's family is one of the best and most honorable of Friesland, where his forefathers, for over a century, ranked among the leading tobacco merchants and manufacturers. His father was engaged in the tobacco business in Amsterdam, under the firm name of O. G. Gorter & Company, from 1793 until 1826, the time of his death. Few men have pursued a longer or more successful business career than Mr. Gorter, and none maintained a higher character for business and personal integrity. He was faithful in the discharge of every obligation required of him. He led a quiet, unobtrusive life, carefully avoiding all political excitement or preferment, devoting himself to his commercial interests, his family, and the social amenities of a chosen circle of friends and acquaintances.

PURNELL, JAMES B. R., M.D., was born January 13, 1829, near Snow Hill, Worcester County, Maryland. His father, William U. Purnell, was a farmer of Worcester County, and a member of the legal profession. He served two terms in the Maryland House of Delegates, and was twice elected to the State Senate, first, by electors, in 1836, and second, by the people, in 1838. Dr. Purnell's mother was Ellen H. Purnell, daughter of Judge Robins, an able lawyer, and one of the largest landowners in Worcester County. After receiving an English and classical education in the schools of his native county, Dr. Purnell commenced the study of medicine in 1847, and attended two sessions (1848-9, and 1849-50), in the Medical Department of the University of Maryland, from which institution he graduated in 1850. He also attended lectures in the Jefferson Medical College and University of Pennsylvania, in the winter of 1852-3, and again in the University of Maryland in the winter of 1853-4, and spent some time in the Literary and Medical Departments of the New York University.

In 1857 he went to Richmond, Virginia, and entered upon the practice of his profession, where he remained six months. In 1858 he went to London, and gave special attention to diseases of the eye at the Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital, and also, for four months, attended St. Bartholomew's Hospital, King's College Hospital, and University College. In the autumn of 1858 he went to Edinburgh, Scotland, and at once entered the University of Edinburgh, paying special attention to natural philosophy, and devoting some time to other branches. By way of review, he received instruction from private teachers in Latin, Greek, and French. He also attended the chemical laboratory of the "School of Arts and Surgeons' Hall," where he devoted considerable time to analytical chemistry. In 1859 he went to Paris, where he remained about seven months, and visited the various colleges constituting the University of Paris, matriculating in the medical department. While there, he did much practical work in anatomy, operative surgery on the cadaver, and microscopy, and attended daily the hospitals, anatomical museums, etc. While thus engaged, he had special advantages, on account of his connection with the *Hôpital d'Accouchements*. In 1859 he returned to the United States, and early in 1860 resumed practice in Snow Hill, Maryland, at times giving much attention to diseases of the eye. He is the author of various papers, chiefly on medical subjects, and in 1878 published a book on chemical analysis. He has been for many years a member of the Medico-Chirurgical Society of Maryland, and was for several years a member of the Board of examiners of that faculty. This society was incorporated in 1799. He has been a life member of the Maryland Bible Society since 1854. Although very popular in his county, he has never sought any political office, and never held a remunerative public office, except the position of physician to the almshouse, which is not properly a political office. He is a member of the Episcopal Church of Snow Hill, of which he has served as vestryman and warden. He has been an advocate for free seats in churches, and has been gratified in seeing his views on this subject carried into effect in his own church. Politically, he was a Whig until the dissolution of that party, since which time he has been identified with the Democratic party. In 1862 he married Miss Elizabeth K., daughter of Lambert P. Ayres, Esq., of Worcester County. Two children were the issue of this marriage, neither of whom are living. Dr. Purnell has been a very successful physician. Owing to ill health, he is not at present actively engaged in his profession. He is an influential, public-spirited citizen, highly esteemed by all who know him, wielding a powerful influence in his county, being considered a safe adviser in everything relating to the well-being of society, and his extensive learning and familiarity with life, both at home and abroad, qualifies him to fill any position that he may be called upon to take.

SAMS, REV. J. JULIUS, D.D., was born January 14, 1826, on the island of Datha, situated on the seacoast of South Carolina. Bonham Sams, the first of the family, who came to this country from England, was the grantee of a tract of land from the then reigning king. He settled on John's Island, near Charleston. The grandfather of the subject of this sketch purchased the island of Datha. One of his ancestors married Bridget Barnwell, of Beaufort, South Carolina. His father, Dr. B. Barnwell Sams, commenced business life as a physician, but, after the death of his mother, retired from practice, and devoted his attention to the planting interest. Being wealthy, he employed a tutor for his children while few in number, and spent the most of the year in the country. But, after his family increased, he removed to Beaufort, that his sons might enjoy greater educational advantages. This gentleman was a communicant of the Episcopal Church, and made ample provision for the religious instruction of his servants. He built a chapel for their use, employed a missionary, and, in his absence, conducted religious service himself. On the death of their father, when Mr. Sams and his brother, Major Horace H. Sams, became owners of the homestead, they continued the arrangement their father had made. Their mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Hann Fripp, of St. Helena Island, S. C. Mr. J. J. Sams entered the Beaufort College, in which he pursued his studies for several years, taking on one occasion the second prize in a large class. He then entered the South Carolina College, the presidency of which, before his graduation, passed into the hands of the Hon. William Preston, who had been a prominent politician and able lawyer, and distinguished orator. It was the custom of that college to have for the graduating class a May exhibition and December commencement. Those who were to receive the honors and appointments at the commencement were selected to deliver addresses at the May exhibition. Among those addresses was an oration in Greek, to be delivered by the best Greek scholar; this was assigned to Mr. Sams. At the commencement the honors and appointments were conferred according to the rank or grade of those who were entitled to receive them. Mr. Sams received a high appointment. After graduating he commenced the study of the law; but becoming religiously impressed, he connected himself with the Episcopal Church in Beaufort, and soon after turned his attention to the ministry. He pursued his theological studies at the Seminary in Virginia, near Alexandria; was ordained deacon by the Right Rev. William Meade, D.D., and presbyter by the Right Rev. John Johns, D.D. He commenced his ministry in a parish of wealthy and influential South Carolina planters, where his labors were greatly blessed. The Sunday morning services were for the planters and their families, and in the afternoon and at night he held services on the plantations for the servants, as also on two nights of each week. Mr. Sams con-

tinued this practice during the late war, frequently riding for miles through pine forests at night, leaving his family to the care of his own household servants, with whom they were always safe. These plantation services were gratuitously rendered and self-imposed. Mr. Sams married Mary Eliza Whittle, daughter of Conway Whittle, Esq., of Norfolk, Virginia. Her mother was Chloe Tyler, daughter of Chancellor Tyler, of the Eastern District of Virginia. Though never courting notoriety as a pastor or preacher, he has always been held in high esteem by those who have been under his care. In the course of his ministry he has had eighteen invitations to different parishes, and has been more than once recalled after having resigned. Wherever he has ministered, the press, both secular and religious, has taken most gracious cognizance of his self-denying and successful labors, and never parted with him without expressions of deep regret. His preaching is strictly extemporaneous, earnest, impressive, and unhesitating. The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on him by the College of William and Mary, of Virginia, in the year 1878. He has had four children. Conway Whittle Sams, born January 22, 1862, S. C.; Julius Stanyarne Sams, born July 14, 1864, S. C., and died November 16, 1876; Mary Lewis Sams, born December 12, 1866, S. C., and Chloe Tyler Sams, born March 3, 1870, S. C.

PURCELL, JOHN JAMES, was born in Dublin, Ireland, November 13, 1817. His father, Matthew Purcell, was a member of a family long prominent in the County Wicklow, their principal seat being Staplestown; his mother, Julia, belonged to the ancient family of McDermott, of the adjoining County Kildare. After attending a private school for several years, in Dublin, Mr. Purcell determined, while still very young, to adopt a seafaring life as a profession, and when an opportunity was offered by his cousin, an officer on the ship, "William Brown," to sail with him for America, in the early autumn of 1828, he gladly availed himself of it, and, sailing from Liverpool, arrived at Baltimore in November of the same year. From this port he made a number of cruises in the ship "Jefferson," Robert Leslie, Captain. Later, he shipped on the brig "Pulaski," Captain Chase, for the West Indies. As they approached the islands on this voyage a terrible storm was encountered, which resulted in the unfortunate craft being wrecked on the island of St. Bartholomew, after having been driven about for several days at the mercy of the wind and waves. Among the saved was young Purcell, who, working his way back to Baltimore, was finally induced by an uncle, residing there, to adopt a trade. Accordingly, in the year 1832, when but a little over fifteen years old, he was apprenticed to John Swartz, a house carpenter, in "Old

Town," with whom he remained a year, and completed his apprenticeship with Mr. Entler, an up-town builder. During these years his old predilection for the sea never ceased to be felt, and when he began work as a journeyman, it was a matter of prudence rather than choice. On the attainment of his majority he went to Richmond, Virginia, continuing work at his trade, and, after remaining there one year, returned to Baltimore, where he determined to establish himself in business. This he did, meeting with merited success. He has designed and erected many fine private residences and some well-known business houses in Baltimore; among the latter may be mentioned that of Hamilton Easter & Co., in 1866, with its addition, in 1876, one of the most complete business structures in Baltimore. In 1868 he was elected to the First Branch of the City Council of Baltimore from the Thirteenth Ward, and was considered a most energetic and useful member of that body. At the close of his official term, he was appointed by the Mayor, General Superintendent of the new City Hall, then already commenced. This responsible position he held until the completion of the building, in October, 1875, a period of seven years. He superintended all the work, and the furnishing of materials of every description; examined all bills and claims against the building, auditing and correcting them; and made a written report each month to the building committee. He was the only one connected with the building who personally knew whether the city received quantity and quality, either of material or work. This position Mr. Purcell filled with honor to himself and credit to the city. It is stated that he thus saved the city more than half a million dollars, and it may be presumed that he made many enemies among contractors. The work has a national reputation for the beauty of its design, the excellence of its workmanship, and the low cost of its construction. In August, 1877, he revisited his native country, meeting a sister in Dublin whom he had not seen for nearly fifty years. He travelled throughout Ireland, visited England and Wales, and returned to Baltimore in October, much improved in health. In October, 1840, he married Sarah Ann Kemp, who died in December, 1845, leaving one child, George K., an architect and builder of Baltimore, who married Mary E. White, and has seven children—Sallie, Joseph, John, George, May, Willie, and Grace. In March, 1848, Mr. Purcell married Rebecca A. Easter, who is still living. The fruits of the second marriage are: Eliza, wife of William H. Patterson; John J., Jr., a builder, and his father's foreman, who married Eleathea Ehrman; Robert, who married Annie R. Snyder; Julia, Hamilton, Matthew, Lee, and Harry. Mr. Purcell has been a member of the Presbyterian Church for thirty-eight years. He is held in high esteem by the community as perfectly reliable in his business transactions, a good citizen, and one whose advice and counsel is often sought by individuals and corporations on matters pertaining to the improvement and beautifying of the Monumental City.

GILL, NICHOLAS RUFUS, was born in Baltimore County, Maryland, March 12, 1838, where he attended various educational institutions, including the "Milton Academy," until the twentieth year of his age. After passing creditably through that institution he entered, as a law student, the office of the late David Stewart. Mr. Stewart died four months thereafter, and young Gill then became a student in Harvard Law School, where he remained for two sessions. Returning to Baltimore, he entered the law office of John Stewart, the son of his former preceptor, with whom he remained for a brief period, and in September, 1859, was admitted, on motion of Mr. Stewart, as an attorney at the Baltimore bar. He immediately settled down in the practice of his profession, in which he has been successfully engaged to the present time (1879), occupying the same office, 32 St. Paul Street (Bannon Building). The Democratic party of Baltimore, of which Mr. Gill has always been a devoted and able member, has frequently indicated its partiality for and confidence in him, by repeatedly electing him as a member of the City Council from the Fifth Ward. He was elected to the First Branch of the same in 1868, and returned the ensuing year. In 1871 he was elected as a member of the Second Branch of the City Council, to represent the Fifth and Sixth wards. His experience in municipal legislation caused him to be elected President of that body, which position he filled most acceptably for two years; at the expiration of that period Mr. Gill retired as he then thought finally from political life. But in 1876 he was again elected to the First Branch of the City Council, of which body he was the presiding officer. By virtue of his Presidencies of the two branches of the City Council he frequently acted as Mayor ex-officio of Baltimore, under the administrations of Robert T. Banks, Joshua Vansant, and Ferdinand C. Latrobe. Mr. Gill has never been what might be denominated a politician, and has never sought political preferment, but has simply responded to the calls of those who recognized his qualifications as a city legislator. Mr. Gill's father was the late George W. Gill, who was an extensive farmer and native of Baltimore County. His grandfather, Captain Stephen Gill, was a brave and gallant officer in the war of 1812. The pioneer of the family in Baltimore County was John Gill, who came from England during the latter part of the seventeenth century and settled in that county. He was a prominent member and officer of the Episcopal Church. The mother of the subject of this sketch was Miss Rebecca Ensor, daughter of John Ensor, farmer, of Baltimore County. Mr. Gill married in 1861 Miss E. Agnes Gill, daughter of the late Dr. Edward Gill, of that county, between whom and himself there was a remote relationship. He has seven children, six sons and one daughter. As an able, faithful, and conscientious counsel, he stands in high repute at the Baltimore bar, and his personal popularity is shown by his repeated selection by the people to represent them in the city government.

SHERTZER, ABRAM TREGO, M.D., was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, May 16, 1844. In his ninth year his parents removed with him to Baltimore and placed him at the Grinton Academy, Baltimore County, which he attended for six years. In 1859 he went to Bel Air Academy, Harford County, Maryland, where he continued his studies for three years. In 1862 he went to Philadelphia, where he entered as apothecary at the Naval Asylum, which was at that time under the charge of Dr. David Harlan, Surgeon, United States Navy. Whilst at the Asylum he studied medicine in the office of Doctor Lenox Hodges, Professor of Obstetrics in the University of Pennsylvania. He remained at the Asylum acquiring practical pharmaceutical and general medical experience, and also continued his studies with Professor Hodges, until the spring of that year, when, March 6, he was appointed Surgeon Apothecary in the United States Navy, and ordered to duty on board the U. S. Steamer, Mary Sanford, of the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron, remaining with her during her cruises among the Bahamas, the West Indies, and in the Gulf generally, and returning with her to Philadelphia in the ensuing fall, where he resumed the study of medicine in the office of Dr. Joseph Leidy, Professor of Anatomy in the University of Pennsylvania. Mr. Shertzer remained in Philadelphia until the winter of 1866, when he entered the Naval Academy at Annapolis, as apothecary of the first class, occupying that position until November, 1867, when he commenced a regular course of medical studies by matriculating at the University of Maryland, and entering as a private student the office of the late Professor Nathan R. Smith. Under the tuition of that eminent surgeon and physician, and by reason of his own talent and application, student Shertzer became particularly efficient in anatomy and surgery, and in the private and university examinations always acquitted himself with great credit. In the spring of 1869 he graduated with honor at that institution. Soon after his graduation Dr. Shertzer was elected as Assistant Surgeon of the Eighth Maryland Regiment, and was also appointed as surgeon in charge of the hospital for disabled soldiers in Baltimore, and entered regularly upon the practice of his profession at the corner of Exeter and Granby streets, in that city, where he continued in its successful prosecution until the breaking out of the Franco-Prussian war, in the spring of 1870. Bismarck having called upon the German Patriotic Aid Society of America for surgeons, the Branch Society of Baltimore appointed a board of examiners, consisting of Drs. Abram B. Arnold, G. Edward Pape, and L. F. Morawetz, to examine such candidates as might appear before them, through notification in the public press. Dr. Shertzer passed a most creditable and successful examination, not only in surgery (the grand essential), but in general medicine and in German, a perfect knowledge of the latter language also being indispensable. He was immediately sent to Germany, *via* New York and

Glasgow, making his way to Coblenz on the Rhine, where he had been ordered to report for duty. He remained in the Garrison Hospital at Coblenz, performing, in the most skillful manner, all the most important capital operations of an army surgeon, until October 10, 1870, when he was sent to take charge of Ritebahn Hospital, Saarbrücken, on the frontiers of France and Prussia. Whilst there he was sent to Meaux, Metz, and other places in France, to apply the anterior splint of the late Professor Nathan R. Smith, his old preceptor in the Maryland University, he being the only surgeon in the Prussian service who was thoroughly conversant with the applying of that valuable surgical apparatus. For his efficient services, Dr. Shertzer received a gold medal from the hospital commission of Prussia, and also the iron cross, and a silver medal from the Prussian Secretary of War. He resigned his position in the Prussian service, May 14, 1871, and after making an extensive tour through Switzerland, Germany, France, and England, visiting *en route* the leading hospitals of those countries, he returned to America in the fall of 1871, and re-established himself in the practice of his profession at his old location in Baltimore, in which he has since continued uninterruptedly, and in successful practice, distinguishing himself by the performance of many difficult surgical operations, with scarcely a single fatal result. Very soon after his return to Baltimore, he was appointed Recruiting Surgeon for the United States Marine Corps, and also Recruiting Surgeon for the army, then operating against the Modoc Indians. Dr. Shertzer's ancestors on the paternal side were, for three generations back, natives of this country, all of them farmers. As the name would imply, they were of German descent, coming from the Rhenish Provinces. The mother of Dr. Shertzer is a daughter of the late William Trego, of Chester County, Pennsylvania, whose father, grandfather, and great-grandfather, bearing the same name, trace their pedigree back to an illustrious progenitor, known as "Peter the Great," of the House of Bourbons, and who was banished from France in 1685, and, coming to America the same year, settled in Chester County, Pennsylvania. From him all the Tregos in the United States descended. In 1875 Dr. Shertzer married Sarah C. Bradbury, daughter of the late Dr. John Tyrrel Bradbury, of North Carolina, who died as United States Consul at St. Paul de Loane, Africa, in 1868.

THOMAS, CHARLES HENRY, M.D., was born in Philadelphia, May 27, 1817. In the fifth year of his age, his parents removed with him to Baltimore, where he attended the public schools about four years, when he returned to Philadelphia, and entered a private school of a very select character, which was under the auspices of the Society of Friends. He attended

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Editorial
 The Journal of Management Education is pleased to announce the appointment of Dr. [Name] as the new Editor. Dr. [Name] is a Professor of Management at [University] and has a long history of publishing in the field of management education. He will be replacing Dr. [Name], who has served as Editor for the past [X] years. Dr. [Name] will be responsible for the overall content and direction of the journal, as well as for the selection and review of manuscripts. He will also be responsible for the development of new sections and the promotion of the journal's mission. Dr. [Name] will be working closely with the Managing Editor, Dr. [Name], to ensure the high quality and timely publication of the journal. Dr. [Name] will also be responsible for the development of new sections and the promotion of the journal's mission. Dr. [Name] will be working closely with the Managing Editor, Dr. [Name], to ensure the high quality and timely publication of the journal.

Editorial Board
 The Journal of Management Education has a distinguished Editorial Board consisting of leading experts in the field of management education. The Board members are responsible for the selection and review of manuscripts, as well as for the development of new sections and the promotion of the journal's mission. The Board members are: [List of Board Members].

Managing Editor
 The Journal of Management Education has a Managing Editor, Dr. [Name], who is responsible for the day-to-day operations of the journal. Dr. [Name] is a Professor of Management at [University] and has a long history of publishing in the field of management education. Dr. [Name] will be working closely with the Editor, Dr. [Name], to ensure the high quality and timely publication of the journal. Dr. [Name] will also be responsible for the development of new sections and the promotion of the journal's mission. Dr. [Name] will be working closely with the Editor, Dr. [Name], to ensure the high quality and timely publication of the journal.

Editorial Assistant
 The Journal of Management Education has an Editorial Assistant, [Name], who is responsible for the day-to-day operations of the journal. [Name] is a [Degree] in [Field] from [University] and has a long history of publishing in the field of management education. [Name] will be working closely with the Managing Editor, Dr. [Name], to ensure the high quality and timely publication of the journal. [Name] will also be responsible for the development of new sections and the promotion of the journal's mission. [Name] will be working closely with the Managing Editor, Dr. [Name], to ensure the high quality and timely publication of the journal.

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this school until April 19, 1861, memorable as the day when the Massachusetts troops were resisted in their passage through Baltimore, on their way to the national capital. On that day referred to young Thomas summarily left school, without permission of parents or teachers, and attached himself, as drummer-boy, to the Nineteenth Pennsylvania Regiment of Infantry, then mustering in Philadelphia for three months' service. Though the regiment was stationed on Federal Hill, Baltimore, in which city his parents were residing, he refrained from seeing them, being naturally apprehensive of paternal punishment on account of his running away from school. After serving in that regiment until its disbandment, in August of 1861, Charles re-enlisted in the general service, and was ordered on detached duty in Washington. Whilst bearing dispatches from General Casey, Inspector General at Washington, to a squad on provost duty at Taneytown, Maryland, he was wounded in the lower portion of the leg by one of Mosby's guerillas. The injury inflicted was of such a serious character as to necessitate his confinement to the hospital until July of 1863, when he was discharged from the same. On his discharge from the hospital he enlisted as a private in the Third Maryland Cavalry, Colonel Tevis, which was ordered to New Orleans, in December, 1863, and which accompanied General Banks's forces up the Red River, the objective point being Shreveport. The Federal troops were repulsed in several severe engagements, and the company to which young Thomas was attached, which originally numbered ninety-eight men, returned to Morganzie's Bend with but five, of whom three were wounded, Thomas being one of the number. Whilst on a scouting expedition he was taken prisoner at Simsport and carried to Evergreen, some forty miles distant from the former place. Whilst being temporarily confined in a corn crib, with a view to his conveyance to Tyler, Texas (where the chief prison pen was), Thomas managed, with thirteen others, to effect his escape, and, after a series of wonderful adventures and almost incredible exposure and privations, he succeeded in getting back to Morganzie's Bend. The Third Cavalry Regiment was ordered to New Orleans, where, owing to the disabled condition of the horses, it was dismounted for ninety days and ordered to infantry duty, participating in the capture of Forts Gaines, Morgan, and Powell, at and near the mouth of Mobile Bay, Alabama, August, 1864. Thomas was one of a force of three thousand men who were ordered in the rear of Mobile as a feint, and December 30, was again wounded. In January of 1865 his regiment was remounted and participated in the capture of Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely, near Mobile, these capitulating April 13, 1865. He received his final discharge from the service in October, 1865, and in the same month visited his parents in Baltimore, with whom he had had no communication since his entry into military service. On his return home he was ap-

pointed Second Lieutenant in the Regular Army, and ordered to Texas with the Twenty-fourth United States Regiment. He remained in the national service until July of 1867, when he commenced the study of medicine in the Marine Hospital at Matamoras, Mexico. Whilst on a temporary visit to Galveston he was seized with yellow fever, and was down with it about forty days, in consequence of which he did not return to Matamoras, but went to Vicksburg and entered the Marine Hospital there as a student, continuing as such until July, 1870. He then went to Philadelphia, and after attending three full courses of lectures in the Homoeopathic College of that city, having been the private pupil of Professor Koch, Professor of Physiology, graduated at that institution in the spring of 1873 with most distinguished honor, standing among the highest in the numerical grades which were established as the tests of superior excellence in examination. After graduating, he established himself in the practice of his profession in the eastern section of Baltimore, which he has continued to prosecute most successfully up to the present time. Dr. Thomas's father is Jacob H. Thomas, of Baltimore, and his grandfather the late Lambert Thomas, long and prominently connected with the cabinet business of that city. The latter was an old and well-known member of the Methodist Church, and intimately identified with its many Christian works and charities. He died in 1833. The doctor's mother was Miss Leah Sander, of a highly respectable Quaker family of Philadelphia. He married, in 1875, Miss Louisa J. Hughes, daughter of the late Hugh Hughes, of Baltimore, the issue of the marriage being one child. Dr. Thomas is the Surgeon of Wilson Post, Grand Army of the Republic, a position which he has occupied for four consecutive years. He is a member of the Board of Directors and one of the incorporators of the Baltimore Homoeopathic Free Dispensary, which he assisted in establishing in 1874. He is a member of the Baltimore Homoeopathic Medical, and Maryland State Homoeopathic Medical Societies, in whose scientific deliberations and discussions he takes an active and prominent part. He is devoted to his profession, is a close student, and a gentleman of thorough self-reliance. He may be regarded as a self-made man. His professional skill and pleasant manners make him as great a favorite with the members of the medical profession of the allopathic school as with those who practice the doctrines of Hahnemann.

ESCHBACH, Rev. E. R., D.D., was born in Chilis-
 quaque Township, Northumberland County, Penn-
 sylvania, November 9, 1835. He is the son of
 David and Elizabeth B. Eschbach. In his early
 childhood his parents removed to Turbot Township
 of the same county, and located on what is known as one

of the "Paradise Farms." Here he grew up to early manhood, in the midst of beautiful and healthful surroundings, under the nurture of a Christian home, taking a part in the duties of an agricultural life. When but nine years old his mother died, and he was the eldest of four surviving children. Very early in life he developed a fondness for books and a thirst for the knowledge to be secured through them. His desire was to enter the Christian ministry, and his convictions of duty in this direction became stronger as he grew older. His father readily consented to his purpose, and at the age of eighteen years he commenced his preparatory studies. He graduated at Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pennsylvania, in the class of 1859, and then continued his studies at the Theological Seminary of the Reformed Church, at Mercersburg, Pennsylvania, and completed them in the summer of 1861. He was examined and licensed to preach the Gospel by the Synod of his church, while in annual session at Easton, Pennsylvania, September 30, 1861. Before leaving the Theological Seminary, he was unanimously recommended by its faculty, to the Rev. Elias Heiner, D.D., pastor of the First Reformed Church of Baltimore, Maryland, whose declining health made it necessary that he should have an assistant—a position of peculiar difficulty and delicacy—as a suitable person for the place. He was induced to visit Baltimore, and was tendered the position, but from convictions of personal disqualification and the excited condition of Baltimore, just at the outbreak of the late civil war, he declined it and accepted a call to the Somerset charge of Somerset County, Pennsylvania, and entered upon its duties in October, 1861. He was ordained to the Christian ministry by a committee of Westmoreland Classis of the Reformed Church, in Somerset, Pennsylvania, October 30, 1861. He remained there but one year, when, at the urgent request of Rev. Dr. Heiner and his Consistory of Baltimore, and the advice of his former teachers, he accepted the position of Assistant Pastor of the First Reformed Church of Baltimore, Maryland, now a second time tendered him, and entered upon its duties November 1, 1862. The rapidly declining health of Dr. Heiner at once left all the active work of the congregation to him. On October 26, of the following year, 1863, Dr. Heiner died, and Rev. Eschbach was chosen his successor, January 1, 1864. He was married to Mary Susan Doll, of Martinsburg, Virginia, on November 9, of this year. He continued the pastor of this congregation during a trying and critical period of our national as well as ecclesiastical history, and sustained himself well, holding the confidence, respect, and affection of his people. In the spring of 1874 he was induced to resign this charge and accept the Pastorate of the Evangelical Reformed Church of Frederick, Maryland, one of the largest and most influential congregations in the State. This pastorate became vacant by the death of Rev. D. Zacharias, D.D., who had filled the position for a period of thirty-eight years. As soon

as the question of a successor was considered, differences of opinion on church cultus and worship manifested themselves, and these soon developed into partisanship, until the congregation was sadly torn by dissensions and in imminent danger of complete and permanent disruption. After several fruitless efforts to choose a pastor, the name of Rev. E. R. Eschbach was presented to the congregation as a candidate, without his consent, and he was elected. Then a very strong pressure was brought to bear upon him by the church at large, to accept the position, for the distracted condition of the congregation was widely known, and its bad effects felt, and he was looked upon as the only person who under all the circumstances could heal the breach. He yielded to this pressure, and leaving a devoted people and a pleasant field of usefulness in Baltimore, removed to Frederick, June 12, 1874. By a kind, but firm, decided and judicious management, the affairs of the congregation were in a short time reduced to quiet order and peacefulness, and it now entered upon a degree of prosperity it had not known before. He continues to minister with acceptance to one of the largest, most influential and successful congregations in the State. The estimation in which he is held by his church may be inferred from the positions of confidence, trust, and responsibility he at this time holds, and to which he has been called by its choice. He has for the past ten years been continuously chosen a member of the Board of Home Missions by his Synod, and has during the most of this time filled the office of Secretary to the Board. He is a member of the Board of Trustees of Potomac Synod; a member of the Board of Visitors of the Theological Seminary at Lancaster, Pa.; and an officer of the Society for the Relief of Disabled Ministers and the Widows of Deceased Ministers of the Reformed Church; he is one of the delegates chosen by the Maryland Classis to represent it on the floor of the General Synod, the highest judicatory of the Church, and has been honored by a similar choice successively to all its sessions during the past twelve years. On June 18, 1878, Heidelberg College, at Tiffin, Ohio, conferred upon Mr. Eschbach the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity.

KERNAN, EUGENE, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, February 29, 1834. His parents were James and Annie Stacia (Dwen) Kernan. His father, a man highly respected, was a member of the firm of Kernan & Stilling, commission merchants on Spear's wharf. He died in April, 1871. His wife died in 1857. Mr. Kernan was educated at St. Mary's College, in his native city. At the age of sixteen he determined to be a sailor, and engaged on a vessel sailing out of the port of Baltimore. His superior intelligence and capacity advanced him rapidly, until he became the chief officer

of the vessel. For thirteen years he followed the sea, visiting nearly all parts of the world, and experiencing all the hardships and perils incident to so long a period on the water, not failing of shipwreck, and exhibiting in every emergency coolness, bravery, skill, and judgment. During all those years he was in the service of the old established shipping firms of Baltimore. For some years he was engaged with the Navasa Guano Company of that city, and was Governor of Navasa Island, in the Caribbean Sea, having seventy-five men under his charge. In 1861 he left the sea, and opened a restaurant in Baltimore; continuing prosperously in that business till he was elected a member of the City Council in 1877. His services in that body were so highly appreciated by his constituents of the Fourth Ward that he was returned in 1878 to the Council without opposition. In politics Mr. Kernan is allied to the Democratic party, and in religion is a Roman Catholic. He married in 1864 Miss Mary Murphy, of New York. They have one child, a daughter, Mary.

STONEBURNER, J. C., was born December 9, 1821, near Lovettsville, Loudon County, Virginia. His ancestors were Virginians for several generations. His father, Adam Stoneburner, married the daughter of John Mann, of the same county, an industrious and energetic farmer, who died at the age of eighty-four. Adam Stoneburner died at thirty years of age, leaving his wife and three children, of whom J. C. was the youngest. Having received a business education, the subject of this sketch was placed in a store in Lovettsville, at the age of fourteen. He soon acquired such a knowledge of the business as to be able to take the charge of it. He remained in that employment until his mother and sister moved to Ohio (he accompanying them), to settle on land that had been inherited by his father. Soon after their arrival, he received a request from his former employer to return to Virginia. Not liking the Western country, he complied, and engaged in his old employment, at which he continued for years. By industry and economy he saved a sufficient amount to purchase property in Lovettsville, when he started in the mercantile business in 1848, and conducted it successfully for several years. In 1852 he was appointed Postmaster at Lovettsville, which he held until 1861, giving general satisfaction. At the solicitation of a friend in Baltimore in 1863, he closed his business in Lovettsville, at considerable loss to himself, on account of the war, and in 1863 he removed to Baltimore and entered the wholesale grocery business with H. K. Hoffman, under the style of H. K. Hoffman & Company. After a successful period of fifteen months, Mr. Hoffman's health failing, he sold his interest to George H. Miller, changing the name of the firm to Stoneburner, Mart & Miller. In a few years Mr.

Mart retired on account of failing health, when his son Calvin purchased his interest. Messrs. Stoneburner and Miller in a short time purchased his interest and continued the business under the firm of Stoneburner & Company. Mr. Miller becoming tired of business, sold his interest to B. H. Richards, in 1868, when the name was changed to Stoneburner & Richards, and which continues to the present time. By integrity in their transactions and strict attention to business they have been successful. In 1851 Mr. Stoneburner married Miss C. E. Conard, the daughter of Mr. John Conard, of Loudon County, of English descent. This young lady was a great favorite among her friends, and of a highly esteemed family. Her mother's uncle served seven years during the war of the Revolution, and was a companion of General Washington. On one occasion he headed a party and brought out General Washington when surrounded by the enemy and in danger of being captured. They have one son, Austin C., now preparing for college. For about forty years Mr. Stoneburner has been a member of the Lutheran Church. During his residence in Lovettsville, he educated a nephew for the ministry, giving him a thorough college education, who now occupies a high position in the profession.

HAMILTON, W. CAMPBELL, was born in Baltimore, December, 1849. He is the son of the late William C. Hamilton, a talented lawyer, who gave his life to the Southern cause during the civil war. Mr. Hamilton's grandfather, the late William Hamilton, a native of Scotland, enjoyed an extended reputation in the early days of Baltimore as a scholar and instructor of youth. On the maternal side, Mr. Hamilton is a nephew of the late Charles F. Mayer, an eminent lawyer, and of Brantz Mayer, the well known author. Mr. Hamilton has had superior educational advantages, and although a young man, has attained considerable prominence in his native city as a lawyer and politician. He was educated at the University of Virginia, from which institution he graduated with honor, having been selected as the orator of his class. Having rendered the Democracy good service as a speaker in several political campaigns, he was chosen by that party as a candidate for representative in the Maryland House of Delegates and elected by a handsome majority in the year 1877. He and the Hon. Robert M. McLane, a member of the State Senate, originated and carried through the Legislature the bill to regulate the arbitration of disputes between employers and workmen, based on the English statute, passed in the reign of George the Fourth, which has amicably settled thousands of strikes in England; and similar in its provisions to the *conseil des prud'hommes*, a tribunal in France, which takes cognizance of disputes between employers and laborers,



J. R. Sumner Jones

the decisions of which are so satisfactory to both parties that strikes in France are now unknown. Mr. Hamilton was also instrumental in securing the passage of the bill to create an arbitration court for the settlement of disputes between merchants and members of the Baltimore Board of Trade, similar to the creation of arbitration courts in New York and Philadelphia; also, the enabling act for the city of Baltimore to subscribe to the Maryland and Delaware Canal, a work of national importance; and for the re-codification of the laws of Maryland; as well as other measures of general and local importance.

JONES, R. EMMETT, was born in Baltimore, November 9, 1842. When he was an infant, his parents removed with him to Florida, and he there remained until he attained the age of seventeen years, attending the best schools of Quincy, and becoming thoroughly prepared for a collegiate course. He then entered Wofford College, South Carolina, and graduated therefrom with honor. Returning to Quincy (Florida), he commenced the study of law in the office of Honorable Charles H. Dupont, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of that State. For three years he profited by the advice and instructions of that eminent jurist, closely applying himself to the study of the various branches of the legal profession. He was then admitted to practice in the various courts of the State, and was actively and successfully engaged therein when the American civil war began. He then (in 1861) entered the Confederate army, as a Lieutenant, under General Beauregard, serving therein until a few months before the termination of hostilities, when he was taken prisoner, and remained in captivity until the declaration of peace. In 1866 Mr. Jones was admitted to the Maryland bar, and at once, by reason of his natural abilities, the advantages which he had enjoyed as a law student under Chief Justice Dupont, and his practical experience in his profession in Florida, entered upon an extensive and lucrative practice, which he has maintained to the present time. Probably no young member of the Maryland bar has acted as counsel in a greater number of important cases, both civil and criminal, than Mr. Jones. He has been engaged, either as assistant counsel for the State, or as counsel for the accused, in many of the most celebrated murder trials that have been brought under the jurisdiction of these courts during the last ten years. Among the most notable of these, we would mention that of the State *v.* Stephen T. Denny (in 1868), for the murder of Charles Childs. Mr. Jones was employed to assist the State in the trial of Thomas Creamer, for murdering Peter Wehr (in 1867); and he was also employed to assist the State in the trial of James Galloway, for the murder of Michael McCann. In 1873 he was counsel for

Charles R. Henderson, for the murder of Dr. Merryman Cole; and in 1878 was counsel for John Gephart, for the murder of Frank Baker. He has been engaged in over three hundred important criminal cases, and has been almost invariably successful. His civil cases also have been very numerous, exceeding the number of one thousand. Mr. Jones is physically delicate and small in stature. In manners, he is social and agreeable, few men being more capable than he of making and retaining friends through personal intercourse. His father was George Harrison Jones, an extensive and highly esteemed planter in Florida. He was of English descent. On the maternal side, the subject of this sketch is of German extraction, his mother being Louisa C. Hoffman, daughter of the late Daniel Hoffman, an extensive provision merchant of Baltimore, and sister of the late Charles Hoffman, of that city, who was also prominently engaged in the same business.

SMALLWOOD, GOVERNOR WILLIAM, was born in 1732, in Kent County, Maryland. On January 2, 1776, he was elected Colonel of the Maryland Battalion. It is recorded that "Smallwood's battalion of Marylanders were distinguished in the field by the most intrepid courage, the most regular use of the musket, and the judicious use of the body. When our party was overpowered and broken by superior numbers, surrounding them on all sides, three companies of the Maryland battalion broke the enemy's lines and fought their way through." In October, 1776, he was appointed, by Congress, Brigadier-General, in recognition of the bravery of his men at Long Island on August 27, 1776. At the battle of White Plains, September 16, 1776, his troops were again called upon to save the fortunes of the day, and he was wounded. In the battle at Fort Mifflin, September 26, 1776, the Marylanders bore the brunt and lost many valuable men. At Germantown, October 4, 1777, Smallwood and his men retrieved the day and captured the camp of the enemy. In the winter of 1777-78, he was stationed at Wilmington, and captured a British brig in the Delaware laden with stores and provisions. He greatly distinguished himself in the battle near Camden, and received the thanks of Congress for his conduct. Soon afterward, in September, 1780, Congress appointed him Major-General, and he returned to Maryland. He remained in the army until November 15, 1783. He was elected to Congress in 1785, and in November of the same year was chosen Governor of Maryland, to succeed William Paca, and held that position until his successor, John Eager Howard, was inaugurated in 1788. He died February 14, 1792, at the "Wood Yard," in Prince George's County, Maryland.

SHEPPARD, MOSES, Founder of the Asylum for Curable Insane, in Baltimore County, Maryland, is supposed to have been born about the year 1773, but the exact date, as well as the place of his nativity, are uncertain. He was a member of the Society of Friends. It is known that his parents were well-to-do Quakers, residing in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, when the Revolutionary war began; that they were Royalists, and hence were forced to leave the country, moving to Nova Scotia. In their absence their property was confiscated, and in a short time they moved back into the United States, taking up their residence in Maryland. They died when Moses was quite young. Their condition in Maryland must have been one of great destitution, for Moses Sheppard's earliest recollection of himself was, he said, "being on an earth floor in a log cabin in Baltimore County." He obtained a place in a store at the Jericho Mills, about seventeen miles from Baltimore. In 1793 he went to Baltimore, and entered the grocery store kept by John Mitchell, on Cheapside, and as years passed, he was promoted, until at last he succeeded to the business, and became sole proprietor of a flourishing establishment. He subsequently retired from that line of trade, and after engaging for a time in the manufacture of cotton seine twine, gave up active business, and devoted the remaining years of his life to study and the employment of his fortune in judicious and remunerative investments. He never married, and his only relatives who lived with him, were a brother and his wife, both of whom died before him, leaving him quite alone in his home life. He amassed a fortune of nearly six hundred thousand dollars, but all through life he seems to have been most charitable; and he himself said that, "he had given away or lost more than he ever expected to become possessed of." Mr. Sheppard was a man of rare sagacity and prudence. Had he selected the law for his profession, or had he devoted his life to politics, he would have been one of the most influential men of his time, such was his intellectual force, energy of character, and will-power. He shrank from notoriety, and was particularly averse to having his deeds of benevolence made public. He took a lively interest in the Colonization Society, of which Henry Clay was so long president; and educated several colored men, who went to Liberia and became prominent officials of the little Republic. One of these was Dr. McGill, who named a vessel, which he had built in Baltimore, after his benefactor. Mr. Sheppard was not very enthusiastic in the movement to transport the free blacks to Liberia, but he was willing to give the experiment a fair trial. He was an earnest and wise friend of the colored race, and his home was the resort of the leaders of the several parties that were working for its emancipation or improvement. Theodore Parker, Henry Clay, and many other eminent emancipationists and abolitionists, consulted with him. By middle life, Mr. Sheppard had accumulated a large fortune, which he de-

voted to the erection and endowment of an Asylum for the benefit of the Curable Insane. His first impulse in this direction was received from the late Dr. R. S. Stewart, and Miss Dorothy L. Dix. In 1853 a charter was obtained for the Asylum, the amount of the endowment not being named, and the trustees subsequently appointed were J. Saurin Norris, president; David M. Perine, Richard H. Townsend, Dr. William Riley, Gerard H. Reese, Gerard T. Hopkins, and William H. Graham. The trustees are the same at the present day, with the exception of David M. Perine, who has been succeeded by his son, E. Glen Perine. Mr. Sheppard died February 1, 1857, and the estate, valued at nearly six hundred thousand dollars, under his will duly passed into the hands of the trustees. The Asylum is not yet (1879) finished, for by the provisions of the will only the income of the estate can be used in prosecuting the work. This amounts to about thirty thousand dollars per annum, and within this sum all expenditures are restricted. Hence it is that year after year the work has gone on, and is still incomplete. It is probable that the Asylum will not be fully ready for occupancy before the year 1885. Baltimore has produced no man of finer intellect. He had unusual foresight and insight. He read men easily and quickly. He wrote with great elegance, simplicity and vigor, and had a very select and copious vocabulary. Some of his letters and essays in manuscript are admirable specimens of English style. He was well-read and well-informed. He was a wonderfully thoughtful man, always thinking on some of the great questions in religion, science or politics that agitate society, and when questioned by one who knew how to draw him out, he was a brilliant, profound, and instructive talker. He held very decided opinions on certain questions, but was cautious and reserved in the expression of them. He was a good listener because a good student. He would guide the conversation of his distinguished visitors for hours, without expressing an opinion of his own, and he could repeat the opinions of others with remarkable accuracy. Take him all in all, Moses Sheppard, considered intellectually or morally, was a striking character.

HETZELL, JOHN G., was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, April 1, 1821. His father, George Hetzell, was a farmer and landowner in that country, and died when John was eight years of age. In 1831, when about ten years old, he came with his mother to Baltimore, Maryland, where he attended school for several years. He afterwards entered the service of William R. Wilson and Alfred H. Reip, with whom he remained six years, acquiring a thorough knowledge of their business. He then went to Cumberland, Maryland, where he worked some time as a journeyman for the father

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of the Honorable Henry Hoffman. Returning to Baltimore, after one or two changes in his place of employment, he became foreman in the shops of Mr. Christian Gross, with whom he continued until the death of his employer; and so highly was the industry, prudence, and kindness of Mr. Hetzell appreciated, that Mr. Gross left him in possession of his tools, and constituted him his successor in business. Thus when about twenty-three years of age he became the owner of a business with every phase of which he was intimately acquainted, thereby assuring his success from the very beginning. After several changes as to locality, Mr. Hetzell finally established himself permanently, on the northeast corner of Howard and Lexington Streets, where he has successfully prosecuted the business of manufacturing roofing, spouting, galvanized iron cornices, and tin and zinc work in general, to the present time (1879). He has become widely known and appreciated as a most reliable man in his line, and is therefore frequently called upon to execute work in different parts of his own State, Virginia, Philadelphia, and other portions of Pennsylvania. He placed the roof on the Peabody Institute, Baltimore, and did the copper, tin, and galvanized iron work of the Johns Hopkins Hospital. His business has amounted to fifty thousand dollars in a year. Mr. Hetzell's shops are fitted up with the best machinery necessary, and his employees are all well trained in their several departments of labor. Although of decided political views, Mr. Hetzell has invariably declined nominations to public office when tendered him. He married Miss Annette L., daughter of Moses Webster, of Philadelphia. Mrs. Hetzell is deceased, leaving one son and two daughters.

MARTIN, LUTHER, was born February 9, 1748, in Piscataqua Township, near New Brunswick, in the State of New Jersey. He was the son of Benjamin and Elenora Martin, and the third in a family of nine children. Their ancestors, of English birth, had originally settled in Piscataqua, New England, and from thence two Martin brothers had come with the first settlers to East Jersey, giving the name to the place of their new abode. "I am American born," says Mr. Martin, "of the fourth or fifth generation. My ancestors were, and most of their descendants have been, of that class of people known as agriculturists or cultivators of the soil." That part of the Jerseys to which they emigrated, he describes "as an uncultivated wilderness, inhabited by its copper-colored aborigines," and tells humorously of their rapid multiplication in the State, and of the large number who soon bore the name. "From the moment I could walk," he says, "until twelve years of age, my time, except what was devoted to the acquisition of science, was employed in some manner or other useful to

the family; when too young for anything else, I rocked the cradle of a brother or sister that was younger." In his thirteenth year, in the month of August, he was sent to Princeton College, entering the grammar school, and began the first rudiments of the Latin language. In September, five years after, when in his nineteenth year, he graduated as the first scholar of his class, of thirty-five students. "During this period," he says, "I also studied the Hebrew language, made myself a tolerable master of the French, and among many other literary pursuits, found time fully to investigate that most important of all questions, the truth and the divine origin of the Christian religion." Among those who were his classmates and graduated with him were the Hon. Oliver Ellsworth, Chief Justice of the United States, the Rev. Mr. Bacon, one of the members of Congress for Massachusetts, and "the amiable, the worthy, the brave John McPherson, who fell with General Montgomery, in the cause of his country, before the walls of Quebec." Of the intimacy and affection between the last-named and himself, he speaks in the warmest terms. He also formed strong friendships with others who were not of his class, who afterwards became men of prominence. His character and standing at college, his friendliness of disposition, and assiduity in study and literary attainments, are attested by all these. "From my parents," he says, "I received a sound mind, a good constitution, and they deeply impressed on my young mind the sacred truths of the Christian religion, the belief of which is my boast. These with a liberal education were all the patrimony they could bestow upon me; a patrimony for which my heart bears toward them a more grateful remembrance than if they had bestowed upon me the gold of Peru, or the gems of Golconda." The generosity and nobleness of his nature he showed in the conveyance to his two elder brothers, as soon as he came of age, of a small tract of land on South River, near New Brunswick, given him by his grandfather. This he gave "as a trifling compensation for the additional toil they had experienced in contributing to the support of a family, the expenses of which had been increased by reason of my education." He now determined to be no longer a burden to his family. He had fixed upon the profession of the law, and in pursuance of his plan of self-support during the time he should find necessary for the acquisition of a competent legal knowledge, he left Princeton the second day after his graduation, with no other resources than his horse, his small remains of pocket-money, and a college testimonial. Proceeding south, to Maryland and Virginia, he was engaged in teaching and study until September, 1771, when, having undergone a satisfactory examination at Williamsburg, before John Randolph, Attorney-General of Virginia, and George Wythe, the Chancellor of the State, he received a license authorizing him to practice law in the county courts throughout Virginia. His rise at the bar and in popular favor was marked and rapid, and his success was spoken of as wonderful. At the time

Introduction

The purpose of this study is to investigate the effects of the proposed system on the performance of the participants. The study was conducted in a controlled environment, and the results are presented in the following sections. The study was designed to evaluate the impact of the system on the participants' performance, and the results are presented in the following sections. The study was designed to evaluate the impact of the system on the participants' performance, and the results are presented in the following sections.

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of the general disturbance of business by the war of the Revolution, he had an income of five thousand dollars a year, which, for that day, was very large, and with every prospect of increase. In that war he espoused the Colonial side with all the energy of his nature, and from the beginning to the end of the struggle, by speeches, addresses and in his profession, showed himself the uncompromising enemy of George the Third and the Tories. In 1778, at the solicitation of Samuel Chase, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and afterward Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, he was appointed Attorney-General of Maryland, and removed to Baltimore. He continued long in that office, constantly augmenting his reputation as an advocate and a jurist. In 1783 he married Miss Cresap, granddaughter of Col. Cresap, a noted pioneer. She was a lady of much beauty, which was inherited by her two only children, Maria and Elenora, both of whom married unhappily, and died broken-hearted in early life. His wife also died young. His elder daughter, Maria, was the friend and school companion of Miss Patterson, afterwards Madame Bonaparte. She was, like her father, benevolent, hospitable, and kind to the poor, and, surviving her mother and younger sister, spent her last days in doing good. Mr. Martin was a regular member of what was in those days known as the Old English Church, now known as St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church. He erected the family altar, and prayed in private. He was engaged in many important cases in his long and brilliant career, the records of which are a part of the history of the State. "He shone far above his contemporaries in the accuracy of his knowledge and the clearness of his forensic arguments. Of his general powers at the bar, his unbroken success and exalted reputation abroad are plain demonstrations. His mind was so completely stored with the principles of legal science, and his professional accuracy was so generally acknowledged, that his mere opinion was considered law, and is now esteemed sound authority before any American tribunal." His memory was wonderful, and enabled him to have at instant command all the wealth of his great and varied learning. He was liberal and kind-hearted to a fault, and, not appreciating the value of money, he let it pass freely from him, till he was often hard pressed to meet his debts. He often had to borrow money on mortgage. "I never was an economist," he says, "in anything but time." In old age he found himself poor, though few had had better opportunities than he to become rich. He dressed in the old-fashioned colonial style, wearing the blue double-breasted coat, with gilt buttons, shorts buttoned at the knee, long white hose, and half boots; or in summer, shoes with buckles. He all his life wore ruffles at the bosom and wrists, and a queue about six inches long, and sometimes the powdered head. In person he was of the medium size; muscular, but not heavy, in form. He indulged in the use of ardent spirits, as was the habit of his time, but seldom to excess. Reports and newspaper

stories greatly exaggerated what his friends considered as his one fault. In 1804 he was engaged, conjointly with Robert Goodloe Harper, in the defence of Judge Chase, of the Supreme Court of the United States, who was impeached in the House of Representatives, on charges contained in eight articles, for malfeasance in office. Mr. Martin's argument on that occasion is said to have been one of the most powerful ever heard in an American courtroom. Judge Chase was acquitted on every charge. In 1807 Aaron Burr was arrested for treason, and arraigned at Richmond, in the United States Circuit Court, before Chief Justice Marshall. Burr himself was the chief manager of his case, but drew around him an array of talent rarely united in the same cause. Besides Mr. Martin, Messrs. Wickham, William Wirt, and John Randolph, all eminent lawyers, were engaged in the case. Mr. Martin's zeal and courage and devotion surpassed everything. He not only defended his client in the court, but in the public prints, and became one of the sureties for the bail-bond that was given pending the finding of the indictment. When the trial was concluded Burr was acquitted. On August 12, 1813, Mr. Martin was appointed Chief Judge of the Court of Oyer and Terminer for the City and County of Baltimore, and filled that station till the court was abolished by the Legislature of 1816. On February 11, 1818, exactly forty years from the date of his first commission, he was again appointed Attorney-General of the State. His declining health, however, prevented his appearing, except in a few cases, and an assistant was appointed. In 1820 he was paralyzed in his right side, and never fully recovered from the stroke. Mr. Martin had a just claim on Aaron Burr for professional services, and finding himself without means, upon the invitation of Mr. Burr, who resided in New York, he went there in 1822, greatly against the wishes of his friends in Baltimore, and remained in the family of Mr. Burr till his death, July 10, 1826. His remains were interred in the burial-grounds of Trinity Church of that city.

POLK, LUCIUS CAREY, was born in Somerset County, Maryland, December, 1838. He there spent his early youth, removing with his parents to Baltimore city in 1845, where he attended various schools, and at the age of eighteen years entered the University of Virginia. After pursuing his studies in that institution for two years he returned to the city of Baltimore and entered upon the study of law. Whilst pursuing his law studies the American civil war occurred, when he repaired to Richmond and was appointed by the Hon. Stephen D. Mallory, the then Secretary of the Confederate Navy, as a master in the Confederate naval service. He was assigned to duty as private secretary and amanuensis of the late



Charles Webb



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Commodore Matthew F. Maury, and occupied that important and confidential capacity for several months. After two years of naval service he entered the ranks of the Confederate Army, and was attached to the Nineteenth Virginia Regiment, under the command of Colonel Evans, performing his duties as a soldier therein until the cessation of hostilities, when he went to New York and entered upon the study of law in the office of his distinguished brother-in-law, Ex-Governor Enoch Louis Lowe. So closely did he apply himself to his legal studies that he was prepared within the remarkably brief period of nine months to enter upon the practice of his profession in the Supreme Court of New York, which he pursued for six months in that city, and then returned to Baltimore, where he settled regularly in legal practice, being principally employed as a chancery lawyer in the Orphans' Court, or in the management of trust estates. He has been the trustee of some of the largest and most valuable estates in and around Baltimore, notably that of the late Dr. Edmondson, lying in the northwestern section of Baltimore, which he has improved with long rows of elegant dwellings, and a magnificent park of eight and a half acres, known as "Harlem Park." Mr. Polk early erected many valuable dwellings, in addition to those above mentioned, all of them in the very best sections of Baltimore. His energy and enterprising spirit were still further illustrated by his projecting and operating, in 1878, the Harlem Stage Company, of which he is the President and the principal stockholder. It has proved to be an eminently successful enterprise, so much so that Mr. Polk proposes to establish lines of coaches throughout other parts of the city. In 1867 he married Miss Mary E. Clark, only daughter of Gabriel D. Clark, a leading jeweller of Baltimore, and one of its most enterprising and wealthy citizens. He has one child living, a son, ten years of age. Mr. Polk is pleasant and affable in his manners, sociable and communicative in disposition, and possesses that agreeable exuberance of spirit, tempered with original humor, that makes him a most attractive conversationalist. The abundant means which have been at his disposal he has applied to the interests of the community in which he lives by contributing to the building up of the city, and by establishing the lines of communication between distant points, which have proved so convenient to business men and citizens generally. He is emphatically a producer and creator, giving, through the enterprises he has originated and developed, employment to hundreds of worthy and industrious workmen. Mr. Polk's father was the late Colonel James Polk, who for twenty-seven years held the office of Register of Wills in Somerset County, and was the Naval Officer of the Port of Baltimore during the administration of his cousin, President James K. Polk. Mr. Polk comes of an honored line of ancestors, both on the paternal and maternal side, and his family relationship embraces many of the most distinguished individuals of Maryland and other States, those who have

figured in the councils of the nation, or occupied a proud eminence in the judiciary.

WEBER, CHARLES, was born at Obersuhl, Hesse Cassel, Germany, September 18, 1821. His father, L. Weber, was a minister of the German Reformed Church, at Obersuhl, for twenty-five years, where he was held in the highest respect. His ancestors on his father's side were all clergymen of the same church from the seventeenth century down to the present generation. Among them were some who attained to eminence in their profession. His ancestors on his mother's side were of the Huguenots of France, who during the persecutions were driven from their native country, and settled in Bremen, Germany, where many of them became officers under the government. Charles Weber being intended by his father for the church, received a thorough academic training preparatory for professional studies. But the death of his father when Charles was about fourteen, so reduced the means needed for the support of the family, that he was not able to finish his studies. Being forced to make his own living he turned his attention to farming, and for a number of years, up to the time of his emigration to this country, became overseer of the large baronial estate of Von Bodenhausen at Witzenhausen. Induced by thoughts of bettering his condition in life, he determined to come to America. Accordingly he sailed from Bremen in the ship Schiller, and reached Baltimore October 6, 1842, when he was married to Augusta, daughter of Rev. J. C. Bachmann, minister of the German Reformed Church in Germany. Being impressed with the superior advantages of the State of Ohio for agricultural purposes, he intended to settle there as a farmer. But by the sickness of his wife, and the persuasions of some newly made friends, he was induced to change his intention, and to farm for one season in Baltimore County. He then went to Baltimore city, and for a time kept a night school. Soon afterwards he engaged in the drug store of Richard J. Baker, where he remained for two years. From 1845 to 1865 he was employed by the well-known shipping house of A. Schumacher & Co. Mr. Schumacher becoming thoroughly acquainted with Mr. Weber, and finding in him that business reliability and sagacity for which he has since become so conspicuous, formed for him a warm friendship which lasted as long as Mr. Schumacher lived. His friendship was of great value to Mr. Weber; it helped him to gain other friends, and bore fruit of genuine and lasting kindness. Having by industry and economy saved a little money and set himself up in the grocery business, the kindness of Mr. Schumacher enabled him largely to extend his business, and even to import goods from Germany and

Holland. Gradually growing in the appreciation and esteem of his friends, in 1865 he was elected President of the German Fire Insurance Company of Baltimore, which, under his able supervision, has now become a large institution. He is one of the directors of the Canton Company of Baltimore. In 1868 he was elected President of the German Bank of Baltimore, which position he still holds. He has had eight children, four of whom are living. His oldest son living, Charles, is Secretary of the German Fire Insurance Company. His second son, August, is paying teller in the German Bank, and his youngest son, Albert, is engaged in mercantile pursuits in New York city. Mr. Weber is the only member of his family who has emigrated to this country. He has three brothers in Germany, of whom two are in the government service. The eldest, Louis, being Chief Justice at Wolphagen; the youngest, Otto, principal of the gymnasium of Hesse Cassel. His second brother, Adolphus, is a manufacturer in Marburg. Coming to this country without means, by industry, thrift and prudence Mr. Weber has secured a large competence. By his friends he is known as a man of broad views, generous impulses and kindly acts.

RICH, COLONEL THOMAS ROBINS, was born September 5, 1833, in Baltimore, Maryland. His father was Dr. Arthur Rich, an eminent physician of Baltimore, who was in the active practice of his profession in that city and elsewhere for over half a century. He was a native of Kent County, Delaware, where his father, who was of English birth, settled anterior to the American Revolution. Thomas R. Rich's mother was Miss Mary White Wiltbank, daughter of Rev. James Wiltbank, a distinguished Episcopalian clergyman and chaplain of the United States Navy. Young Rich received his education at St. Mary's College, Baltimore. Though classically educated, and designed by his parents for either the legal or medical profession, the subject of this sketch, obeying the natural bent of his mind, determined that he would be a merchant, and the desire to trade, to acquire money, to make himself independent of his father, who, however, was abundantly able to provide for his children, manifested itself at so early an age, that, even while at college, in the intervals between his studies, he devoted his time to the collection of the professional fees due his father, for which he was allowed commissions. Notwithstanding the earnest solicitations of Dr. Rich that his son should study for one of the liberal professions, the desire of the latter was so strong to engage in mercantile pursuits, that, at the age of seventeen years, he procured for himself a situation in a drygoods house, in the humble sphere of errand boy, the condition being that he was to serve for one year without any compensation. He did

not inform his father of what he had done until after the completion of the arrangement with the merchant. The father, on being apprised by Thomas of the matter, again endeavored to prevail upon him to abandon the idea of mercantile pursuits and study a profession, but the youth had his mind so earnestly set upon the vocation he had chosen that he could not be dissuaded therefrom, and as he had given a promise to the merchant, which the father deemed should be honorably respected, all further opposition to his wishes was withdrawn. Although Thomas agreed to serve for a year without salary in the drygoods house he exhibited such remarkable aptness and industry that his employer, who was proverbially close in his transactions, voluntarily agreed to give the lad a salary of fifty dollars, when he had been in his employ but two months, and, four months thereafter, such was his energy that his employer raised his salary to one hundred and fifty dollars. His promotion in this mercantile establishment was rapid, his compensation, before the expiration of the first year, increased to three hundred dollars, and the position of cashier and confidential clerk conferred upon him, with powers transcending those of the junior partners of the concern. After remaining with this house for about three years, his salary being increased from time to time, he concluded, though his employer offered him every inducement to remain with them, to accept a situation in a drygoods commission house. There he completed his mercantile education, and, in the early part of 1854, not yet having attained his majority, he determined before settling down in business on his own account, to make the tour of Europe. With a party of Americans, whose acquaintance he formed on the steamer *Arctic*, of the old Collins Line, during the voyage to Liverpool, he travelled through Scotland and England, visiting various mercantile and manufacturing towns and cities. Crossing the Channel he visited Paris, where he remained for some time. He then went to Marseilles, and thence to Rome, and, after an excursion into Switzerland and up the Rhine, returned to Paris, where he was accredited as bearer of dispatches from the American legation to the United States Government. He arrived in his native country in September of 1854. With his mind expanded by foreign travel, with increased mercantile knowledge, and with the advantages of the desirable business acquaintances he had made in Europe, Mr. Rich embarked, in 1855, in the dry goods importing and jobbing business. He soon acquired the reputation of being a judicious buyer and a shrewd business man. His careful selection of goods, their character as to quality and price, his manner of conducting business, his uniform urbanity of manners, and his unswerving integrity, attracted to his establishment an extensive and profitable custom, which made it eminently prosperous. In the summer of 1857, in consequence of close and unremitting attention to business, Mr. Rich was attacked by a severe brain fever, which so prostrated him

that his life was despaired of. He soon after rallied from the attack, however, and was again able to attend to his duties. In 1858, finding that close application to business was gradually undermining his constitution, he, through the recommendation of his physician, resolved to retire therefrom, and in June of that year, he started with his wife for the Western country, going as far as Minnesota, thence to St. Louis, Mo., where he spent the winter. Early in the spring of 1859 he left St. Louis in a steamer for St. Paul. Thence he went to Minneapolis, where he remained until the summer of 1860, when he returned to Baltimore with his health entirely restored, and re-entered mercantile business. At the outbreak of the civil war, he took a bold and decided stand in favor of the Federal Government. It required more than usual nerve and patriotic fervor for a Marylander at that time to take a stand in opposition to the well-known prejudices and proclivities of most of his early friends and associates; to dissolve the ties of a lifetime, and favor a cause which was then regarded as antagonistic to the dignity, interests, and rights of the Commonwealth of Maryland. But though in so doing he placed himself outside the pale of ancient friendships, and had every kind of opprobrium cast upon him; though, in consequence thereof, his life was frequently threatened, Mr. Rich, at that early day, patriotically espoused the cause of his country. From the very earliest organization of the Republican party in Maryland, he was an active member thereof, and was always called upon to fill the most honorable positions therein. As Secretary of the Republican Association in his own ward, he was the first person in Baltimore who signed his name to a public call for a Republican ward meeting. He was one of the originators of the Union Reading Rooms in Baltimore. They were the resort for the Union soldiers and officers in and around the above city, and a rendezvous for Union men generally. Mr. Rich was one of the early and efficient members of the Union Relief Association, which started with but twelve members. The design of this association was the comforting and relief of the Federal soldiers passing through Baltimore. On account of the limited membership, and the paucity of means at the command of this society, their efforts, at first, could merely be directed to the furnishing of ice-water to the jaded and travel-worn troops, as they marched through the streets. The association increased in numbers, means, and importance so rapidly that it, not long after its organization, found it advisable to secure two large warehouses, and had them fitted up in a manner suitable for the lodging and feeding of the troops. An entire regiment could be set at one time at the well-spread tables. Mr. Rich was one of the original members of the "Union League," in Baltimore, which was formed in 1861. He was honored with the Presidency of the same, and was prominent in every Union movement in the city. On July 21, 1862, he was aide-de-camp to the Governor, with the rank of Lieu-

tenant Colonel. Governor Bradford, from the time he first attached Colonel Rich to his person, held him in the highest esteem, and treated him as a confidential, intimate adviser. In April, 1863, he originated a grand Union mass meeting of all the Union Leagues of Maryland, and assisted in drafting the resolutions which were adopted by that meeting, sustaining President Lincoln, the whole policy of the National Government, and urging the adoption by the State of emancipation. These were the first resolutions of the kind ever offered to a public meeting in Maryland, and were received with great applause. By reason of Colonel Rich's persistent efforts in the advocacy of these resolutions, and in bringing them conspicuously to the favorable attention of the several Union organizations of the State, he ultimately succeeded in having a State Convention called by the Grand Union League of Maryland, which met June 16, 1863. That convention nominated candidates (who were elected) for State offices, and for the Legislature which adopted a resolution abolishing slavery in Maryland. Colonel Rich was thus one of the prime movers, as he was the earnest advocate, of emancipation in Maryland; and no one, from the very first origin of the Republican party in the State, took a more decided and conspicuous part in behalf of the Union cause. Since the termination of the civil war he has been quietly pursuing an avocation in which he exhibits eminent ability, and where his peculiar business talent finds full scope—that of financier. Many persons have reason to thank him for his advice in business matters and the aid which he has rendered them by his skilful management of the negotiations with which they have intrusted him. In 1856 he married Miss Elizabeth Wilson, daughter of the late William Wilson, of Baltimore. He has three children living, William Dahynple, Thomas Robins, and Bradford Rich.

SCARFF, JOHN HENRY, M.D., was born March 17, 1851, in Harford County, Maryland. He spent his early youth in his native county, where he received an excellent academic education, and at the age of seventeen years entered the Pennsylvania State Normal College (near Lancaster, Pa.), prosecuting his studies there for three years. He then entered into mercantile life, but soon conceived a distaste for it, and commenced the study of medicine in the office of Dr. M. L. Jarrett, an eminent physician of Harford. After a year's close application to his studies he went to Baltimore and matriculated (in the fall of 1873), at the Washington University, receiving his diploma as Doctor of Medicine therefrom in the spring of 1876. He settled down at once in the practice of his profession, in Baltimore, and has been steadily and successfully pursuing it thence to the present time. In March, 1877, Dr. Scarff was appointed by Mayor

George P. Kane, as Vaccine Physician for the Ninth and Tenth wards of Baltimore, which position he continues to hold under the appointment of Mayor Eatrobe. He has paid special attention to the diseases of children, and is regarded as an expert in all infantile complaints. He is also a skilful surgeon, and has performed, with signal success, some of the most difficult and delicate operations known to the profession. As Vaccine Physician he has devoted his attention to certain sanitary conditions existing in the wards over which he has medical supervision, and has written an able article in the press in opposition to the wood pavings on Fayette Street, between St. Paul and Calvert, and those on St. Paul Street, between Fayette and Baltimore streets, demonstrating the unhealthy and malign influences resulting from their decomposition. No young physician of Baltimore stands higher among his professional brethren than Dr. Searff, and there is none whose opinions, as expressed before the medical societies of which he is a member, command greater respect than his. The doctor's father was Joshua Hardesty Searff, a native and extensive farmer of Harford County. He has occupied several honorable and responsible positions, among which are the Presidencies of the Board of County Commissioners, and the Board of County School Commissioners, which latter position he has held for several years. The grandfather of the doctor, Henry Searff, was one of those gallant citizens of Baltimore who volunteered their services in the defence of Baltimore when threatened by the British in 1814. The Searffs are of English derivation, and were among the original settlers of Harford County, where they have always been extensive landholders and planters. Dr. Searff's mother was Miss Baldwin, of Baltimore County, daughter of John Baldwin, a prominent landowner and agriculturist. She is a cousin of Attorney-General Gwynn, of Maryland, who married a daughter of the late Reverdy Johnson, the doctor's grandmother being a sister of the late distinguished Hon. William Gwynn. On December 28, 1876, Dr. Searff married the youngest daughter of the late Henry Kemp, a merchant of Baltimore.

HAMILTON, CHARLES, was born in Tynon, County Armagh, Ireland, in 1828. He resided in the county of his nativity until he obtained his majority. He received his education at private schools and in the National Academy, that holds a position corresponding with the High Schools of American cities. At the age of fifteen years he commenced the study of gardening, horticulture, etc., on the grounds of Sir James Strong, Bart., Lyon Abbey. His term of apprenticeship at that place continued for four years, and so thoroughly did he master a knowledge of the vocation he had chosen, and so high in the esteem of the head gardener did he

stand, that he was placed in the position of foreman during the fourth year. On leaving Tynon he went to Dublin, where he was engaged for three months at the Botanical Gardens of that city, at the expiration of which time he entered the Revenue Excise in her Majesty's service, which position he held until 1851, when he came to America, landing in the city of New York. He remained there but a brief period, and then went to Baltimore, where he became engaged in the large flour establishment of Solomon B. Davies, with which he remained until 1854, when he entered, as shipping clerk and coffee examiner, the extensive commercial house of the late Hugh Jenkins. During that time he was the means of importing many orchids and rare exotics, which supplied the conservatories of Thomas Winans and Dr. Edmondson. In 1859 he was employed in an important position by the Bank of Baltimore, which he retained for several years. In 1862, whilst yet living in Baltimore, and holding the position named, he established the floral business on the York Road, Baltimore County, as a matter of fancy and amusement, and in 1865 placed the same upon a business basis. His floral establishment embraces fine hot-houses, which, with the other appurtenances, occupy about an acre of land. In them may be found almost every species of plant, of foreign or indigenous growth. He has received premiums from every exhibition of the Maryland Horticultural Society held during the last ten years. Mr. Hamilton's father was Cornelius Hamilton, of County Armagh. He was a highly respectable farmer, as was also his father, who was a native of that county. The mother of the subject of this sketch was the daughter of Charles Case, who was noted for his bravery and athleticism. Mr. Hamilton married Miss Margaret Barnhill, daughter of William Barnhill, of Londonderry, Ireland, who was of an old and highly esteemed family, of Scotch descent. Mr. Hamilton has not only shown his enterprising spirit and energy by the erection of the hot-houses, etc., to which we have referred, but also in the building of a fine brick hotel in Waverly, known as the "Waverly Hotel." The great variety and excellence of his plants and flowers, as well as his pleasant and accommodating method of conducting business, have built up for him an active trade, that extends through Baltimore city and county, and through Pennsylvania and Virginia. He is a gentleman of positive qualities of character and superior intelligence, coupled with the most indomitable energy and perseverance.

LIPSCOMB, JOHN DICKSON, was born in the city of Cumberland, Maryland, September 18, 1838. His father was Reverend Philip D. Lipscomb, a pious and eminent minister of the Baltimore Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He died at his residence in Baltimore, in the seventy-first year of his age.



Wm. F. Wherry

The grandfather of the subject of this sketch, John Lipscomb, was a native and planter of Virginia. On the maternal side Mr. Lipscomb is descended from one of the earliest families that settled in the Maryland colony, his mother's maiden name being Maria Gott, daughter of Edmund Gott, farmer, of Baltimore County, whose ancestors trace back to the English proprietary, their original land patents being derived from the Lords Baltimore. At the age of thirteen years, young Lipscomb entered William Abbott's Academy, Georgetown, District of Columbia, where he diligently pursued his studies for the period of four years, when he went to Baltimore with his parents to reside. He there, being at the time seventeen years old, entered upon the study of law in the office of the late William George Baker, a very distinguished member of the Maryland bar. After pursuing his legal studies under that gentleman's instructions for two years, he entered the office of the well-known law firm of Brown & Brune, remaining therein until he attained his majority, in 1859, when, on motion of the senior member of the firm, the Honorable George William Brown, the present Chief Judge of the Supreme Bench of Baltimore, he was admitted to the practice of his profession in the Superior Court, the late Honorable Z. Collins Lee being the presiding Judge. Since then Mr. Lipscomb has been admitted as attorney in all the principal courts of the State, including the Appellate and United States courts. He at first engaged in practice on his own account, and subsequently under the firm name of Wilson & Lipscomb. After the dissolution of that firm he continued to practice alone for a few years, and then formed a legal copartnership with Colonel Henry D. Loney, under the present firm style of Loney & Lipscomb. These gentlemen attend to general practice, the main bulk of which is civil and chancery. Mr. Lipscomb has been a member of the Fifth Regiment of Maryland ever since its organization in 1867, and has, for a number of years, commanded one of its companies. During the famous riots that occurred in 1877 on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, Captain Lipscomb served as a Major in that regiment, and received severe injuries from the missiles hurled by the assailants. He is regarded as one of the most gallant and efficient officers of the "Fifth;" is thoroughly skilled in military tactics, and commands the general esteem of the members of the regiment. The Captain is one of seven children, of whom four survive. One sister married Rev. Alpheus W. Wilson, Missionary Secretary of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. Another sister married Captain Henry Fitzgerald, who was lost at sea, whilst in command of the "Ocean Pearl," in 1878. The third sister married E. George Taylor, farmer, near Towson town, Baltimore County. Captain Lipscomb married, in 1870, Miss Sallie Ricketts, daughter of David Ricketts, an old and respected citizen of Baltimore, and a member of the family of the Cecil County Ricketts.

SHOREY, WILLIAM FOSS, Artist and Photographer, was born April 20, 1833, at Hollis, Maine. His parents were Nchemiah B. and Ann (Chase) Shorey, both of whom were natives of Massachusetts, the former being of English descent, and the latter of French-English extraction. His mother was a daughter of the Rev. Joshua Chase, of Massachusetts. Mr. Shorey's parents removed to Baltimore about the year 1840. His father was for many years engaged in merchandising and milling in Maine, and was held in high esteem by the citizens of Hollis and vicinity on account of his strict integrity and benevolence. He was a man of great energy and perseverance, which traits of character being recognized by an American ship company, a proposition was made to him, in 1835, to undertake the contract of building two ships, to be delivered at the mouth of the Saco River. The distance, some eight miles inland (where the timber needed was plentiful), deterred all others from undertaking so difficult a task. Accepting the contract, he completed the vessels, launched them when the river was swollen, and floated them about four miles to a dam, around which, with over a hundred yoke of oxen, he hauled the vessels, re-launched them, and floated them, without accident, to the place designated. After receiving a common-school education, the subject of this sketch served an apprenticeship of five years at the tinner's trade, and soon after attaining his majority was employed in the tinning department of Mr. C. S. Maltby's packing establishment, during which time he attended the evening sessions of the School of Design of the Maryland Institute. Here a strong talent for art was developed, and in connection with drawing, he pursued the studies of oil painting and photography. After graduating with honor, taking one of the Peabody premiums, he became, and was for a number of years, teacher of the elementary class of drawing at that Institute. He selected photography as the branch of art best suited to his inclinations, and withdrew from the employ of Mr. Maltby, to establish himself in business in Baltimore. He first located at No. 87 West Baltimore Street, and after remaining there, and at No. 105, same street, for a number of years, he removed to No. 157 West Baltimore Street, where he is still in business. He has had a successful career, and his success is mainly attributable to the fact that he has always been conscientious in the execution of his work, exerting himself to the utmost to give satisfaction, and availing himself of the latest inventions and improvements in the art, so as to keep pace with the demands of his business. His skill as an artist has won for him an enviable reputation, and by diligence, energy, and strict integrity, he has succeeded in building up a lucrative business. He is President of the Maryland Wool Company, having its headquarters at Canton, organized several years ago for the purpose of extracting wool from detain rags by a new chemical process. He has been a Freemason for the past ten years; he is a

member of the Odd Fellows, and has held the principal offices in a subordinate lodge of that order; and is also a member of the Knights of the Golden Eagle, a mutual benefit order, which he helped to organize in Baltimore in 1873, the first meetings for the purpose of organization having been held in Mr. Shorey's gallery. This order now has about a thousand members in Baltimore, and is steadily increasing in numbers and influence in various parts of the country.

HOLYLAND, JOHN, was born at Harsimus, Jersey City, New Jersey, October 6, 1841. His parents were natives of England, who emigrated to the United States about the year 1830. His father was an engraver, and acquired such skill in the art, that, within a few years after commencing business on his own account, he accumulated considerable wealth. Owing, however, to an ill-advised real estate transaction and some disastrous shipping ventures, it was entirely swept away. Soon after their arrival in this country, his parents united with the Baptist Church; and so, in after-life, gave bent to their son's religious views and denominational preferences. After many vicissitudes, the family residence was established in Baltimore, where they were living at the breaking out of the war of 1861. At the age of nineteen, John Holyland, the subject of this sketch, turned his attention to the study of photography. He entered the photographic gallery of Mr. Young, on the southwest corner of Baltimore and Charles Streets, Baltimore, and assiduously applied himself to an acquisition of the art. While as yet he had attained but a limited knowledge of the business, his father purchased a gallery in Washington, District of Columbia, and placed him in charge of it. An average inexperienced youth would have been utterly discouraged and led to abandon the undertaking in despair; but the difficulties to be surmounted served to give new zest to his pursuits of the requisite knowledge to constitute him a skilful artist. Through the day, and far into the night, he experimented and toiled, until at last success crowned his efforts. At the age of twenty-four years he married his cousin, Miss Rebecca Hart, of Middletown, Orange County, New York, July 27, 1865. On the death of his father, which occurred three months after his marriage, he returned to Baltimore and commenced business in the same gallery where he took his first lessons in photography. Mr. Holyland has met with great success and achieved a fine reputation as an artist. In recognition of his merits, he has been chosen Vice-President for the State of Maryland, of the National Photographic Society. He is a member of the Franklin Square Baptist Church, a very successful teacher of a young men's Bible class in the Sunday-school of that church, and is actively and heartily engaged in mission work, under the auspices of the denomination to which he belongs.

KEY, FRANCIS SCOTT, the author of "The Star-Spangled Banner," was born, August 9, 1780, at the residence of his father, John Ross Key, near Pipe Creek, in Frederick County, Maryland, and was educated at St. John's College, at Annapolis, during the presidency of Dr. John McDowell. He studied law, in Annapolis, in the office of Judge Jeremiah Townley Chase; and in 1801 commenced the practice of his profession in Frederick City, Maryland. After several years, he removed to Georgetown, and rose to eminence in the courts of the District of Columbia, and at the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States. On June 29, 1833, he was commissioned by President Andrew Jackson, United States District Attorney for the District of Columbia; was reappointed, January 6, 1837, and again, a third time, was appointed by President Martin Van Buren. His personal relations with Andrew Jackson were intimate and confidential, and he was frequently intrusted by that President with missions of trust, requiring delicate judgment and discreet diplomacy. He was the bosom friend of John Randolph of Roanoke. Some of their interesting correspondence is published in Garland's *Life of Randolph*. He was always a friend of the negro race, and was one of the founders of the American Colonization Society. His poems were collected, in 1856, by Reverend Henry V. D. Johns, and published in 1857, with an introductory letter by Chief Justice Taney. They display much tenderness and purity of sentiment, and some of them are deeply religious and devotional. His hymn, "Lord, with Glowing Heart I'd Praise Thee," is one of the most popular and valued in the hymnal of the church of which he was a devout member, the Protestant Episcopal. His fame chiefly rests upon his national anthem, "The Star-Spangled Banner," which was composed during the night of September 13, 1814, after the unsuccessful bombardment of Fort Mifflin by the British, while on a visit to the British fleet to obtain the release of Dr. William Beanes, an eminent citizen of Upper Marlboro, Prince George's County, Maryland, who had been kidnapped by the enemy. The song was written out in full the next morning at Annapolis, to which place he was carried by the enemy, and there released. The next day his brother-in-law, Judge Joseph Hopper Nicholson, caused it to be set up in type, in handbill form, by an apprentice boy, Samuel Sands, and distributed to the public. It was first sung by Charles Durang, in a restaurant adjacent to the Holliday Street Theatre, in Baltimore. He married, January 19, 1802, Mary Taylor Lloyd, daughter of Edward and Elizabeth (Taylor) Lloyd, of Wye House, and had eleven children, Elizabeth Phoebe, who married Charles Howard, of Baltimore; Maria Lloyd, who married Henry Maynadies Steele, of Dorchester County, Maryland; Francis Scott, who married Elizabeth Lloyd Harwood; John Ross, who married Virginia Ringgold; Anna Arnold, who married Daniel Turner, of North Carolina; Edward Lloyd; Daniel Murray; Philip Barton,

who married Ellen Swann; Ellen Lloyd, who married Simon Blunt, U. S. A.; Mary Alicia Lloyd Nevins, who married Hon. George H. Pendleton, United States Senator of Ohio; and Charles Henry, who married Elizabeth Lloyd, daughter of Edward and Alicia (McBlair) Lloyd, of Wye House, Talbot County, Maryland. Francis Scott Key died in Baltimore, Maryland, January 12, 1843.

POLK, COLONEL JAMES, was born in Somerset County, Maryland, in March, 1794. He received his education at Washington College, in that county, and at the age of twenty years commenced the study of law in the office of Hon. Joshua Bayly, at that time Attorney-General of Maryland. After pursuing his legal studies for two years, he was admitted to the bar of Somerset County, and immediately entered upon the practice of his profession. Having inherited a large estate, it was unnecessary for him to devote his exclusive attention to the law. In 1818 he was elected Register of Wills for Somerset County, which office he held continuously for the long period of twenty-seven years. In 1845 Mr. Polk was appointed by his cousin, James Knox Polk, President of the United States, as Naval Officer of the Port of Baltimore, which position he retained until the expiration of that administration. In 1850 he was made Chief Clerk of the Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives, Hon. Thomas Bayly, of Virginia, being Chairman of the same. As such he served during the term of Taylor and Fillmore. Under General Pierce he was appointed Consul to Bordeaux, France, which position he declined, and was subsequently appointed by President Pierce as Coal Agent for the purchase of all the coal required for the United States naval vessels. He occupied this position during Mr. Pierce's administration, and under his successor, James Buchanan, until the office was abolished by act of Congress. He then resumed the practice of his profession, devoting himself more particularly to practice before the Court of Claims at Washington, and the United States Treasury Department. Colonel Polk's father was Judge William Polk, of Somerset County, Associate Justice of the Court of Appeals of Maryland, and Chief Justice of the Circuit Court for his District. The latter's father was David Polk, son of Robert Polk, a native of Ireland, where he died, and of Magdeline Tasker Polk, daughter of Lord Tasker, High Chancellor of Ireland. The widow came to America in 1756, with seven sons, one of whom returned to Ireland. From those who remained are descended all the Polks in the United States. Colonel Polk's mother was a widow Dennis, daughter of Lyttleton Purnell, of Worcester County, and granddaughter of General Arbuckle, who was Commander-in-Chief of Queen Anne's forces in the Prov-

ince of Virginia. The Polks are not only one of the oldest and most honorable families of Maryland, but are also related to many other of the most distinguished families in the country, among whom may be mentioned General William H. Winder, and Attorney General Josiah Bayly, of Maryland; President James Knox Polk, of Tennessee; Hon. Trusten Polk, United States Senator, of Missouri; Bishop Polk and Judge Thometine, of Louisiana; General Thomas Bayly and Hon. Henry A. Wise, of Virginia; David Dudley Field, of New York, and Hon. Herschell V. Johnson, United States Senator, Georgia. Colonel Polk married Ann Stuart, daughter of Alexander Stuart, of Kent County, who was a surgeon in the Revolutionary service. He was captured in the early part of the war and held in captivity during nearly the whole of its continuance. The Colonel was the father of fourteen children, seven of whom attained adult age. There are six living: Esther, who married Ex-Governor Enoch Lotts Lowe; Mary, who married the late G. O. Gorter, Belgian Consul to Maryland for thirty years; Adriana, who married Lucilius H. Brisco, of Milledgeville, Georgia; James, who married Nannie Maddox, of St. Mary's County; Lucius C. Polk, who married Mary, daughter of Gabriel D. Clark, of Baltimore, and Josiah Bayly Polk, the comedian, who married Julia Parker, daughter of Joseph Parker, of Baltimore. Colonel Polk died December 8, 1868, in the seventy-fifth year of his age. He was a man of fine presence and pleasing manners. He had a smile and a kind word for all with whom he came in contact; he was warm and sincere in his friendship; and although firm and earnest in his own convictions, political or otherwise, he was tolerant of the opinions of others. His superior worth was generally recognized, and won for him great personal popularity.

HARCOURT, CAPTAIN WILLIAM, was born at Tompkinsville, Staten Island, New York, October 9, 1823. His father, Richard Harcourt, was a native of Ireland, and took an active part in the rebellion of 1798, against the British Crown. He came to America about the year 1800, and a few years afterwards married Miss Sallie Thompson, of Stonington, Connecticut. Several children were the issue of that marriage, of whom William, the subject of this sketch, is the only survivor, and who was the youngest of the family. He acquired the rudiments of a plain English education, as they were taught in his early years, on Staten Island; but, like many other self-made men, he has been a close student, and now ranks as a gentleman of more than ordinary intelligence and literary ability. In early life Mr. Harcourt being of an adventurous disposition, left his home and chose a seafaring life as his profession. This he followed for many years, in the course of which he visited almost all parts of the world

where commerce by sea has found a trading-place. He served in the Texan navy against Mexico, under Commodore Moore, on the sloop of war *Austin*. He afterward sailed out of New Bedford on a whaling vessel. He was next found with Commodore Stockton, when Texas was annexed to the United States, being present when the lone star flag was hauled down and buried and the stars and stripes hoisted in its stead. He also served on the United States brig *Porpoise*, when sent on special service to St. Domingo, under the command of Lieutenant-Commanding William E. Hunt, and Lieutenant Raphael Semmes, as executive officer, Lieutenant D. D. Porter being special bearer of dispatches to the Dominican Government, which had just declared its independence of the Government of Hayti. He was also in the United States naval service during the Mexican war, under Commodore Conner and Perry, and General Scott; receiving for meritorious services a medal and one hundred and sixty acres of land. On his return to the United States he married, May 2, 1850, Miss Mary E., daughter of Captain William M. Betts, of Norfolk, Virginia. The same year he removed with his wife to Washington, District of Columbia, where he served in the navy yard under instructions of Lieutenant John A. Dahlgren, and on May 8, 1851, he was appointed an acting gunner in the United States Navy, receiving his commission from Hon. William A. Graham, Secretary of the Navy. He was ordered to report for duty on board the United States sloop of war *Plymouth*, bound for the coast of Japan, and attached to the squadron of Commodore Perry. From that time until November 10, 1865, with a comparatively brief interval, he was in active service, when, in consequence of a reduction of the navy, he was honorably discharged, being at the time an Acting Master. He then settled in Baltimore. Captain Harcourt is in possession of several official documents commending him for gallant conduct during the war of the rebellion. He has filled with credit several offices under the municipal government of Baltimore, during the administrations of Hon. Thomas Swann, John Lee Chapman, and others. In politics he was a Fremont Republican, and took an active part as such. He was a member of the Native American party, and also of the Bell and Everett party. He was at one period connected with the newspaper press of Baltimore, and in 1867 had charge of the *Masonic Review and Keystone*, as editor and manager. He was connected with the Internal Revenue Collector's office, of the Second District, under James L. Ridgely, Collector. He has been connected with the Baltimore Post-office for the past twelve years, during which time he has filled several positions of trust. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, also of the Masonic Order; of the Grand Army of the Republic; of the Sons and Daughters of America; of the Mexican Veteran Association of 1846-7-8, and many temperance organizations, in which he takes an active part. He is also connected with several soldier and sailor orders in

Baltimore and other cities. His son, William Mansfield Harcourt, born in Norfolk, Virginia, September 20, 1851, served during the late war in the squadron of Admiral Farragut on the Mississippi River, as clerk to Captain Howard Tibbitts; was honorably discharged in 1865, and is now on the editorial staff of the *Baltimore American*.

MARDEN, JESSE, was born at Rye, New Hampshire, March 19, 1806. He was the third son of Josiah and Hannah Marden. His parents having a large family to provide for, he commenced to earn his own living when but eleven years of age, attending school in the winter, and adding to his little stock of knowledge as opportunity served. In his fifteenth year, he went to Portsmouth, New Hampshire, to learn a trade. Although very indifferently treated, and receiving really but about one year's practical instruction, he remained, according to agreement, until he attained his majority. He then returned to the old homestead for a short time, going frequently to Portsmouth on business. On one of these visits he met Mr. Amos Stevens, a prominent and wealthy scale manufacturer of Boston, who offered him a position in his factory, which he accepted. He went to Boston and commenced work August 31, 1827. That was the turning-point in his career. The platform scale, now in such general use, was then almost wholly unknown, but four of them having been made previous to that time, and they unwieldy and ponderous. With the quickness of apprehension which has ever distinguished Mr. Marden in everything relating to mechanics, he saw a wide field for invention and improvement, and during the year 1828, constructed ten platform scales, improving on each as he progressed. These were probably the first portable platform scales ever manufactured in this country. By his close attention to the business of his employer, and the devotion of all his leisure hours to self-improvement, he soon won the confidence of Mr. Stevens, with whom he remained until April, 1829, when he sent him to Baltimore with a stock of goods to open an establishment in that city. Before leaving Boston, he built, out of his savings, a new dwelling for his parents, and saw them comfortably settled in their new home. He remained in Baltimore two years, and on July 10, 1831, closed his business and returned to Boston, to go into business with Mr. Stevens in that city. That partnership continued but one year. On March 25, 1832, he married Miss Roxana, daughter of Eli Brown, a distinguished officer of the United States Navy of 1812. After his marriage he remained in Boston but a short time, when he went to New York and prepared a stock of goods for his permanent establishment in Baltimore. After occupying a business house on Pratt Street in the last-named city for some time, he re-

moved, in 1839, to South Charles Street, where he remained until his death. Being a thorough mechanic, and understanding his business in all its details, he was exceptionally successful, and his establishment soon became favorably known throughout the entire Southern and Western country. Since Mr. Marden's death the factory and business are still continued by his sons, Jesse and George W. Marden, who are doing their utmost to follow in the footsteps of their father. The goods manufactured by them still possess the same characteristics which gave them their first celebrity—simplicity of construction, strength, and accuracy. They also embody all the latest improvements in scientific manufacture; and are made in every variety, from the immense railroad scales, hundreds of feet in length and weighing entire trains of cars at a single draft and hundreds of tons of merchandise; the hay and coal scale; the ordinary platform and counter scales for general warehouse use, down to the most minute gold and druggist scale and balances for analysis—working with the smallest fraction of a grain, a test of the latter having been made with a piece of paper weighing the three hundredth part of a grain. Mr. Marden always objected to holding public office. In 1860, however, he was prevailed upon to serve the Third and Fourth wards as a member of the "Reform Council" in the Second Branch. This was the only occasion on which he ever held public office. He was thoroughly public-spirited, taking stock in all enterprises tending to promote the business of the city. He was one of the original stockholders in nearly all the railroads and canals now acting as aids to the business of the city, and in fact in nearly every enterprise tending to the advancement of trade. For more than forty years, Mr. Marden was a prominent member of Washington Lodge and Jerusalem Encampment Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In religion, he was liberal in his views, believing in the doctrine of final restoration, and giving liberally of his means for the advancement of that cause. He was ever the friend of the workingman and the patron of the mechanic arts. In connection with Hon. Joshua Vansant and others, he established the Mechanic Institute for the Promotion of the Mechanic Arts, holding the first fair in Washington Hall, in the fall of 1849. He was also one of the building committee for the erection of the building known as the "Maryland Institute." It was in consequence of his individual exertions that Broadway, from Baltimore Street north, was widened from a narrow lane to the magnificent avenue it now is. In politics Mr. Marden was an unflinching Democrat and an ardent admirer of Andrew Jackson. During the civil war he was opposed to the coercive policy of the North, and never hesitated to express his views. He often alluded to his own early efforts and the struggles through which he had passed during the first half of his life, and never claimed that he had accomplished anything except by untiring energy and per-

severance. He frequently said to his children: "Never say, 'I cannot;' but resolve to go through with whatever you undertake, and you will accomplish it." In business he was always ready to help those who help themselves, and many young men have been brought forward in their career by his timely assistance and advice. In his temper and disposition he was kind and affectionate, and considerate of the comfort of all around him. In general society his manner was such as to make every one feel at home around him, and making him a general favorite with those younger than himself. To the poor, he was always a friend, and his ear was never closed to a tale of sorrow, giving most liberal encouragement and assistance to all who stood in need; but so quiet and retired in his acts of charity, that many of them were never known during his lifetime, even by his family. He had an attack of strangulated hernia, and after forty-eight hours' suffering, passed away peacefully, June 23, 1877. He died at his country seat, near Baltimore, in his seventy-first year, respected and lamented by all. He had eight children, six of whom survive him, two sons and four daughters.

HENDERSON, GEORGE, was born in the city of New York, July 3, 1828. His parents were Robert and Margaret (Vail) Henderson. His father was a native of England; his mother, of New Jersey, and a member of the Vail family of that State. His parents removed to Philadelphia in 1835, where he was carefully educated, first, at private schools in that city, and afterwards at the Chester Street School, from which he passed to the High School, being the only one in a class of nineteen who was found qualified on examination. After entering college, he formed a decided preference for commercial life, and withdrew after a few months' attendance, to the great disappointment of his friends. He then spent a short time at his father's coal mines, at Tamaqua, Pennsylvania. Returning to Philadelphia, he entered the employment of Newell Sturtevant & Company, the largest coal shippers at that time. After several years in their service, he was sent by the senior member of the firm to Baltimore, as agent of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company, of which Mr. Newell Sturtevant was President. In the spring of 1853, after a residence in that city of six months, in the twenty-fifth year of his age, he was promoted to the general superintendency of that company, with headquarters at Eckhart mines, in Alleghany County, Maryland. This position embraced the management of the immense coal property of the company; the railroad; canal boats; mining and transportation of the coal, until it was put on board the vessels awaiting it at Baltimore and Alexandria; the large sales, and all the other important business connected with such an extensive

corporation. The duties of this responsible trust he discharged with the utmost fidelity, until, in 1859, he resigned it to become a partner with his employers, Newell Sturtevant & Company, in the bituminous coal trade in Philadelphia. In this business he was successfully engaged until the breaking out of the civil war, in 1861; soon after which he joined the Philadelphia Board of Brokers, and entered the Banking and Stock Commission business, in which he continued with great success until 1865, when he retired from business. In 1866 Mr. Henderson made a trip to Europe, accompanied by his son, Robert R., then only eight years of age. He returned the following year. In 1875 he visited Europe, taking with him his entire family, returning in the latter part of that year, after a delightful tour of six months' duration. In January, 1856, while a resident at Eckhart mines, Mr. Henderson married Miss Rebecca E. Magruder, daughter of Jonathan and Mary (Lynn) Magruder, both of old and well-known families of the Western Shore of Maryland. They had five children, four of whom are living: Mary L., Robert R. and George M., at Princeton College, New Jersey, and Anna M. In 1867 Mr. Henderson removed his family, to whom he is intensely devoted, to Cumberland, Maryland, where they formed so strong an attachment to the beautiful and romantic mountain scenery surrounding them, that they have since made it their permanent home. In 1860 he became a member of St. Matthias's Protestant Episcopal Church, and afterward served as Warden and Treasurer in the Church of the Atonement, of Philadelphia, and Emmanuel, in Cumberland, Maryland. He is now Warden in Christ Reformed Episcopal Church, having united with that body soon after its organization by Bishop Cummins and others. He was the chief mover in that organization in Cumberland. He is a true Protestant and determinately opposed to the Romanizing tendencies of the Protestant Episcopal Church. In politics, he is independent; above its allurements, and always looking at political affairs with the eye of a business man, acting for the best interests of the country. He is a liberal giver to all charitable purposes. He is withal an ardent lover of nature.

sovereign, from whom he received a highly complimentary letter, expressing the greatest satisfaction in receiving so elegant a fabric from a British subject, the product of his own mechanical genius. Mr. Carswell's uncle, Robert Scott, was a near neighbor and friend of Sir Walter Scott. John S. Carswell came to America in 1827, and settled in Canada, where he remained for about twenty years engaged in mercantile pursuits, which embraced extensive operations in the turpentine trade. Mr. Carswell discovered the process of applying turpentine to illuminating purposes. Whilst experimenting with that article he learned the fact that, in its distillation, steam could be used instead of flame, the latter having been universally applied, until the American civil war cut off the supply of turpentine from the South. Distillers in the United States took advantage of and used this important invention almost universally. In 1874 Mr. Carswell retired from active business, which is, however, still continued by his sons, under the old and favorably known firm name of Carswell & Sons. In 1830 he married Harriet Von Ripper, a native of Bellville, New Jersey. She died in Baltimore in 1856. Seven children were the issue of the marriage, three only of whom are living, Robert Scott, Elizabeth M., and Lockhart Scott Carswell. The latter resembles, in physical appearance, his distinguished relative, Major-General Scott. Mr. Carswell has been a worthy member of the society of Odd Fellows since 1845, and is also a member of the "Old Kirk of Scotland," and of St. Andrew's Society of Baltimore. In political sentiments he is in accord with the old-line Whig party. He is a gentleman of great firmness and decision of character; methodical and scrupulously exact in all his transactions; kindly and benevolent in his disposition; a man of the most rigid integrity. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church. The two sons, Robert Scott and Lockhart Scott, who are now conducting the coal oil business under the old firm style of Carswell & Sons, possess many of the excellent qualities of their father. They are energetic in business and enterprising, without being rash or speculative.

CARSWELL, JOHN S., was born in Paisley, Renfrewshire, Scotland, January 8, 1807. He received a plain, practical education, and early in life developed a mechanical ingenuity and skill which were productive of important inventions and results in manufacturing processes. He appears to have inherited this special mechanical turn of mind from his father, George Carswell, who was a prominent citizen of Paisley, in which he held the position of magistrate. The latter, about 1820, invented the manufacture of spool cotton. He was also the inventor of the process of manufacturing chenille shawls, a specimen of which he presented to the English

THOMAS, COLONEL JOHN B., was born in Frederick County, Maryland, December 23, 1819. His parents, Levin Thomas and Margaret E. Dutrow, were of English and German descent. His early educational advantages were confined to the county of his birth. When seventeen years of age he took charge of his father's farm and managed it for a period of five years. He married Miss Charlotte E. Thomas, October 20, 1830, and spent the first year of his married life on his father's farm. He then rented a farm for himself, and continued in that line of business until 1855. After that he spent one year in the city of Frederick, wholly disengaged. In the spring of 1856 he bought and moved upon

a farm about ten miles south of Frederick. In 1846 he was elected Chief-Judge of a Magistrate's court, and held that position until the office was abolished at the Convention of 1850. In the fall of 1851 he was elected County Commissioner for one year. In 1857 he was elected a member of the Legislature. In 1867 he was chosen to represent Frederick County in the Constitutional Convention of the State. In 1869 he was again returned to the Legislature. He served one term as a member of the School Board of his county. Mr. Thomas has been a member of the Reformed Church since 1843, and has held the offices of Deacon and Elder in that communion. In politics he was originally a Whig, but subsequently identified himself with the Democratic party. In 1860 he was commissioned Colonel by Governor Hicks. In 1873 he rented his farms and took up his residence in Frederick City, where his wife died, July 25, 1875. He has seven children living, one deceased. In 1876 he was appointed by the Governor as one of the assessors to assess and value the real and personal property of Frederick County. In 1877 he opened a real estate agency in the city of his residence, and is now (1879) engaged in that business.

HORWITZ, ORVILLE, ESQ., is the eldest son of Dr. J. Horwitz, who was a favorite pupil of the celebrated Dr. Benjamin Rush, and was graduated in 1813, at the University of Pennsylvania. Dr. Horwitz was greatly distinguished as a linguist and orientalist, and was a popular and most instructive lecturer. He settled in Baltimore in the early part of the present century, and for many years practiced his profession with success. He died in 1852, and is buried in Greenmount Cemetery. Orville Horwitz, at an early age, showed a decided talent for mathematics and the acquisition of languages. When quite young he was entered as a pupil at St. Mary's College, at that time one of the best and most thorough of the Catholic colleges of the country. There he took high rank, and at the age of sixteen years the graduating honors of the college were conferred upon him. Upon leaving college he at once entered on the duties of life, and, with an independence which has marked his career, at once began to mould his own future. With the double object of gaining a livelihood, during the period that he had determined to devote to the study of medicine, and afterwards of law, and of fixing permanently his classical and mathematical studies, he taught for two or three years in Maryland and Virginia, ending this part of his career as principal of Winchester Academy. He attended two full courses of medical lectures at the University of Maryland, which were only intended to serve for general

information, and as preparatory to the study which was to be the occupation of his life. The law studies of Mr. Horwitz were under the guidance of the late Judge Albert Constable, whose office in Baltimore he entered for that purpose. His fondness for the study of language and of comparative philology had led him to devote considerable time at this period of his life to the study of the Anglo-Saxon; and when the learned Dr. Klepstein published his *Anglo-Saxon Grammar* and *Analecta*, and other kindred works, the author, who had been a fellow-student of Mr. Horwitz, induced him to write, as an introduction to the *Grammar* (now the textbook of the schools and colleges of the country), a compendious history of the Anglo-Saxon language and literature, and of the part they play in the structure of modern English. Immediately after his admission to the bar, Mr. Horwitz went abroad, to complete his education and to perfect himself in the modern languages. On his return, in 1841, he began the practice of his profession in the city of Baltimore. He is a ripe, classical scholar; a finished and forcible writer; master of several languages, speaking fluently German, French, and Italian. He has read a vast deal, and forgets nothing that he has read; full of anecdote and humor, with great simplicity of manner, he is an instructive and most agreeable social companion. He has visited Europe several times and travelled on the continent extensively. Upon his return from the Old World, in 1854, he published the result of his observations abroad on men, manners, and things, under the title of *Brushwood, picked up on the Continent*. This little volume shows that few things worthy of note escaped the writer's attention. It contains a large amount of information, and is full of valuable suggestions to the tourist. In 1861 Mr. Horwitz married Miss Maria Gross, the accomplished daughter of Prof. Gross, of Philadelphia. He is an untiring student, finding time, amid all his professional and other engagements, to keep up with the current literature of the day. By the practice of his profession and judicious investments, Mr. Horwitz has accumulated a large fortune. He spends liberally a large part of his income. To the poor his ear is never closed. He despises ostentation, however, doing his charities as quietly and privately as possible. In all his dealings he is frank and scrupulously honorable. Mr. Horwitz is devoted to the profession which he has practiced with so much success, and of which he is so bright an ornament. At the trial-table nothing escapes his acute and penetrating mind, seeing almost instantly the weak points of his adversary. As an advocate he is able and fearless; as a counsellor cautious, safe, and reliable; as a speaker ready, fluent, graceful, and at times eloquent. His forte, however, is in stating and arguing propositions of law. His thorough knowledge of the law, his great familiarity with reported cases, his close and convincing logic, have secured to him the position of one of the leaders of the Maryland bar.

LAWTON, JOHN L., was born September 25, 1821, at Old Point Comfort, Virginia. His parents were George Latham and Ann Maria Lawton. His mother's maiden name was Hill. She was born in Norfolk, Virginia, and died in Baltimore, June 29, 1852. Mr. Lawton traces his ancestry through an honorable line to the beginning of the last century. His father was born in Newport, Rhode Island, June 10, 1794. He was a gentleman of cultivated literary taste, and was Private Secretary to Commodore St. Clair on the United States frigate Congress. He excelled as a penman, and specimens of his penmanship are still in the possession of his son. He married Miss Hill, June 5, 1823, and died in Baltimore in the year 1834. They had eight children, all of whom died young, excepting their first-born, the subject of this sketch. While John was quite young his parents removed to Baltimore. The death of his father occurred when he was but ten years of age, and his mother was left in very moderate circumstances. His educational advantages were therefore very limited. He, however, gladly availed himself of every opportunity that presented itself for intellectual improvement. He attended public schools until he was thirteen years of age. At that age he entered a glass-cutting establishment, where he remained about eighteen months. His wages being very small, and having a laudable desire to be of pecuniary help to his mother, he changed his employment and became an apprentice to Mr. Joseph Thomas, in the wood-turning business, whose sketch is to be found elsewhere in this volume. His worth was properly appreciated by that gentleman, and the encouragement at all times given to him by this his early patron and friend, now deceased, is remembered with gratitude. His memory is kept ever fresh by the name of Joseph Thomas being retained in the firm name of the house he established many years ago. Having served his apprenticeship and about two years as journeyman, he was made foreman, and filled that position for several years. He married Miss Henrietta Thomas, his employer's daughter, January 12, 1847. After the death of Joseph Thomas, Sr., he represented for several years the widow's interest in the business. He then became an active partner with his brothers-in-law, Joseph, Jr., and Jacob B. Thomas. After the death of Joseph, Jr., he became an equal partner with Jacob B. Thomas, continuing the business until the present time under the old firm name. Mr. Lawton is a gentleman of refined tastes and good judgment, a useful and public-spirited citizen. For several years he was connected with the order of Odd Fellows and the Red Men. He is at present an active member of Ben. Franklin Lodge, A. F. and A. Masons, also of Bauseant Commandery, Knights Templars. He was an active member of the old fire department, being Secretary of the Liberty Fire Company, of which Hon. Joshua Vansant was President. He has represented the Thirteenth Ward in the School Board for seven years, of which he is still a member. He

has always displayed a lively interest in the cause of education. He has been a member of the Maryland Institute since its organization, and is now one of the Board of Managers. For three years he has been a Director of the Howard Fire Insurance Company, and is connected with various minor institutions. Mr. Lawton's benevolence is well known and duly appreciated. It is his constant aim to co-operate in the elevation of the moral tone of the city, and in the promotion of its material interests. His eldest daughter, Ellie M., married Thomas Norwood. Joseph Thomas, one of his sons, is an architect and practicing draughtsman, and is now interested in the business; he married Mollie Willis, adopted daughter of Jacob B. Thomas. Willie Tilford and Alice W., make up the number of the children living. Two others, Walter and Ida, died in infancy. Mr. Lawton is Democratic in politics, and in religion is an attendant with his family at the Christian Church on Paca Street.

HERRING, COLONEL JOHN Q. A., was born May 15, 1825. He is the son of David and Julia A. (Kalbfus) Herring, of German descent. His father was well known in connection with the tax office; also, as warden of the almshouse, and for eight years as warden of the city jail. His grandfather, Ludwig Herring, a leading and well-known contractor, built the old German Reformed Town Clock Church, on Second Street. His maternal grandfather was a dresser in the morocco trade. His parents are Methodist Protestants, his father being one of the original seceders from the M. E. Church to organize the M. P. Church in Baltimore. Mr. Herring entered the private school of John Walker, an English teacher, well remembered by many of the leading men of Baltimore as a strict disciplinarian and thorough mathematician, under whose tuition for four years he received his training in the elementary branches of scholarship. In 1840 he entered the Patapsco College, to complete the higher branches. After leaving college, he studied German for one year in Scheib's school on Gay Street. In 1839, then in his fourteenth year, he entered the china store of Aaron R. Levering, who commanded the Independent Blues of Baltimore at the battle of North Point. In 1841 he was apprenticed to Samuel Winters at the carpentering trade. Having served four years, he conducted business in that line on his own account from 1846 to 1852. On November 7, 1852, he engaged as a messenger with the Adams Express Company, and has been connected with that company until the present time (1879). Faithful attention to business has won for him the responsible position of superintendent, which he fills with credit to himself, and satisfactorily to the company and all who do business with it. When he first entered the service,



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the company had but two one-horse wagons and five horses in the Baltimore branch, now there are thirty wagons and eighty horses, with a business extending in every direction. At one period their business extended only as far South as Richmond, Virginia, now it embraces Texas. He is Past Grand Master of Odd Fellows, President of the Boy's Home Association, the first institution of the kind known, having been elected for the fourth year, and is a director for three years, on the part of the city, of the Maryland Industrial School for Girls. In politics, he was an old-line Whig, but is now conservative, voting for the best candidates, Democratic or Republican. During the civil war, he was a Union man. He is a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He married Miss Ann M. Evans, of Quaker descent, daughter of Isaac Evans, of Baltimore. They have five children, Carrie (Willard), John Wollford, Grace (Turnbull), Alice and Katie. Mr. Herring is a man of robust physique and pleasing address. Mr. Herring received his title from Governor Thomas Swann, having been appointed a member of his staff with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. He has been chief marshal of several of the largest civic processions ever held in Baltimore, including the occasion of the dedication of the Wilkey Monument by the Order of Odd Fellows, the passing through to Springfield, Illinois, of the remains of President Lincoln, and the inauguration of the Baltimore and Bremen line of steamers.

NUMSEN, WILLIAM, was born December 3, 1803, in the town of Delmhorst, Dukedom of Oldenburg, Germany. His father, Peter Numsen, had been engaged in mercantile pursuits; but, being unsuccessful, and becoming involved in lawsuits, was at length reduced to actual want. His mother, Sophie, whose maiden name was Mendsen, then started for America with her infant child, and came to her brother, who was a Lutheran minister in Philadelphia. A year afterward, she was followed by her husband, who left William and a sister, two years older, to the care of their maternal grandfather. They had six children, three of whom were born in Germany, and three in this country. His parents were well connected, and of highly respected families in Germany. After the death of their grandfather, William and his sister fell into the hands of strangers, who resolved to make good profit by their labor. William constantly suffered from hunger, and was no better clad than fed. To rescue him from this condition, his grandmother induced a good Moravian sea-captain to take the children to America. By night they secretly escaped from their bondage, and, though pursued by the police, reached Bremen safely, after a good two hours' walk, and embarked in the *Diana*. When within one

hundred miles of the American coast, after a tedious voyage of twelve weeks, a violent storm arose. It became a perfect hurricane, and swept the vessel of its entire rigging, carrying away the masts, bowsprit, and rudder. The body of the ship itself was fast settling down into the sea, when a vessel from New York, bound to Amsterdam, came to their help, and rescued them. William, now a boy of twelve, who in the meantime had picked up the mere rudiments of an education at the village school, and who was just looking forward to a happy meeting with his parents, saw in this untoward calamity his bright hopes vanish. The ship bore them all to Holland, where they landed among strangers, many of them penniless. The Bremen consul furnished them a little money, and they set out for home, each with his bundle across his shoulder. With no one to guide him, William fell into a wild course of life, and pursued it for some years. The death of a comrade, however, drowned while skating on Sunday during church service, which they neglected, made a deep impression on him, and led to a thorough reform. At the age of seventeen he left Bremen again, this time as a "redemptioner;" that is, to be sold for his passage-money on his arrival at Baltimore. Narrowly escaping shipwreck, he landed, and wrote to his mother. She was now a widow in Pennsylvania, and in very reduced circumstances, but obtaining money, she hastened to find her children, entering the town at midnight. Providentially, a watchman directed her to a German baker named Muth, in whose employ she found her son. After rejoicing together for a time, they parted, she to return home, William to begin the battle of life in Baltimore. He became Mr. Muth's apprentice. Muth had no cause to regret it. Once, indeed, William's open practice of religion provoked his master, who ordered him to leave his place; but the virtuous young apprentice had not washed the flour and dough from his hands when Muth wisely recalled him. After finishing his apprenticeship, he worked for a time with another baker, and then set up in business on his own account. He rented a bakery and necessary tools at three dollars per month, and a friend went his security for three barrels of flour. His domestic arrangements were simple. He boarded himself and dispensed with a bed. But energy, courage, and uprightness insured his success. He soon had his mother, brothers, and American-born sisters beneath his roof, sharing with him in his prosperity. After acquiring a competence in the baking business, he commenced that of pickling, preserving, and hermetically sealing. The trade, then a novelty, rapidly developed and extended; and his establishment is now probably the largest in the United States, and its reputation as wide as the country, the cans with his labels being found on the shelves of dealers from Maine to California. Mr. Numsen commenced this business on Pratt Street, in 1847, on a small scale. It increased so rapidly that he soon after purchased a warehouse on Light Street; and, in 1850,

united with him his son-in-law, John F. Thomas, under the firm name of Numsen & Thomas. Soon afterward they pulled down the old building, and erected the present extensive warehouse. In 1851 they connected the oyster canning business with that already established. In 1853 the firm was enlarged by the addition of Mr. Numsen's sons, John W. and N. G. In 1862 Mr. Thomas withdrew, and Mr. S. John Carroll became a partner, and the firm was known as Numsen, Carroll & Co. Mr. Carroll withdrew in May, 1868, when the firm name was changed to that which it has ever since borne, William Numsen & Sons, William N. Numsen, a third son, having been added. Their packing-house, on Federal Hill, has a water front on two docks of one hundred and eighty feet, and is three hundred and twenty-five feet deep. The capacity of the house is thirty thousand cans daily. The three-story packing-house on German Street, is used exclusively for pickles and vinegar manufacture, and is thirty-eight feet by one hundred and sixty-five. The firm have also an establishment at Easton, Talbot County, Maryland, for preserving peaches, which grow abundantly in that section. They have also a factory at York, Pennsylvania, for condensing milk and packing small fruits. They employ about four hundred persons in the fruit and oyster seasons. Their goods find a market all over the world. For several years the firm had a very successful branch house in Chicago, which was destroyed by the great fire, after which they built the first large iron front warehouse in that city. Latterly, however, that enterprise has been abandoned, the firm preferring to confine their business to this section, where they can personally have an oversight of it. As an evidence of the confidence reposed in Mr. Numsen by his brother merchants, it may be mentioned that at one period in his financial need, Messrs. E. L. Parker & Co., the extensive tin merchants on south Charles Street, lent Mr. Numsen, unsolicited by him, the sum of sixty thousand dollars at six per cent., and would take no collateral security. The confidence was not misplaced, for at maturity every dollar was paid. Mr. Numsen is the owner of a valuable and productive farm of five hundred and forty acres in Maryland, much of the vegetable product of which is earned by the firm. He became a member of the German Reformed Evangelical Church, on Conway Street, in 1821, founded by Rev. William Otterbein in 1774, with which he continued until 1841, when he assisted in organizing the present German Evangelical Association, of which Rev. J. P. Schnatz is the present pastor, and of which he has been an active member and liberal contributor ever since. He has also contributed largely toward the erection of other churches and to various benevolent enterprises. He took sixteen thousand dollars of stock in the Carrollton Hotel, and has erected valuable buildings on his private account throughout the city, including a handsome block of six iron front warehouses opposite his store. He married Miss Mary Schnei-

der, in 1823, daughter of Rev. John Schneider, third pastor of the Otterbein Church on Conway Street, who served the church faithfully for seven years. His married life was an unusually happy one. Had his wife lived one year longer they would have celebrated their golden wedding. Their union was crowned with fourteen children, five of whom are living. Mr. Numsen made a very pleasant trip to his birthplace in 1870. He found very few of the friends of his boyhood, and only one near relative. Being invited to attend one of their prayer-meetings, he spoke to the pastor, after service, of the contrast between their meetings and those of his German brethren in America, when, after further interrogation, he was prevailed upon to promise to preach to the congregation on the following Sunday, which he did to an overcrowded house. Mingled feelings of joy and sadness pressed upon him as he thought of his early poverty and oppression, and of the wonderful dealings of God with him during his eventful life. He is a tall, genial, hearty man, unbroken either by early hardship or a life of steady application. He is still active at his post, respected by his townsmen, and worthy of the general esteem accorded to him.

PPRICE, WILLIAM M., was born August 16, 1842, in Marshall County, Virginia. His father, Rev. William T. Price, a local minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and an agriculturist, was born in Alleghany County, Maryland. William worked on his father's farm during the spring, summer, and fall seasons, and attended the Moundsville Academy during the winter months, until he was nineteen years of age. He then removed, with his father, to Parkersburg, Wood County, Virginia, where he continued farming until the fall of 1864, when he went to Cumberland, Maryland, and entered the law office of Hon. Thomas Perry as a student at law. He was admitted to the bar, May 27, 1866, and at once taken into partnership with his preceptor, continuing that relation until the fall of 1867. Mr. Perry was at that time elected to the bench as Associate Judge of the Fourth Judicial District of Maryland. Mr. Price then took sole charge of their largely increasing business, and has now an extensive practice. He has been engaged in several of the leading criminal cases of Western Maryland, among which were the Black-McKaig and the Resley-Clary murder trials, having devoted himself largely to that branch of the law. He is now (1878) one of the proprietors and editors of the daily and weekly *Alleghanian and Times*, a Democratic newspaper, printed and published in Cumberland. He has also been a member of the City Council of Cumberland. Mr. Price married, in 1866, Miss Columbia, daughter of Jesse Koms, Esq., of Cumberland. Mr. Price is a gentleman of fine legal

ability, scholarly attainments, and unswerving integrity. His eminent talents have secured for him a high position at the bar, and he is often chosen against the most renowned of his professional brethren. As counsel, he is sincere and practical; as an advocate, astute, quick, and powerful; laying hold of the strong points in a case, he presents them in a succinct, clear, and comprehensive manner. He carries through in a masterly style a great majority of the cases he tries, and has secured convictions and acquittals against the most powerful array of counsel. Politically he is a Democrat, and gives to that party his influence and support. He believes that the safety of the country, in a large measure, depends upon the maintenance of Democratic principles. Possessed of a self-reliant spirit, he maintains his own position and individuality, very rarely abandoning purposes once formed, and never deserting a good cause because it is weak. His religious views are those of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he is a consistent and active member.

FRANKLIN, LITTLETON PURNELL, son of Henry and Mary (Purnell) Franklin, was born January 18, 1831, at Berlin, Worcester County, Maryland.

His father and mother were natives of Maryland, and both of English descent. His father was a farmer, and a man of high standing in the community, having been called upon to fill several public positions, and chosen as one of the electors for the election of United States Senator. Mr. Franklin attended the public schools in his native county until the age of fourteen, when he went to Bridgeport and studied at the boarding-school of the Rev. Henry Jones, preparatory to entering upon a collegiate course. From there he went to Yale College, entering the third term of the freshman class, and graduating with honor at that institution in the year 1849. He then read law with Judge John R. Franklin, recently deceased, of Snow Hill, Worcester County, Maryland, and was admitted to the bar in the year 1852. Being in delicate health in early life, he never entered upon the practice of his profession, and his time has principally been employed in farming. He has been School Trustee for many years; Director of the Wisconsin and Pocomoke Railroad; was a member of the Convention of 1867, that framed the present Constitution of Maryland; was elected member of the Maryland House of Delegates, on the Democratic ticket, in 1871; and elected to the Senate in 1877. He was married in his twenty-second year to Miss Sarah E. Chaney, daughter of Thomas and Emily Chaney, of Issaquima County, Louisiana. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and has for many years filled the position of church trustee, and in every position which he has been called upon to fill, has performed his duty with credit to himself and his constituents.

HUTCHINS, THOMAS TALBOTT, A.B., A.M., and LL.B., was born on "My Lady's Manor," Baltimore County, Maryland, September 29, 1830.

After a preparatory course at St. James Academy, above county, he entered, at the age of sixteen years, Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania. In 1850 he received the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, and in 1852 that of Master of Arts, from that institution. After concluding a regular collegiate course at Dickinson College, he entered Cambridge (Mass.) Law School, where, in about two and a half years, he graduated. Returning home he entered the office of the late William Schley, an eminent member of the Maryland bar, under whom he continued his legal studies for two years (the period required by the Constitution of Maryland), when, on motion of his preceptor, he was admitted to practice in the various courts. In 1854 Mr. Hutchins was elected by the Democratic party as a delegate to the State Assembly of Maryland, from Baltimore County. He was the youngest member of the body during the session of that year, and was selected to serve on some of the most important committees, including that of the Judiciary. After the adjournment of the Legislature, Mr. Hutchins settled in Baltimore city, in the practice of his profession, which he has been steadily pursuing thence to the present time. Governor Bowie honored him with the appointment of Colonel on his Staff, in which capacity he served during that gentleman's gubernatorial term. Colonel Hutchins has always taken an active and earnest interest in public matters, and has been an able and eloquent advocate of conservative Democratic principles in various political contests. The Colonel's father was Joshua Hutchins, an extensive farmer, of Baltimore County, who frequently represented that county in the State Legislature, and was one of its most useful and efficient members. His grandfather on the maternal side was Thomas Talbott, a large landholder of Baltimore County, whose ancestors for five generations have been residents of that county. Colonel Hutchins married, December, 1853, Miss Sarah Brien, daughter of John McPherson Brien, and adopted daughter of the late Mrs. Robert Gilman. He has two children, Sarah Gilman and Robert Gilman Hutchins. Colonel Hutchins is an affable gentleman, social in disposition, and a man of varied accomplishments.

FENTON, AARON, was born June 4, 1799, in Fallowfield Township, Washington County, Pennsylvania. His parents were John and Sarah (Preston) Fenton, born and married in the vicinity of Trenton, New Jersey; from which place they removed to their farm near Monongahela City, Washington County, Pennsylvania, several years before the birth of Aaron. He was their third son and the fourth of thirteen children, seven of

whom were boys. His grandparents emigrated to this country from Wales, and settled on a farm near Trenton, New Jersey, where they raised a family of five children, of whom Aaron's father was the second. At thirteen years of age, and within a few months after the death of his parents, both of whom died within eighteen months, the subject of this sketch, finding that there was scarcely anything to be gotten from the family estate, hired himself as a farm-boy to a Mr. Luke Fry, a rich farmer, and after living with him two years he went to a Mr. Joseph Lloyd, of Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania. During the first four years after leaving home he received eight dollars per month and board, and thereafter began to better himself. While with Mr. Lloyd he became a wagoner, and in that capacity frequently and regularly visited Pittsburg, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. From his ninth year up to thirteen he attended the neighboring country school during the annual three months' session; and from the latter age up to his nineteenth year paid for his own schooling. During that period the school was for the most part in charge of Robert Orr, who married Mr. Fenton's oldest sister, Rebecca. He was the elder brother of a fellow-schoolmate and life-long friend of Mr. Fenton—Judge William Orr, of Wooster, Ohio, founder of Orrsville, Wayne County, Ohio. In 1819 Mr. Thomas Drakeley, of Woodbury, Connecticut, an extensive dealer in general merchandise, became acquainted with Mr. Fenton, and employed him as a trading wagoner, whose routes of travel extended far and wide over the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, and Maryland. Mr. Fenton married, February 4, 1830, Miss Rebecca Bryant, of Washington County, Pennsylvania, by whom he had one child, Norman Drakeley Fenton. This lady died at Washington, Pennsylvania, September 4, 1841. In 1832 Mr. Fenton became the junior and resident partner of Messrs. Drakeley and Fenton, at Washington, Pennsylvania, and conducted a regular country store, dealing chiefly in drygoods. In January, 1837, Messrs. Drakeley and Fenton went to Baltimore, with a view of settling there, and after a week's sojourn decided to close up their business at Washington and open a general merchandise and grocery store in Baltimore, which they did, February 4, 1837. Mr. Thomas Drakeley continued to reside in the West, and his nephew, Henry W. Drakeley, assisted Mr. Fenton in the conduct of the Baltimore business until the death of his uncle, when he became an equal partner. Their line of business gradually changed to that of wholesale grocery, and during the first year of the civil war became a strictly provision one, and thereafter merged into a general commission provision trade, and as such was continued until September, 1873, at which time Mr. Drakeley died, and Messrs. Fenton and Hinman, the surviving partners, closed up the affairs of the firm. The only public office which Mr. Fenton has held was that of City Councilman for the Fourteenth Ward, during Mayor Chapman's administration. He has held various

positions of trust and responsibility in business corporations and benevolent enterprises. He was a Manager of the Union Relief Association; a Director in the Baltimore Mercantile Exchange, about 1840-50; a Director of the Western National Bank; in the Eutaw Savings Bank; in the Howard Fire Insurance Company; in the Washington Fire Insurance Company; in the Mount Vernon Manufacturing Company; a Life Director of the Maryland State Bible Society; and President of the Baltimore and Colorado Territory National Silver Mining Company of Baltimore City. In 1830, after his marriage, Mr. Fenton and his wife united with the First Presbyterian Church at Washington, Pennsylvania, of which Rev. David Elliott, D.D., was pastor, afterward the distinguished President of the Alleghany Presbyterian Theological Seminary. He is now, and has been from its foundation, a member of Westminster Presbyterian Church in Baltimore, and has always been faithful and prompt in his religious duties. During the civil struggle for national existence, his devotion to the Union was bold and fearless, and his contributions to the cause unstinted. Considerations of self-interest could not make him suppress his true sentiments. He is a Republican, and a supporter of President Hayes. Mr. Fenton is a man of strong and enduring friendship, and of warm sympathies for the sorrowing and struggling. Many whom he has aided and encouraged under the burdens of life, love him as a father, and will cherish his memory when he is gone. For nearly forty years, he was associated with one man, doing business in one location, and the firm of Drakeley & Fenton achieved a proud reputation for integrity, solidity, and all that goes to make the highest mercantile success. Its note was never protested, its credit never shaken. The opening year of their house (1837) was one of great financial disturbance and distress; but, from the beginning, the firm established a credit that in a few years became almost unlimited. The commercial panics then and since did not affect them. Their prosperity was founded on industry, temperance, frugality, honesty, and truth. While it is as an upright and successful merchant that Mr. Fenton appears most prominently, the true foundation of his character is found in his Christian faith. Mr. Fenton's first child, Norman Drakeley Fenton, graduated at Washington College, Pennsylvania, in 1848, and afterward studied law with the Honorable John H. B. Latrobe, of Baltimore, and was admitted to the bar in 1852. He went to San Antonio, Texas, with a view of settling there, but died in that place, June 1, 1853. Mr. Fenton was married to his second wife, Rebecca Heddington, daughter of Colonel Matthew Clark, June 13, 1843. The issue of this marriage are five children, all of whom live in Baltimore. They are as follows: Mrs. Tempe Preston Boggs; Dr. Glenn Aaron Fenton, A.M.; Matthew C. Fenton, of the paper warehouse of Rudolph & Fenton; J. Norman Fenton, clerk with N. Waterbury, and Jennie B. Fenton.

MCWILLIAMS, JOHN, eldest son of John and Mary (Mullin) McWilliams, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, January 10, 1836. His father was a native of Londonderry, Ireland, and a gardener by vocation. He came to America in 1831, settling in Baltimore, and was married in that city in 1835. He died in 1852. His son John attended the public schools of the city till he was twelve years of age, when he entered the counting-room of Dallam & Carroll, commission merchants, located at Buchanan's wharf, with whom he remained about three years. He then, at the age of fifteen, apprenticed himself to Messrs. Mager and Washington, to learn the trade of iron moulder, and remained with them four years. He then worked as a journeyman in another foundry for a period of two years. In 1858, during the presidency of James Buchanan, he became a clerk in the Baltimore City Post-office, under Dr. John Morris, Postmaster, now a distinguished practicing physician in the same city. This position Mr. McWilliams resigned in April, 1861, on the change of the national administration, and was the first and only officer connected with that department who voluntarily resigned his position. The next month, followed by a company of about twenty young men of similar sentiments, he started for the South to join the Confederate Army. On May 28, 1861, the company was organized at Harper's Ferry, with A. G. Talliaferro as Captain, and united with the Thirteenth Virginia Infantry, Colonel A. P. Hill, commanding. At the first battle of Manassas, Colonel Hill promoted Mr. McWilliams to the position of Sergeant Major, from which time to the present he has been familiarly called Major. After serving twelve months, Governor Letcher, of Virginia, appointed him a Lieutenant to form all the Marylanders in Richmond, not in active service, into a company for guard duty at the various prisons, and in the entrenchments surrounding the city. In 1863 he was sent by General Winder to report to General Whiting at Wilmington, North Carolina. On his arrival he found that he was assigned to secret service, and remained five months, when greatly to his gratification, he was relieved. He then returned to Richmond, and was in the employ of the Southern Express Company for a number of months, when, desirous to engage in the more exciting scenes then transpiring in the Shenandoah Valley, he proceeded thither a few days prior to the great fight between Sheridan and Early, in which he was taken prisoner, September 19, 1864. With others he was taken to Point Lookout, where, the winter being a severe one, he suffered greatly. About the middle of the following March the prisoners were taken to Richmond and paroled. Remaining there two months, he returned home to Baltimore in May, where in spite of his parole, the Provost-Marshal gave him twelve hours in which to leave the city, and he returned to Richmond. In a few days he was sent to North Carolina in the employ of the National Express Company; was at Weldon a few

months, and afterwards at Raleigh for nearly a year. In 1868 he returned to Baltimore, where he has resided most of the time since. He first obtained a position as clerk under Dr. Stewart, in the Health Department, which he resigned after the election of Mayor Kane, and accepted a position under James R. Brewer, Clerk of the Circuit Court, which he still holds. In the fall of 1878 he was elected to the First Branch of the City Council from the Fifth Ward, on the Democratic ticket. Mr. McWilliams was married March 18, 1875, to Mary F. Burnham. They have one child—Mary. He attends the Catholic Church, and is a member of the society called, "The Army and Navy of the Confederate States."

WOODYEAR, WILLIAM E., was born in Baltimore, Maryland, June 9, 1821, where he has continued to reside. His parents were Thomas and Elizabeth Woodyear, who were married in 1817. At the time of their marriage, and for a short period afterward, his father was Cashier of the York Bank, Pennsylvania. After his withdrawal from the bank he did not immediately engage in active business life, but was special partner in two mercantile houses, one in Baltimore, and the other in the State of Ohio. These proved to be unfortunate connections, which led to his financial ruin within two years after his marriage, and were the probable cause of his early death. William's grandfather, Edward Woodyear, was an Englishman, who came with his family to this country from the island of St. Kitts, and settled in Baltimore, where he was largely engaged in mercantile pursuits. He married Mary Fowler, daughter of David Fowler, of North Carolina, whom he met in England, while she was receiving her education in that country. William's mother was the sixth and youngest child of John and Hannah Vellott, and was born in Yorkshire, England. Her father had a brother, Jeremiah Vellott, who had been several years in Baltimore, and had become one of the most enterprising shipowners and merchants in the country. He was the projector of the first Baltimore clipper ship, a class of vessels so well known for their speed. Jeremiah prevailed on his brother John to bring his family to this country. He came over in one of Jeremiah's ships, arriving in Baltimore in 1794. Having no children of his own, Jeremiah left the greater part of his estate to the children of his brother. John had been a farmer in England, and, on his arrival in Baltimore, he purchased a large tract of land in Harford County, Maryland, proving himself to be one of the most successful farmers in the State. After several years in that county, he removed to Dulaney's Valley, and, some years later, purchased a farm on the York Road, five and a half miles from Baltimore, known as "Auburn," where he died at the age of seventy-five years. The mother of the subject

of this sketch, having given the entire fortune left her by her uncle Jeremiah to her husband to pay his obligations, was, after the death of the latter, reduced to the necessity of providing means for the support and education of her children, which she did, to her credit and honor, until other means were provided. The most prominent idea of her son William's early life was to assist his widowed mother in providing for her family, and he cared for her until her death, March 3, 1876, in the eighty-fourth year of her age. William E. Woodyear was educated in the city of Baltimore. In 1837, in the sixteenth year of his age, and soon after leaving school, he entered the commission house of William A. Moale & Brother, whose counting-room was a good school, in which much business knowledge could be gained. After remaining there for eighteen months, he entered the counting-room of James Cheston & Son, where he continued as the only clerk of the establishment until 1849. He then embarked in the milling business on his own account, with a small capital, partly his own, and the balance borrowed from his mother and brother, Thomas Y. In the same year he began manufacturing flour at Mount Clare Mill, in Baltimore, which property he afterward purchased and still retains. He has recently greatly increased his milling facilities, and in addition to Mount Clare, he has been, and is now, conducting other mills. Since 1861 he has been extensively engaged in the manufacture of flour for the Brazil market, brand, "Mount Vernon," so well established. His financial success has been greater than were his most sanguine expectations when he began. He is a member of the Baltimore Corn and Flour Exchange. Prior to 1850, while a clerk, Mr. Woodyear was a Director and Treasurer of the Mercantile Library Association. He has been one of the Trustees of the Maryland Inebriate Asylum, and one of the founders of the House of Reformation and Instruction for Colored Children of Maryland. He is at present one of its Managers, and at the first meeting of the Board was elected Treasurer, which position he still fills. He is a Director in the Washington Fire Insurance Company, and Treasurer of the Maryland Millers' Association. In 1860-61, Mr. Woodyear was a member of the Minute Men's Association of Baltimore, and labored hard to prevent Maryland from seceding from the Union during the rebellion. He was a Whig before the war, a Union man and Republican during its continuance, and has been since its close. He was brought up in the Protestant Episcopal Church, and continues to attend the same. He was married, October 10, 1878, to Rosa Blanche, daughter of Laura and the late Samuel Shepard, of Baltimore. Habitually disposed to truth and justice, which have probably been the chief cause, Mr. Woodyear's success is attributable to his industry, perseverance, and integrity, together with his mother's counsel, whose clear and sagacious judgment he frequently consulted before engaging in new and important business projects.

PEDDICORD, THOMAS JOHN, was born near Cooksville, Howard County, Maryland, November 9, 1839. His parents, Washington Asberry and Rebecca (Crawford) Peddicord, were natives of the same county, of which, also, the ancestors of both were residents from the early colonial days. He was brought up to the work of the farm, to which, however, he early manifested a great distaste, but had a fondness for study, improving every opportunity he could find to store his mind with useful knowledge. He acquired at the common schools of the county a thorough knowledge of the usual English branches, and afterwards enjoying for three years the instructions of a private tutor, became proficient in Latin and mathematics, and after the first year pursued also the study of medicine. He then attended a course of lectures, but deciding that his tastes were not in that direction, he engaged in teaching school for about two years; when, at the earnest solicitation of his father he bought a farm in Howard County, to which for a time he gave his attention, but sold it in 1867, and removing to Rockville, devoted himself to the study of law. He was at the same time acting sheriff for the county. He was admitted to the bar in January, 1871, and entered immediately upon the practice of his profession. In June, 1873, he removed to Oakland, where he soon built up a lucrative practice. Possessing a keen and practical mind, Mr. Peddicord thinks quickly and clearly on every subject, following each point presented rapidly, yet consecutively and logically, to its legitimate conclusion. His course in any matter he decides with deliberation, but executes his plans with directness, energy, and dispatch. Combining these qualities with great industry and perseverance, he wins the confidence of men, and assures success. He joined the Order of Odd Fellows in 1864, and the following year received the degree of Master Mason in Patmos Lodge, No. 70, A. F. and A. M., of Ellicott City. In 1870 he joined the Knights of Pythias in Annapolis, and in 1877 the Good Templars Lodge of Oakland, and has held important offices in all of these societies. In politics he is a Democrat. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Oakland. November 15, 1860, he married Ara Rebecca, daughter of James H. Clagett, of Montgomery County.

GAITHER, GEORGE RIGGS, SR., was born April 15, 1797, in Montgomery County, Maryland, where he lived, attending country schools, until the age of sixteen years, when he went to Georgetown, District of Columbia, and entered as a clerk the drygoods store of his uncle, Romulus Riggs. He served in the war of 1812, in Peter's Artillery, from Georgetown, participating in the battle of Bladensburg and several impor-

tant engagements. In 1820 he purchased the store of his uncle and conducted it on his own account until 1825. He removed to Baltimore during the latter year and established himself in the wholesale drygoods business, on Baltimore, near Sharp Street, and continued to prosecute the same under different firm styles, George R. Gaither, Gaither, Matthews & Oulds, and George R. Gaither & Company, until 1840, when he retired to private life. Mr. Gaither purchased and resided for several years on the magnificent country seat in Howard County, Maryland, known as "Oakland," which was the former property and residence of the late Charles Sterrit Ridgely. He married, in 1823, Miss Hannah Bradley, daughter of Abram Bradley, Assistant Postmaster-General, and died September 18, 1875. His father was Daniel Gaither, an extensive farmer of Montgomery County, Maryland. Mr. George R. Gaither accumulated a princely fortune in mercantile operations and judicious financial transactions, and contributed very largely to the improvement of Baltimore by the erection of rows of warehouses and dwellings on Baltimore, North Charles, Hanover, Cathedral, and other streets, about twenty-five first class structures in all. The estate he left may be estimated by the millions. He was one of Baltimore's most enterprising and energetic citizens, and the son who bears his name, and lives in the paternal mansion on Cathedral Street, Baltimore, is imitating the example of his distinguished father. His only surviving daughter, Hannah B. Gaither, has shown her affection for her father by erecting to his memory the beautiful "Church of the Holy Comforter," on the corner of Pratt and Chester Streets, Baltimore. The cost of this edifice will exceed forty thousand dollars. Mr. Thomas H. Gaither, the youngest son, is an extensive farmer of Howard County, Maryland.

GAITHER, GEORGE R., JR., son of the subject of the preceding sketch, was born in Baltimore in 1831. On the breaking out of the American civil war he went to Virginia and became attached to the First Virginia Regiment of Cavalry, Confederate Army, in which he was made a Captain of the First Squadron. He participated in all the principal battles of the war, under that famous cavalry general, J. E. B. Stuart. He was taken prisoner at the second battle of Manassas, August, 1862, but was exchanged in about two weeks. After the termination of hostilities he returned to Baltimore and became extensively established in the cotton business, which he continues to conduct. In 1870 he was elected a Major in the Fifth Regiment, Maryland National Guards, and was promoted to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy, in same corps, in 1876, which position he resigned in 1877. Colonel Gaither married, in 1851, Miss R. H. Dorsey, daughter

of Colonel Charles S. W. Dorsey, Howard County, Maryland, and granddaughter of General Charles Ridgely, of Hampton (Ex-Governor of Maryland), by whom he has had nine children. Alfred Gaither, Superintendent of Adams Express Company in Cincinnati, Ohio, is a cousin of Colonel Gaither, and ranks among Cincinnati's wealthiest and most respectable and influential citizens.

STOKES, WILLIAM H., M.D., was born in Maryland, January 21, 1812. His parents, William B. and Henrietta M. C. Stokes, were natives of Maryland, and removed from Havre-de-Grace to Baltimore, in 1818. In 1829 he entered the junior class of Yale College, where he graduated in 1831, with the degree of B.A., and received the degree of M.A. in 1845. He read medicine for a year in the office of Drs. Donaldson & Stewart, of Baltimore, and was subsequently a student in the Medical Department of the University of Maryland, being at the same time Interné at the Baltimore Infirmary. In 1834 he received his degree of M.D. from the University, and was soon after appointed Resident Physician to the Maryland Hospital, a State institution for the treatment of the insane, and one of the oldest in the country. He occupied this position for one year, when he resigned. Here his attention was first directed to the care and treatment of the insane, and from that early period in his professional career he began to employ his mental and physical energies in behalf of those unfortunate beings. Thirty-eight years of his life have been devoted to the professional charge of an insane asylum. In the autumn of 1835 he located in Mobile, Alabama, where he was engaged in a general practice until 1840, being from 1837 Visiting Surgeon to the United States Marine Hospital. During his residence in that city it passed through two severe and malignant epidemics of yellow fever, one in 1837, the other in 1839, when he gave special attention to the investigation of the important questions connected with that disease, and improved every opportunity of studying the laws that regulate its origin and diffusion. He endeavored to determine, by the most careful observations, whether it is contagious or not, and what sanitary regulations and precautions are most necessary for the arrest of this destructive pestilence. His experience and observations proved to his mind that yellow fever is not contagious, and that the existing quarantine regulations are far more stringent than is necessary. During the epidemic of 1839, the effect of a large conflagration in arresting the disease was most manifest. Whilst it was at its height, and disease and death in every house, twenty-five squares in the heart of the city were consumed. From that day, though early in October, and several weeks before frost, the epidemic ceased its ravages, and scarce a new case appeared. In the spring of

1841, Dr. Stokes visited Europe, and spent that year in professional study in the hospitals of Dublin, London, and Paris. In 1842 he returned to this country and established himself in Baltimore. He is a member of the Medical Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, and the Association of Medical Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane; and Attending Physician of Mount Hope Retreat. He has contributed articles to the *American Journal of Insanity*, and has written thirty-six annual reports for the hospital, in which most subjects connected with the care of the insane are discussed. In 1845 he was appointed lecturer on Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children, in the University of Maryland; resigned at the end of the year, and was appointed Professor of the same branches in Washington University of Baltimore. In 1850 he resigned this professorship, and since that time has devoted himself exclusively to his private practice and his duties as Physician to Mount Hope Retreat, a private insane asylum, founded in 1840, and for several years known as Mount Hope Institution. Dr. Stokes has been connected with this hospital since 1842, and during this time over seven thousand patients are registered as having been under his professional care. He was married, December 19, 1839 to Mary C., daughter of Dr. William Bradley Tyler, of Frederick, Maryland, and has four children, living.

JONES, WILLIAM J., was born at Elkton, Maryland, August 25, 1829. He received an ordinary common-school education at the Elkton Academy. He left school at fifteen years of age, and entered a mechanic's shop, where he remained until over twenty-two. During that time, unassisted, he improved his knowledge of Latin, the rudiments of which he acquired at school. He also pursued an extensive though desultory course of English literature. He read history, poetry, fiction, divinity, whatever he could lay his hands upon, without order or system of any kind, and came out of it all, as he says, "without mental dyspepsia, and with a taste for good reading, and a habit of thinking and writing about his reading." In the spring of 1852 he purchased a half interest in the *Cecil Whig*, of which he took the editorial management. The failure of a newspaper enterprise in which Mr. Ricketts, the original owner of the *Whig*, had engaged, brought that gentleman again to the *Whig*. In the early part of 1853, Mr. Jones commenced reading law in the office of Colonel John C. Groome, father of the present Senator of that name. In 1855 he was admitted to the bar. In politics, he had been a Whig, and he heartily advocated the nomination of General Scott for the Presidency. When the Whig party became defunct, he took an active part in the organization of the American party. Mr. Jones, and half a dozen others in

different parts of the county, took the management of the new party into their own hands. They made appointments, dictated nominations, and, in short, ran the machine. As a matter of course, they made enemies, and received very little personal advantage, if indeed any at all, except the gratification of having their own way, and beating the Democrats, whom they regarded as enemies, and whom they opposed with all the intensity of unreconstructed and unconverted Whigs. In 1857 he was appointed State's Attorney for Cecil County, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the removal of the present Judge Grason from the county. In 1858 he married Miss May J. Smith, of Connecticut. The next year he was elected State's Attorney for the full term of four years. During his six years as State's Attorney, he was truly a terror to evil-doers. A man once indicted rarely escaped conviction. He was a prosecutor by nature; and at this day, though years have passed since he gave much attention to criminal matters, nothing delights him more than to engage in the prosecution of a criminal with a good keen lawyer for the defence. On the breaking out of the war he took the side of the Government in the most uncompromising manner; and in 1863 acted with Winter Davis in the organization of the unconditional Union party, and with speech and pen urged the abolition of slavery. As the advocate of this policy he was nominated and elected to the Legislature of Maryland. After this nomination, he was also nominated as a candidate for Congress, against Honorable John W. Crisfield, but declined, when Mr. Creswell was nominated and elected. Mr. Jones took his seat in the House of Delegates, January, 1864, and was made Chairman of Ways and Means Committee. In 1865 he was appointed by President Johnson, United States District Attorney for Maryland, but refusing to indorse Mr. Johnson's views, he was relieved after holding office about one year. Being told by a friend that he would be removed unless he publicly indorsed the President's views, he said: "I think it would be wrong for me, occupying this office, to discuss, on the hustings or in newspapers, questions which I am certain to be called upon to treat officially. But I will not deceive you or the President. I am utterly opposed to his policy, and am ready to take all the consequences of that avowal." Resuming his home practice in the fall of 1866, he has since then devoted himself exclusively to his profession. Mr. Jones retains his old love of reading, and in this, and giving attention to the education of his children, he finds almost the only relief from the onerous labors of a very large practice. He is Attorney for the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad Company, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company, the McCullough Iron Company, Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and Cecil National Bank. In early boyhood he became a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is now a trustee of the church at the place of his residence.



MAJOR GENERAL SAMUEL SMITH.

Sam. Smith

SMITH, MAJOR GENERAL, SAMUEL, was born in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, July 27, 1752. He was of Irish extraction. His grandfather, Samuel Smith, emigrated from Ireland in 1728, and settled in Pennsylvania. He was then in his thirty fifth year. On his decease, his son John disposed of the patrimonial estate, and engaged in merchandising in Carlisle, where Samuel, the subject of this sketch, was born. In 1760 John Smith removed to Baltimore and resumed the mercantile business. He was a man of much ability and influence, and took a lively interest in all the political movements against the aggressions of the English crown. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of Maryland in 1776, and afterwards a representative of the State in the General Assembly, in which he was Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, to the close of the war.

His son Samuel received his first rudiments of learning in Carlisle, continued his studies for a time in Baltimore, and was then placed in an academy at Elkton, Maryland. At the end of two years he entered his father's counting-room, where he remained in active duty until he was nineteen years of age. In May, 1772, he was sent as supercargo in one of his father's vessels to Havre, and, after attending to the business with which he was charged, made a tour of Europe, for the purpose of establishing commercial relations and visiting celebrated localities. The accomplished, but unfortunate Major André, was a passenger in the ship in which young Smith returned home, and a warm friendship sprung up between them. On his return home he engaged in commerce with his father. In the meantime the disputes with the mother country had reached their height, and, being of an ardent and generous temper, he took an active part in the measures adopted to resist the British government in its attempt to maintain by force the authority it claimed to exercise over the American colonies. He joined one of the volunteer companies of the day, and in January, 1776, was appointed a Captain in Smallwood's regiment. April 14, he was ordered by the Baltimore Committee of Correspondence to seize the person and papers of Governor Eden, but owing to a conflict of authority between that committee and the Council of Safety at Annapolis, the arrest was not made. He participated in the battle of Long Island, where the regiment did eminent service, and suffered a loss of more than one-third of its men. He distinguished himself at Harlem and White Plains, where he received his first wound. After the fall of Forts Washington and Mifflin, he was with the Commander-in-chief in the harassing retreat through New Jersey, where he covered the rear of the army, and at this time attracted the attention of Washington. December 10, 1776, he was commissioned Major in Gist's Battalion, and in 1777 was made Lieutenant-Colonel in the Fourth Maryland Regiment, commanded by Colonel Josias C. Hall. He was at the attack on Staten Island, and participated in the battle of Brandywine. Immediately after he was detached

by Washington to the defence of Fort Mifflin, on Mud Island, in the Delaware. We give his letter of instructions, which is not only a testimonial of the great confidence reposed in Colonel Smith, but an evidence of the prudence and caution of the Commander-in-chief. Had his prudential instructions been carried out at Long Island, the fortunes of the day would have been entirely different. Perhaps no letter written by Washington expresses so forcibly the great lineaments of his character, prudence, judgment, caution, and promptness, as this letter to Colonel Smith:

"HEADQUARTERS, CAMP POTTS GROVE, Sept. 23, 1777.

"SIR: You will proceed with the detachment under your command to Dunk's Ferry on the Delaware, if you find in your progress the way clear and safe. When arrived there, you will take the safest and most expeditious method of conducting the detachment to Fort Mifflin; by water would be easiest and least fatiguing to your men, and, if practicable and safe, will certainly be most eligible; otherwise, you will cross the Delaware, and march then on the Jersey side to Fort Mifflin. In the whole march you will make all possible dispatch. Keep your men in the most exact order; suffer no one to straggle; make each officer take a list of his platoon or division, and, at the beginning of every march, see that every man be present. You will also take every necessary precaution to prevent the enemy's surprising you on your march, by keeping out small van, flank, and rear guards and sentinels, when you halt. The keeping of the fort is of very great importance, and I rely strongly on your prudence, spirit, and bravery, for a vigorous and persevering defence. The Baron D'Arrendt will be appointed to the chief command, and, when he arrives, you will give him every aid in your power. A commissary must be appointed, if there be not one already, to supply the garrison with provisions. And it may be highly expedient to lay in a stock of salted meat, if to be had, and a quantity of bread, flour, and wood, for at least one month. Immediately on your arrival, make inquiry of the state of ammunition for musketry, as well as artillery, and if either be wanting, lose not a moment's time in getting a supply.

"Wishing you all desirable success,

"I remain your friend and servant,

"GEO. WASHINGTON.

"TO LIEUTENANT-COLONEL SAMUEL SMITH."

It was necessary for the British, now in possession of Philadelphia, to have communication with their fleet in the Delaware, that they might receive supplies for their army. To render the navigation of the Delaware impracticable, works and batteries had been erected on Mud Island, and a fort constructed at Red Bank, on the Jersey shore opposite, covered with heavy artillery, under the brave Colonel Green, and some defences further down the river. In the channel between Mud Island and Red Bank, and under cover of their batteries, were sunk in the river

ranges of chevaux-de-frise, composed of transverse beams firmly united and strongly headed with iron, so as to be destructive to any ship that would strike against them. These works were further supported by several galleys mounting heavy cannon, two floating batteries, some armed vessels and fireships, under Commodore Hazlewood. Impressed with the importance of his position Colonel Smith made every effort to strengthen his defences against the attack of the enemy, which began three days after he took command of Fort Mifflin, and continued without intermission. Simultaneously with the attack on Red Bank by Count Donop, several ships of the British fleet, having passed the lower barrier, furiously assailed Fort Mifflin, which returned their fire with good effect; the *Augusta* 64 blew up, killing several of her officers and men, and the *Merlin*, having grounded, was fired by the enemy themselves. Undaunted by their reverses at Fort Mifflin and Red Bank, the British erected batteries on Province Island, a morass like Mud Island, and near to it, and bringing up the *Isis* and *Somerset* men-of-war, enfiladed with a destructive fire the works of Fort Mifflin. The defence was most gallant, the garrison laboring day and night to strengthen the defences, and repair the breaches that were made, but this could not last long; the ramparts crumbled under the continual fire, the guns were dismounted, and the enemy's ships approached so near the fort that hand grenades were thrown within the fort and wounded the men. When further resistance was in vain, the torch was applied to everything combustible and the garrison retired. Colonel Smith received a severe contusion from bricks knocked down by the cannonade, and was carried to the mainland. For this gallant defence he was honored with a vote of thanks by Congress and the presentation of an elegant sword. Baron D'Arendt had not assumed the command of the fort, as was expected. Before Colonel Smith was entirely recovered, he joined the army, and participated in the hardships and privations of Valley Forge, and afterwards took an active part in the battle of Monmouth. Reduced from affluence to poverty by a neglect of his personal interests, after a service of three years, Colonel Smith resigned his commission in the regular army, but continued to do duty as a colonel of militia to the end of the war. When the government was organized under its newly-adopted Constitution, he was instrumental in removing the prejudices of its opponents against it, and in reconciling different parties in Baltimore. He was a member of the Legislature of Maryland for a year, where he took a leading part in the questions of the day; and a member of the National Legislature for forty years, from 1793 to 1833. He was in the House of Representatives sixteen years, and in the United States Senate twenty-four years, and served on many of the most important committees. In the House he was Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, and in the Senate of the Committee of Finance. In the discharge of his legislative duties he was dis-

tinguished for his indefatigable business habits, energy of character, and close reasoning in debate. When Mr. Jefferson became President he offered General Smith the office of Secretary of the Navy, which he declined, but consented to perform the duties of the office till some suitable person could be selected. For the six months of service which he rendered he refused any compensation. As a Brigadier-General of the militia General Smith commanded the Maryland quota of troops, in the Whiskey Insurrection, under General Lee. During the war of 1812 he held the rank of Major-General of militia, and was appointed to the chief command of the forces for the defence of Baltimore. His energy, prudence, and bravery were signally manifested on the occasion of the attack, made by the British, September 12, 1814, where both their army and fleet were discomfited. The gallant defence of Fort M'Henry on that occasion was immortalized by Francis S. Key, in his stirring lyric, "The Star-Spangled Banner." In the summer of 1835, during a popular commotion in Baltimore, consequent on the failure of a banking institution, supposed to be fraudulent, his military services were called into requisition for the last time. The laws were trampled upon by an enraged mob, the public authorities contemned, and the property of the Mayor and other citizens wantonly destroyed. After other efforts had failed to suppress the outbreak, a committee waited on General Smith, then in his eighty-third year, to attempt the pacification of the city. The veteran hero of two wars made his appearance in the streets, carrying the United States flag, rallied the overawed inhabitants, charged the rioters, and restored tranquillity. In October of that year General Smith was chosen Mayor of the city, almost by acclamation, and held the office till near the time of his decease, which took place April 22, 1839, in the eighty-seventh year of his age. The manner of his death was remarkable. He had returned from a morning ride, and threw himself upon a sofa for repose, where, soon after, he was found dead by the servant that entered his apartment. Thus full of years and honors he passed peacefully away. Every respect was paid to the memory of the deceased by the resolutions of the City Councils, and different military and civic bodies, and by the adjournment of the courts, and in the public arrangements for his funeral. Cavalry in front, followed by the infantry and artillery, preceded the funeral car, which was drawn by four white horses, and flanked on either side by mounted dragoons. A long line of carriages followed in procession, in which, besides the friends of the deceased, were the President of the United States and heads of Departments, the Governor of Maryland, the Mayor and members of the Councils, and officers of the corporation of Baltimore, the Society of the Cincinnati, Judges of the different courts, officers of the army and navy, members of Congress and the Legislature, Consuls, and others.

SWANN, THOMAS, is a native of Alexandria, Virginia, and was born about the close of the first decade of the nineteenth century. He is a descendant of some of the most distinguished people of his native State. His father was a prominent lawyer of Washington, and during the administration of President Monroe, and for some time after, was United States Attorney for the District of Columbia. Thomas was educated in Washington and at the University of Virginia. On leaving the University, he entered his father's office as a student at law, and while still a young man, during the administration of President Jackson, he was sent abroad as Secretary of the United States Commission to Naples. In 1834 Mr. Swann married Miss Sherlock, daughter of an English gentleman, and granddaughter of Robert Gilmor, one of the most prominent men in Maryland at that time. Several children were the fruits of this union. One of his daughters married Ferdinand C. Latrobe, present Mayor of Baltimore (1879). Soon after his marriage he removed to Baltimore and established his residence there. Though not a Marylander by birth, he immediately took an active interest in the great works of internal improvement then projected and in progress in his adopted State. He was elected a Director in the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company in 1845, and two years afterwards its President, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of the Hon. Louis McLane. The company was at that time contending with apparently insurmountable difficulties, both natural and financial, the former owing to the rugged and mountainous nature of the country through which it passed, and the latter, to the embarrassed condition of the city and State treasuries. In his election to the presidency, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company manifested its appreciation of the talents and energies of Mr. Swann, at that crisis in its affairs. His continuance in that position until the completion of the road to the Ohio River, proved that the choice and the verdict of public opinion in approbation of the choice which greeted his election, was fully justified. He directed all his energies to the accomplishment of the work he had undertaken; and when the road was completed to the Ohio, in 1853, after a disbursement of more than thirteen millions of dollars, he resigned his position. In accepting his resignation, the Board of Directors passed resolutions expressive of their regret, and appointed a committee of three prominent gentlemen to communicate to Mr. Swann the thanks of the Board for his able administration of the affairs of the company. Perhaps no man ever retired from a public position upon whom so many and such well-merited compliments were bestowed. The committee, in their letter communicating to Mr. Swann the resolutions of the Board, said: "We would but imperfectly discharge our duty, if we did not add our individual and personal testimony to the great value of the services which you have rendered the company, whilst surrounded by every species of difficulty, physical, political, and pecu-

niary. Man has triumphed over the mountains, whose lofty summits and deep chasms appeared to forbid every species of transit. The little streams which meandered through the deep gorges of the Alleghenies seemed to be the only moving things allowed by nature to interrupt her profound silence, until human skill and boldness, under your decisive management, pierced the hills and spanned the ravines. In looking back upon the history of the past four years, we find in every part of it abundant evidences of your intelligence, and firmness, and integrity." Charles Ellet, an engineer of the highest professional reputation, in urging Philadelphia to complete the Hempfield Railroad, at the time when the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was being vigorously pushed forward to completion, under the management of Mr. Swann, said: "That company is moving now under an administration such as has never before directed its progress. Bold, eloquent, and confident; a gentleman of open and unconcealed address; their able and efficient President plans, resolves, and acts. Sustained by an engineer at once skillful, experienced, energetic, and cautious, his action is always direct, and always successful. I know these people, for I have encountered them and measured their strength." Mr. Swann next accepted the presidency of the Northwestern Virginia Railroad Company, the charter of which had been obtained through his efforts. This road is part of the great air-line from Baltimore to Cincinnati, and is now a section of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. It strikes the Ohio River at Parkersburg, and crosses that river on a very magnificent and substantial iron bridge. That road was completed under Mr. Swann's administration. During his incumbency of this presidency, Mr. Swann visited Europe, and spent several months travelling in England and on the continent. In 1856 he was elected Mayor of Baltimore, and re-elected in 1858. He introduced many improvements which have been of great and lasting benefit. Notably among these are the reorganization of the Fire Department, substituting the paid for the volunteer system, and the splendid steam fire engine for the old hand machine; and the Police and Fire Alarm Telegraph, a novel experiment then, but now in common use in all the large cities. The system of water-works, by which Baltimore receives an abundant supply of pure water, is due to his administration, together with the present jail of great size and imposing architecture. Through the suggestions of Mayor Swann, the City Council granted to companies making application, permission to lay tracks and run cars through the streets of Baltimore for the convenience of the citizens. To this privilege was annexed the condition that the company undertaking the enterprise should pay into the city treasury a certain proportion of its gross earnings, which sum was to be appropriated to the purchase and adornment of public parks. It is, therefore, to the administration of Mayor Swann that the public is indebted for Druid Hill Park, the pride of Baltimore and the admiration of stran-

gers. When the war between the States began in 1861, Mr. Swann, a Virginian by birth, and at one time a large slaveholder, who had emancipated his slaves several years before the war, took strong ground against the secession of the South, and during the entire conflict remained a firm partisan of the Union. In 1863 he was elected President of the First National Bank of Baltimore, holding the position until 1864. During the latter year he was elected by the Union party Governor of Maryland, and on January 1, 1865, he took his seat as successor to Governor Bradford. On the close of the war he supported the policy of President Lincoln, believing it would effect a speedy restoration of the Union, and on the accession of Mr. Johnson to the Presidency, Mr. Swann strongly advocated his plan of reconstruction. In the first year of his governorship he renounced his allegiance to the Republican party and joined the Democrats, by whom he was elected United States Senator. He did not, however, accept the position, preferring to remain Governor of Maryland. In November, 1868, Mr. Swann was elected by the Democratic party as Representative of the Third Congressional District of Maryland in the Congress of the United States, receiving thirteen thousand and fifty-six votes, against five thousand six hundred and sixty-seven for Mr. King, Republican. In 1870 he was re-elected to the Forty-second Congress, receiving fifteen thousand one hundred and thirty-seven votes, against ten thousand four hundred and fourteen for W. Booth, Republican. In 1872 he was again elected to the Forty-third Congress, receiving twelve thousand one hundred and forty-eight votes, against ten thousand eight hundred and eighty-six votes for E. Griswold, Republican. In 1874 he was elected to the Forty-fourth Congress, receiving ten thousand two hundred and forty-four votes, against six thousand eight hundred and ten for J. R. Cox, Republican. In 1876 he was elected to the Forty-fifth Congress, receiving fifteen thousand two hundred and fifty-nine votes, against twelve thousand seven hundred and twenty-eight for J. H. Butler, Republican. During the Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth Congress Mr. Swann has been Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and when his party was in the minority in previous Congresses he was on several of the most important committees. When he addresses the House he is listened to with the deference and attention which is uniformly accorded to the comprehensive views and correct judgment of a legislator and statesman. The powerful influence he wields among his fellow-members, and the weight given to the measures which he originates and advocates, afford ample proof of the high estimate entertained of his ability. Governor Swann is a very wealthy man. He has a fine establishment on Thirty-eighth Street, near Fifth Avenue, New York, a splendid residence in Washington, a villa at Newport, and a handsome house in Baltimore. He also has three fine estates near Leesburg, Virginia.

VAUGHAN, CAPTAIN ROBERT, came to Kent County, Maryland, in 1642, from St. Mary's County, where he had resided, in St. George's Hundred, for at least four years. On April 18, 1647, he was appointed Commander of Kent County by Governor Leonard Calvert, and, "being found very faithful and well-deserving," was re-commissioned, August 12, 1648, by the Lord Proprietary. He represented Kent County in the General Assembly of Maryland in 1642, 1649, and 1661. He was a fearless and outspoken advocate of the independence and prerogatives of popular legislative bodies, and on July 18, 1642, made the celebrated motion, the turning-point in the colonial legislative history of Maryland, which is thus recorded: "Robert Vaughan, in the name of the rest, desired that the House might be separated, and the Burgesses to be by themselves, and to have a negative." It was not granted by the Lieutenant-General, but it appears that he finally triumphed, for on April 6, 1650, the Legislature sat in two houses. He was a Privy Councillor in 1649 and 1650. He was one of the Protestant majority in the Assembly of 1649 that voted for and passed the famous "Act Concerning Religion." He died in 1668. He had three children, Charles, William, and Mary. His daughter, Mary Vaughan, married Major James Ringgold, of Huntingfield, and was the mother of William Ringgold, whose daughter, Susanna, married Benjamin Wickes, and is now represented by the Wickes family in Chestertown.

THAYER, RALPH, was born in Williamsburg, Hampshire County, Massachusetts, September 1, 1805. His parents, Stephen and Martha (Packard) Thayer, were both natives of the same county. His paternal ancestors emigrated from Yorkshire, England, early in the seventeenth century. In the maternal ancestry were the names of Curtis, Washburn, Howard, and Perkins. Both grandfathers participated in the French and Revolutionary wars, and were at Ticonderoga, Crown Point, Frontenac, and other engagements. They witnessed the fall of young Lord Howe, and afterward engaged in the war for independence. During the latter war, the paternal grandfather served as captain, distinguishing himself by his personal bravery, and received complimentary notice from his superiors. The family removed in 1818 to Alleghany County, Maryland, which was then very thinly settled, and almost destitute of schools and churches. From that time the education of young Ralph was mostly self-attained. He early developed a passionate fondness for reading and the pursuit of knowledge, but the number of books to which he could gain access was very limited. He spent his youth in agriculture, varying the monotony of farm life with occasional fishing and

hunting, the abundance of game at that time rendering that section the paradise of sportsmen. Young Thayer spent the long winters mostly in study, and as he grew older, in teaching school. After attaining his majority he went to Petersburg, Pennsylvania, where he was engaged until 1837, as salesman and book-keeper. He then removed to Selbysport, Alleghany County, Maryland, and entered into mercantile business in connection with farming, which he followed until 1863, when he removed to Oakland. But during the interim, from 1848 to 1862, he filled the office of Postmaster at Selbysport, from 1862 to 1866, he was Assessor of Internal Revenue, and in the sessions of 1841, was Delegate to the General Assembly of Maryland. He rendered important service in establishing the school system in that portion of Alleghany County which is now included in Garrett, and was Commissioner of Public Schools from 1865 to 1867, during which time he established thirty-three new schools in the various districts of the county. He was appointed Deputy Marshal, and took the ninth census in the Western portion of Alleghany County in 1870, under Marshal E. V. Goldsborough. He was appointed Postmaster at Oakland in 1875, of which office he is still the incumbent. In the Order of Odd Fellows he filled every position from Warden to D.D. G.M. His Lodge was closed at the breaking out of the civil war, and has not since affiliated with any other. In early manhood Mr. Thayer inclined to Universalism, but has now been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for thirty-eight years. He is a Republican of the old Jeffersonian principles; was an ardent admirer of Henry Clay, and was identified with the old-line Whig party from its birth to its demise. He was married in April, 1838, to Mary H., daughter of John Mitchell, of Addison, Somerset County, Pennsylvania. Mr. Thayer is thoroughly informed on almost every subject; he converses fluently and well, but with extreme precision. He is direct and pointed in manner, exceedingly practical, and highly respected and esteemed by all who know him.

MCMASTER, HON. SAMUEL SCHOOLFIELD, was born in Worcester County, Maryland, November 11, 1818. His parents were Samuel and Ann Bayley (Merrill) McMaster. His grandfather, Rev. Samuel McMaster, a Presbyterian minister, of Scottish descent, emigrated from Pennsylvania during the last century, and settled in Worcester County, Maryland. He officiated in the churches of his denomination, in that county and Somerset, until his death, which occurred in 1811. He was a man of great excellence of character. The education of Samuel S. McMaster was obtained by attendance at the schools of the neighborhood,

during the winter months only. At the age of thirteen he became clerk in a country store at Wagram, Accomac County, Virginia, the proprietor of which was the late John U. Dennis, father of the Hon. George R. Dennis, United States Senator, and also of the Hon. James U. Dennis, State Senator for Somerset County, Maryland. He remained at Wagram until the spring of 1836, when he determined to seek his fortune in the West. His first pause in his travels was on the banks of the Mississippi, where the city of Dubuque now stands. Penniless and in debt, he found himself in a wild, rough country, and in the midst of a reckless and immoral people. Sunday was a day of frolic, celebrated by horse-racing, rifle-shooting, and house-raising. The day after his arrival he obtained a situation in a drygoods store, and remained about eighteen months. He then received an offer as clerk in the store of Colonel Samuel Sheppard, of Tahmyra, Marion County, Missouri, which he at once accepted. He found the society and all his new surroundings much superior to those he had left. He remained in this place until August, 1839, when he visited his old home. His father having died during his absence, and finding his mother much opposed to his returning West, he determined to settle in his native county, believing that by industry, economy, and fair dealing, he could there make a living and enjoy life as well as in any other portion of our favored land. Accordingly, in October, 1840, he commenced mercantile business at Cottingham's Ferry, on the Pocomoke River, Worcester County, Maryland, in which he has continued to the present time. He has also had a considerable interest in vessels and in farming. From his boyhood, Mr. McMaster had been warmly attached to the old Whig party, and adhered to it as long as it maintained a separate existence. In 1846 he was nominated and elected on the Whig ticket as a member of the House of Delegates for Worcester County. In 1850 he was elected by the same party, as a delegate from the same county, to the State Constitutional Convention of that year. At this Convention the Constitution was changed, and the Legislative sessions were made bi-annual instead of annual; also, the three Judge system was abolished, and the one Judge system substituted. After the extinction of the Whig party, Mr. McMaster was for a short time a member of the Native American Party, by which he was elected in 1857 to fill the vacancy in the State Senate caused by the resignation of Dr. Hilling R. Pitts. During this session the inauguration of Governor Thomas Holliday Hicks took place. In 1858 Mr. McMaster was a candidate for the full term of State Senator, but was defeated by Hon. Feagle Townsend. The entire ticket was also defeated. In 1862 Governor Bradford placed him on his staff with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. The Constitutional Convention of 1864 inaugurated a general system of free schools for the entire State, and in 1865 Colonel McMaster was appointed by the State Superintendent of Education,

a member of the County Board of School Commissioners for Worcester County, which position he held for three years, and declined a reappointment. During the time of his services as County School Commissioner, the High School building at Newtown, now Pocomoke City, was erected, which enterprise received his warm approval and active assistance. In 1867 the people of the State demanded another change in their organic law, and another Convention was called to frame a new Constitution. To that Convention Colonel McMaster was nominated and elected by the Conservative Democratic party of Worcester County. In the faithful discharge of his duties as a delegate, his sole aim and desire was to be of service to the people of his native State, and his course was regarded by all his friends with great satisfaction. Colonel McMaster is now and has been for a number of years, a Conservative Democrat. During the war he warmly espoused the cause of the Union. In his infancy he was baptized in the Presbyterian Church, and carefully trained by his parents in the doctrines and tenets of that faith. But the studies and reflections of his mature years led him to adopt somewhat different teachings, and on October 17, 1858, he became a member by confirmation of the Protestant Episcopal Church, since which time, while warmly regarding all the other Orthodox denominations, he has been a supporter of that faith. On April 28, 1840, he was united in marriage with Ann Eliza, daughter of Isaac S. Johnson, and granddaughter of Grace Cottingham, with whom she was residing at the time of her marriage. Six children, three sons and three daughters, were the fruits of this union. The eldest daughter is now the wife of C. C. Lloyd; two of the sons, William S. and Francis J., are members of the legal profession, and the other son, Edgar W., is in business with his father. Colonel McMaster's wife died November 24, 1863.

STEWART, COTTS, eldest son of John Duncan Stewart, was born in Baltimore, February 28, 1851. His mother was Eliza (Griffith) Stewart. He attended the private schools of his native city till he was eight years of age, after which, until his fifteenth year, he attended the Academy of Bel Air, in which place he was under the care and guardianship of his grandfather, John Stewart. At the age of fourteen, returning to his home in Baltimore, he entered the hardware store of King & Huppman, where he remained six years. Having an uncle, Anthony Griffith, who went to California in 1849, he had a great desire to join him, and on November 18, 1871, left home for that purpose. Arriving safely, he engaged with his uncle in the shipment of pickled salmon to Sidney, Australia. These salmon were taken from the

Sacramento, and from the Rogue River, Oregon. Entering heartily into the business, as was his nature in all that he undertook, he remained until the 8th of the following August, when receiving a dispatch informing him that his father had been thrown from his carriage, and very seriously injured, he at once returned home. On his arrival he took an active part in the extensive livery business owned and conducted by his father, and in 1875 assumed the full charge of it. In August, 1876, Mr. Stewart entered into partnership with Mr. George W. Mowen, formerly of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, in the furnishing undertaking business, in which they have met with remarkable success. Mr. Stewart has invented an ice casket for the preservation of bodies, which is the most perfect and reliable of any in use. He also is the discoverer of a process of embalming by means of a harmless fluid which he inserts through the femoral artery, and does not mutilate the body in the least. Though he has used it for two years it has never failed in a single instance to accomplish perfectly the end desired. The livery business has now been in the family for three generations, and since its earliest establishment has held its place as the largest and the foremost business of the kind in the city of Baltimore. Mr. Colin Stewart has travelled extensively. He maintains the high character for which the family has always been remarked. He is a member of the Oriental Lodge of Masons, and of the Society of St. Andrews.

REYNOLDS, JOSEPH, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, in 1815. The pioneers of his family to this country were two brothers, of Welsh birth, who settled in Pennsylvania about 1600, the immediate ancestor of the subject of this sketch locating in Maryland, in the early part of the seventeenth century. He purchased lands in Anne Arundel County, of that State, and became an extensive farmer. Joseph's grandfather removed to Martinsburg, Virginia, where the former's father, Isaac Reynolds, was born. The latter removed to Baltimore in 1800, where he established himself in mercantile business, dealing originally in flour and grain, and subsequently engaging in the provision trade on a very extensive scale, with wide Western connections. In 1845 he associated with him his two sons, Joseph and John Reynolds, under the firm name of Isaac Reynolds & Sons. Isaac Reynolds died in 1848, and his son John did not long survive him. Joseph continued to conduct the business under the above firm name, transferring shortly after his father's demise an interest therein to Augustus C. Pracht, who retained the same until the business was closed up in 1863. After an interval of five years Joseph Reynolds established in connection with his former partner,

Augustus C. Pracht, an extensive manufactory of fertilizers for the cotton States, and prosecuted the same until 1875, when he retired from active business and has since devoted himself to the management of his own and his family's property. To Mr. Joseph Reynolds is the city and county of Baltimore mainly indebted for that magnificent avenue that stretches from its northern boundary towards Towson town, known as Charles Street Avenue. He was the principal person in its opening, laying out, grading, paving, and completion. He purchased extensive lands along the site thereof, upon portions of which he erected handsome and valuable improvements, and disposed of the remainder to gentlemen of wealth and taste, which led to the rapid development of the section of country traversed by the avenue. Mr. Reynolds also advocated the location of Lake Roland in connection with the Charles Street Avenue improvement. In addition to that enterprise he has built several handsome private structures in Baltimore city. In 1843 he married Miss Lucy Harrison Este, daughter of the late Judge David K. Este, a prominent and wealthy citizen of Cincinnati, Ohio, and granddaughter of General William Henry Harrison, the ninth President of the United States. Mr. Reynolds's mother was Miss Mary Hoffman, daughter of a wealthy German gentleman, who settled in Maryland during the latter part of the eighteenth century. He has had seven children, six of whom are living, four sons and two daughters. Mr. Reynolds has always led a quiet, retired life, holding himself aloof from all political strifes or positions. He is remarkably domestic in his habits and inclination, devoting his time and attention mainly to his family. He possesses a fine art and literary taste, and is an easy and polished writer. His personal integrity has never been brought into question, and his charities have been of the most liberal character. For many years he has been a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, holding the office of vestryman therein, and contributing munificently to its support. One of his sons, the Rev. Joseph Reynolds, is a clergyman in that Church, and is officiating in Baltimore.



MORITZ, MARCUS, was born December 21, 1779, in the village of Apinrod, County of Hohenburg, Duchy of Nassau, Germany. His parents, Lewis and Lehma Wolf, lived in a modest way. In order to avoid being conscripted into the army, to secure greater political freedom, and to better his financial condition, he decided to emigrate to America. On August 31, 1818, he left his native land, and in company with about twenty others from the same locality, went to Amsterdam, whence, in about ten days, he sailed in the ship *Superb* for Baltimore, which place he reached after a safe voyage of fifty-three days. He landed with two

dollars and fifty cents in his pocket, and not understanding a word of the English language, he felt very much embarrassed. Finding some Germans, he made inquiry after an uncle, a step brother of his mother, who had for a number of years lived in Baltimore, and who had repeatedly written home glowing accounts of his adopted country and his own wealth. Ascertaining that his residence was at Owing's Mills, in Baltimore County, he went there and was greeted with a hearty welcome. Soon afterward, however, he discovered that his uncle was morose and tyrannical in his disposition, and his treatment of him became so intolerant that he left the place to look after a situation in the city. His stay with this relative was not without some good fruit, as he there acquired such a knowledge of the English language as to be able to speak it with considerable fluency. Desiring to get work in the butchering business, to which he had been trained, he went to Baltimore, at the Lexington Market, where he found a man who agreed to take him on trial. He soon found that the manner of performing the work in this country was so different from that at home that he could do but little more than look on. But being determined to succeed, he soon became a very good workman, and his employer, who had taken him on trial, engaged him to remain. At the end of the first month he had been so diligent, and had become so proficient in his business, that he was engaged by another butcher. Before a month expired, however, he had so ingratiated himself with his employer that he was engaged for a period of two years, and a part of the time was allowed him for study. After serving several other employers with continued success, he formed the acquaintance of an honest young man of about his own age, and a journeyman in the same business as that in which he was engaged, with whom he determined to enter into partnership. Mr. Wolf had seventeen dollars and his partner twenty-four. But Mr. Wolf succeeded in borrowing thirty dollars from a friend, making his capital forty-seven dollars, which, together with that of his partner made the capital of the firm seventy-one dollars. With this amount they went to the stock yards and bought four steers for fifty dollars. On these they made a very good profit, and continued to do a successful business together for about four years, during which time they had purchased a stall for each, with all the necessary appurtenances of the business, and had a surplus for division besides. About this time, April 29, 1824, Mr. Wolf married Miss Sarah Legare, of Baltimore. His partner, having also married, and both being well established in business, it was thought best for the interest of both parties the partnership should be dissolved, and each party act independently. This was accordingly done, and the friendship of the two continued unbroken until death. Mr. Wolf continued to largely prosper in business, although having met with some pretty heavy losses from depositing money in banks and personal securities, which induced him to

purchase real estate, in which his capital was almost entirely invested at the time of his death. He continued in active business until June 1, 1857, when he gave it up to his oldest son, Alonzo, who continued it in the same successful way as his father. At the age of fifty-seven, the senior retired with a very handsome competence. In a few months thereafter he sailed for Europe, and visited England, Belgium, Germany, Switzerland, and France, and after a delightful tour returned to Baltimore. He had eight children, several of whom died after reaching maturity, and four of whom survived him. His death occurred suddenly—almost without a moment's warning. He did not give evidence of a rapid decline, but was on the contrary still very active for his age, and was able to look after all his personal affairs without assistance. He was firm in his political views, and always upheld Democratic doctrines, which were frequently announced from the hustings, owing to his ability and readiness to express his opinions with argument and force; he was quite a leader in his party. He was considered the ablest and most fluent debater of the Jefferson Debating Society of Baltimore, which was composed mainly of the very best and most intellectual citizens. He was twice nominated for the City Council, and once for the Legislature; but he strenuously declined all political honors, whether public or private. He was an active member of the Murray Institute, to which he gave considerable attention, and often debated questions with some members who have lived to be favored citizens of Baltimore in all the professions and branches of business. His love of metaphysics induced him to publish a small pamphlet entitled, *Mind nor Ideas Immate*. This work declared very fully his ideas of religion, which were very liberal, and to many persons unpopular, as they were contrary to general belief on that subject, and did not harmonize with all church-going people. He was, nevertheless, greatly beloved and respected by all who knew him. He died, August 21, 1875, after having attained a mature old age, and having seen his two sons, Alonzo Lewis and Marcus Wilton, successfully engaged in business for themselves. Mr. Wolf was, in the strictest sense, a self-made man. In youth, few had to struggle with greater obstacles—few under such difficulties so persistently cultivated the best qualities of head and heart. Respected and loved by all who knew him, he left behind him an undying reverence for his many good qualities.

FILLER, CHARLES W., M.D., was born in Lovettsville, Loudon County, Virginia, October 6, 1852. He is the second son and second child of Colonel A. T. M. and Lydia M. (Stuck) Filler. His father is a man of great wealth and business capacity; he was born in Ohio in 1821. The paternal grandfather of Dr. Filler was sheriff of Perry County in that State, and

Philip H. Sheridan, Sr., father of General Philip H. Sheridan, was in his employ, driving a cart on the highway. The sheriff had a high-spirited horse, so wild and unmanageable that no one dared to ride him. Young Philip said he would ride him without saddle or bridle, and he accomplished the feat. He looked so finely on horseback that it was generally remarked that he would make a splendid cavalry officer, and a petition was numerously signed to get him admitted to West Point. During the war, when Colonel A. T. M. Filler was exposed to the incursions and ravages of the Union army, he was so thoroughly protected while Sheridan was in his vicinity that he lost nothing. Afterwards when Sheridan was on his "burning raid," down the Shenandoah Valley, he did lose a great deal of property both from Northern soldiers and Confederates. There has always been a warm friendship between General Sheridan and the Filler family. Colonel Filler owns a great deal of land, and has been for many years engaged in the cattle business. He used before the war to ship great numbers of cattle to all the great markets, East and West. He has also made a great deal of money in the fertilizer business. He has now just entered on his second term of five years as Treasurer of Loudon County, an office that requires a bond of three hundred thousand dollars. He is a prominent politician, and was a delegate to the State Convention at Richmond in 1877, which nominated Governor Holliday. Dr. Filler attended the Lovettsville Classical Institute, from which he graduated when he was twenty years of age. After this he went to Alexandria, Virginia, for nine months, where he acted in his father's interest as agent for the Patapasco Guano Company of Baltimore. In 1873 he entered the Maryland University of Medicine at Baltimore, from which he graduated M.D. in 1876. During the last twelve months of his course he was honored by the appointment as Clinical Assistant in the Baltimore Infirmary, and received a certificate of hospital practice from the faculty. On the conclusion of his studies he settled in Baltimore, where he has a good practice. He makes a specialty of diseases of the throat and lungs. As a mark of the esteem and confidence in which he is held, it may be mentioned that he is a medical examiner for three first class Life Insurance Companies, the Berkshire Life Insurance Company of the State of Massachusetts, the Royal Beneficial Association of Baltimore City, and the United States Mutual Aid Society, also of Baltimore, and of which H. G. Stewart is President. In this last-named Company Dr. Filler is also a Director.

BENSON, CHARLES WESLEY, M.D., was born at Black Rock, Baltimore County, Maryland, June 1, 1837. His parents were Reuben and Margaret (Adron) Benson, the latter of French parentage, and is still living in her seventy-fifth year. His father died in November, 1868, at the age of seventy-four. Both

were devoted Methodists from early life. His great-grandfather, Benjamin Benson, was born and brought up in Chester County, Pennsylvania, and was in sight of the battle of Brandywine at the time it was progressing. His son James settled in Baltimore County, Maryland, where he spent the remainder of his life. When Charles Wesley Benson was one year old his father emigrated to Fairfax County, Virginia. Brought up to the labors of the farm, he could attend school only in the winter season, and then was obliged to walk four miles each way, going and coming. His early tastes and habits were studious and thoughtful. In his fourteenth year he united with the church of his parents, to which he still adheres. At the age of fifteen he was sent to Baltimore to further pursue his studies, but was not permitted to take the full college course. He early manifested a strong desire to study medicine, and at the age of nineteen his tastes were gratified in this respect. In 1858 he attended his first course of medical lectures in the University of Maryland. After his graduation in March, 1860, he received from his instructors the highest commendations, both in regard to character and ability. He commenced practice at once in the city of Baltimore, but in the fall of the same year removed to Woodboro, Frederick County, where he was more popular, and his services were in great demand. In September, 1861, he married Miss Emily Bennett, of a family of high social standing, and residing with her widowed mother in Carroll County. During the war the family were greatly annoyed by raiding parties from Virginia, and to be free from these incursions, Dr. Benson decided, in 1865, to remove to Littlestown, Pennsylvania; but the war closed a few days after he had disposed of his property in Woodboro. However, he soon secured a very extensive practice in his new location. His wife died November 8, 1867, at the birth of her second child, Emma. Their eldest daughter, Fannie, is now in her fifteenth year, and has just entered the High School. In January, 1869, Dr. Benson married Miss Mary J. Barker, of Chester County, Pennsylvania, the daughter of a highly respectable farmer, who for many years was President of the Board of Commissioners for the county. In the autumn of the same year he removed to the city of Baltimore, having his office at 106 North Eutaw Street, where he still continues. Soon after this removal, in the course of his practice, his attention was particularly directed to skin diseases, of which, in connection with nervous disorders, he has from that time made a specialty. Gradually giving up all other practice he now devotes himself entirely to this department of medicine. As early as 1867 he had begun to experiment with his celery and chamomile pills in the treatment of nervous diseases, using them only privately among his patients, but in March, 1873, the *Baltimore Episcopal Methodist* published an editorial account of them, which caused a general demand for them. Dr. Benson is a gentleman of excellent character, pleasant manners, and superior professional skill. By his second marriage he has

four sons. He has always been a Democrat in politics. Since 1868 he has been a member of the order of Free-masons, uniting with them in that year at Hanover, Pennsylvania. Also about the same time he joined the order of Odd Fellows, at Gettysburg, but withdrew from that order after attaining the third degree.

MOORE, JACOB FARIS, M.D., PH.D., was born in Port Penn, New Castle County, Delaware, February 20, 1826. His boyhood years were spent in Elkton, Maryland, where he received a first-class academic education. He removed to Baltimore in 1842, where he entered the pharmaceutical establishment of the late Dr. George W. Andrews, who has been the preceptor of many of the most celebrated pharmacutists of Baltimore. He remained with Dr. Andrews for some six years, making himself thoroughly conversant with all manner of therapeutical agents, and graduating from the Maryland College of Pharmacy in 1847. After receiving his diploma, he continued to remain with Dr. Andrews for about two years, and then removed to Wilmington, Delaware, where he established himself in the drug business, in which he continued for about three years. Whilst conducting that business, he entered upon a course of medical studies, and graduated with honor, as Doctor of Medicine, at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in the spring of 1849. At the expiration of the period above mentioned, he returned to Baltimore and established himself in the drug business, at the corner of Madison and Howard streets, in connection with J. K. B. Emory, under the firm style of Moore & Emory. In 1858, he dissolved his partnership with Mr. Emory, since which time he has been conducting the drug business on his own account. On the reorganization of the Maryland College of Pharmacy, in 1856, Dr. Moore was one of its incorporators, and was elected as its first secretary. In March 21, 1861, he was elected Professor of Pharmacy in that institution, which position he has held from that year to the present time. On the resignation of the late Dr. George W. Andrews as President of the College, January 11, 1872, Dr. Moore was elected to that position, occupying it for three years. Under his administration the College flourished, and the standard of attainments was materially elevated. He has long been an active member of the American Pharmaceutical Association, and served as its President in 1863 and 1864. He brought before that scientific body many important and valuable papers, among which was a "Report of the Progress of Pharmacy," which elicited the praise of the Association. He served twice on the Committee for the Revision of the National Pharmacopoeia. Dr. Moore's father was Dr. Jacob Moore, who was a native of New Castle County, Delaware, where he successfully prac-

teed his profession for many years. His grandfather, William Moore, was also a native of the same county. He married Rachel Boulden, sister of Levi, James, Jesse, and Nathan Boulden, well known farmers of New Castle County. The doctor's great grandfather emigrated from Derry, Ireland, and settled in that county. His mother was Sarah Sharp Faris, daughter of Jacob Faris, of Pencaddy Hundred, New Castle County, and granddaughter of William Faris, who came to America from England, and was the first English settler on what is known as the "Welsh Tract" in New Castle County. In December, 1853, Dr. Moore married Miss Mary Elizabeth Rice, daughter of William Rice, a farmer of New Castle County, and granddaughter of Washington Rice, a highly respected merchant of Wilmington. The issue of that marriage was three children, of whom two are living, Estelle Rice and Clarence Faris Moore. Mrs. Moore died in 1866. Dr. Moore's brother, Rev. William E. Moore, D.D., is a prominent minister of the Presbyterian Church, in Columbus, Ohio. He was a delegate to the Pan Presbyterian Council, which assembled in Edinburgh in 1877. From his earliest manhood, Dr. Moore has taken an active interest in public affairs. In 1865 he was elected to represent the Eleventh and Twelfth wards of Baltimore in the Second Branch of the City Council, in which capacity he served with great satisfaction for two years. Whilst a member of the City Council he was Chairman of the Committees of Health, and Ways and Means. Under the administration of Mayor Chapman, he was appointed as one of the visitors at the city jail, and subsequently visitor to the Bay View Asylum, he being selected as the Chairman of the Board of Visitors to the latter Institution. He has been frequently solicited by the citizens of the Eleventh and Twelfth Wards, irrespective of party, to again consent to the use of his name as a candidate for the City Council, but he has invariably declined. His name was prominently associated with the Postmastership of Baltimore, under the present National Administration, for which position he was very strongly recommended by leading citizens of Maryland and Ohio, of all parties, the latter including many personal friends and neighbors of President Hayes. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, of which he has been, for several years, an elder. He has represented the Presbyterian Church in four Annual Sessions of the General Assembly.

DONNELLY, DANIEL, was born in Hagerstown, Washington County, Maryland, in April, 1827. He remained in the county of his nativity until he was eighteen years of age, attending the best schools of the neighborhood. After spending some three years in Washington, D. C., Cumberland, and other places, he went to Baltimore in 1848, where he remained for a

year and a half, when he went to California. He remained there four years, engaged in mining, trading, and house building. After the expiration of that period he, in September of 1853, returned to Baltimore, where he engaged, the ensuing year, in the brick manufacturing business in South Baltimore, pursuing the same in that locality until 1868, when he removed to his present establishment at Greenwood on the Bel Air Road. He manufactures every kind of brick, except fire-brick. His yards are among the most extensive in Baltimore, embracing over ten acres of ground. He has filled many important contracts for furnishing brick to public structures, such as the Gas Works in South Baltimore, the Gas Works at Canton, House of Correction, Mount Hope Hospital, Caroline Street Nunnery, the building of the "Little Sisters of the Poor," Division Street, and various Catholic churches. His father was Patrick Donnelly, a native of County Tyrone, Ireland, where his mother was also born. His parents came to America in 1817, and settled in Maryland in 1819. Mr. Donnelly married, in 1856, Miss Milholland, daughter of Arthur Milholland, a prominent citizen of Baltimore. She is a sister of Dr. Edward F. Milholland, a talented physician of that city. Mr. Donnelly has four children living, two sons and two daughters. He is a modest, retiring gentleman, and remarkably urbane and pleasant in his manners.

HAYWARD, JONAS HUTCHINSON, was born June 23, 1815, at Milford, New Hampshire. He was the fifth of seven children. His father was Nehemiah Hayward, formerly of St. John's, New Brunswick, an Englishman, who settled at Wilton, New Hampshire, where he was for many years engaged in farming and merchandising. His mother was a Hutchinson, a native of Milford, New Hampshire, and a descendant of Ann Hutchinson, one of the "Pilgrim Mothers," whose history is associated with the early settlement of Rhode Island. Jonas's life during his minority was spent almost wholly upon his father's farm in New Hampshire, and it was here that he earned his first dollar, a silver one, which has been retained in the family as a useful souvenir, all of his children having cut their teeth upon it. His early educational advantages were limited almost entirely to his parents, who were both highly educated persons, and to them he is indebted for the proficiency which enabled him to teach in the district school of the neighboring town, which was the first profession he engaged in after leaving home. His natural determination and strength of character were strikingly illustrated in this, his first undertaking. As was customary in those days, many of the pupils being more advanced in years than their teacher, at an early day undertook to demonstrate to the young school master that the school was to be conducted as they and not as he de-



J. H. Hayward

sired. The conflict was brief and decisive, and resulted in his having during the remainder of the year most thorough discipline and a more satisfactory school than had been known in that township for years. Being convinced that there were other callings in life more congenial to his nature than teaching, upon the completion of his school year he left New Hampshire, and in the year 1837 arrived in Baltimore. He had a brother, George N., in that city, who, with Alfred N. Friend, were engaged in a small way in the stove business. In fact, they were so little known that he had great difficulty in finding them, they being situated in the second story of a building corner of Gay and Front streets, and, although he inquired of the person occupying the first story of that building, he was ignorant of their existence, and but for accidentally overhearing his brother's voice he would have abandoned the search. He commenced work in that city for the firm referred to for a consideration of fifty cents per day. The following year Mr. Samuel Blanchard became associated with them, the firm then being Hayward, Friend & Co. His brother George N.'s health failing, he left Baltimore in May, 1839, and died the following April. Jonas succeeded him in the business, and subsequently associated with him another brother, Nehannah, in 1840. Soon after the arrival of the subject of this sketch in that city, the firm removed to the southeast corner of Light and Mercer streets, the third story of which building was occupied at that time by A. S. Abell, in the publication of the *Sun* newspaper. The firm underwent subsequently the following changes: From Hayward & Co. to Hayward, Fox & Co., and Hayward, Fox & Co. to Hayward, Robbins & Co., Jonas, by his diligent attention to business, having succeeded step by step to the position of senior partner. About the year 1844 David L. Bartlett became a partner of the firm, and the name of the firm was changed to Hayward, Bartlett & Co., under which style it was known until his decease and the expiration of the partnership in 1865. It was during this copartnership that rapid strides were made and the business extended, necessitating first the erection of a large foundry on Leadenhall Street, and subsequently, in 1851, there was commenced the present immense foundry and machine shops, corner of Pratt and Scott streets, and the adjacent squares. Before their first foundry was built in Baltimore, they manufactured all of their iron at Bel Air, Maryland, and transported the same to Baltimore in wagons. Branching out from their original basis they added to their business the manufacture of all descriptions of ornamental and architectural iron work, and special departments for galvanized iron work, boiler shops, machine shops, and the various classes of heating apparatus. Jonas Hayward personally did more towards developing and bringing into general use the best, most modern, and most satisfactory method of heating all classes of buildings than any other person in this country, that is, by hot water, and this firm by this method have heated

more buildings than that of the combined concerns of the country. For several years, commencing in 1863, the firm conducted the vast business of the "Winans Locomotive Works," employing at that time, in connection with their other business, upwards of 1000 men. After a few years they abandoned that portion of their business, the remainder having grown to such proportions that it required all their time and attention; and probably there is no concern in the country that have specimens of their ingenuity and skill scattered over a greater area of territory, there not being a single city on either the Atlantic or Pacific coasts in which they have not erected either iron warehouses, heating apparatus, or some other specimen of their handiwork. Mr. Hayward attended almost entirely to the outside business, and travelled extensively. This business is still conducted by the surviving partners, Mr. David L. Bartlett and Horace W. Robbins, under the style of Bartlett, Robbins & Co., both of whom are prominent citizens of Baltimore, and their names are to be found associated in the direction of its banks and various other corporations of wealth and distinction. Mr. Hayward was a man of remarkable endurance and activity, of a fine physique and most pleasing address. He was entirely free from vices, and had always a tender regard and sympathetic feeling for his fellow-men. Politically, he was originally a Whig, subsequently a Republican. Religiously, he was a member of a Congregational Church. He died May 15, 1866. On March 16, 1842, he married Mary A. Bromwell, of Baltimore, who still survives him. They had eight children, namely, Josephine; Thomas, who married Blanche A. Roberts; Charles; Clara, who married Samuel K. Harris; Elenora, who married John F. Gibbons; and two were each named Isabella, both dying in infancy, and Mary R. Of these children there are but three at present living, Clara, Elenora, and Thomas; the latter has succeeded his father in the business, and conducts that portion of it to which he formerly gave most particular attention.

NICHOLAS, JOHN SPEAR, was born at Richmond, Virginia, in the early part of the present century. He was educated in Virginia, and went to Baltimore in 1823 to study law under Judge W. Dorsey, at that time a Judge of the Court of Appeals, who had a law school, and also lectured on law. Mr. Nicholas remained as his student one year. He was appointed prosecutor for the State in Baltimore City Court. He was one of two representatives of the city of Baltimore in the sessions of the Maryland Legislature of 1829-30, where he soon acquired a leading influence by his conciliatory manner and ability in debate. He has been in public life but once since. During the exciting period of 1860, by special request, he took a seat in the City Council.

With these exceptions, he has since confined himself to the practice of his profession. Mr. Nicholas was a partner of David Hoffman, a professor of law, two or three years. For a number of years he has been a Director in the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, on the part of the State, and subsequently on the part of the stockholders. Mr. Nicholas is a member of the First Presbyterian Church, which he has attended from an early period. He has been a Democrat all his life, but when Mr. Polk was nominated against Mr. Clay, he voted for the latter. He was married in the year 1834 to Mary Ann, a daughter of the late William Gilmor, of the well-known firm of R. Gilmor & Sons. He is a nephew of General Smith, and his mother was a niece of the distinguished Samuel Smith. At an early period he assisted J. H. B. Latrobe (who was a graduate of West Point Military Academy) in training one of the companies of the Fifth Regiment, and afterward held the command of the Fifty-third Regiment of Maryland Militia, comprising a number of well-drilled companies, whose officers were among the best in that branch of military service. That regiment, co-operating with the Fifth and many prominent private citizens, who volunteered to meet the emergency, conducted itself with firmness and marked discretion, as well as great success in defence of the Carmelite nunnery in Aisquith Street, then imminently threatened by a large and infuriated mob. The defence was happily unattended by any violence or bloodshed, or cause for regret.

GROOME, CHARLES, was born in Kent County, Maryland. He was the son of Samuel and Margaret Groome. His father was one of the church wardens of St. Paul's Parish in 1726. He was reared an Episcopalian, and became a bright ornament of the Church. He was the Register of Chester Parish from February 4, 1766, until the day of his death, March 20, 1791. His son, Dr. John Groome, married, August 31, 1799, Mrs. Elizabeth (Black) Wallace, daughter of James and Jeanette Wallace Black, and was the father of General John Charles Groome, who married, December 6, 1836, Elizabeth Riddle Black, daughter of Judge James Rice and Maria E. Stokes Black, and died in Elkton, Maryland, November 30, 1866, leaving the following children: Hon. James Black Groome, Governor of Maryland, 1874-1876, and now United States Senator, who married Alice L. Edmondson, daughter of Colonel Horace Edmondson; Maria Stokes Groome, who married Hon. William M. Knight; Elizabeth Black Groome, who married Hon. Albert Constable; and Jane Sarah Groome, who married Dr. John Janvier Black.

HAMILL, GILMOR SEMMES, was born, December 11, 1849, in Westernport, Alleghany County, Maryland. He is the son of Honorable Patrick Hamill and Isabella Kight, both natives of that vicinity. His father filled many public positions of profit and trust in the State, having several times represented his district in the Maryland Legislature, and also represented the Sixth Congressional District one term in Congress. The grandfather of the subject of this sketch, Patrick Hamill, was a Protestant Irishman, exiled from his native country during the great rebellion of 1798. Gilmor S. Hamill received his rudimentary education in the common schools of his native county, and in the year 1865 entered the Academy in Frederick County, Maryland, where he remained one year. The following three years were spent at the Cool Spring Academy, Clark County, Virginia, and the University of Virginia, at Charlottesville, where he graduated in 1870. His studies embraced all the English branches, mathematics, law, and the classics, his law studies being prosecuted in the University of Virginia. Mr. Hamill's habits of life have always been of an exemplary character, modest and retiring, and inclined to shun public notoriety. Immediately on leaving school, at the earnest desire of his father, he entered the law office of J. H. Gordon, Esq., of Cumberland, to engage in the practical study of law. After his admission to the bar in 1871, he practiced law in Cumberland one year, and then removed to Oakland, where he soon built up a fair and lucrative practice. He was the first State's Attorney for Garrett County, receiving his appointment from the court. He held the office one year and then resigned. Mr. Hamill is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and was raised to the degree of Master Mason in Potomac Lodge, number one hundred, in Cumberland, Maryland. He is an earnest and enthusiastic supporter of the principles of Democracy, and was Vice-President of the Tilden and Hendricks Club at Oakland. He has travelled extensively through different portions of the United States and parts of the Canadas, from which he derived material benefit. Mr. Hamill was early instructed in the doctrines of Methodism, but entertains very liberal views on religion. He is an earnest worker and advocate of Sunday-school interests, and is a teacher and also treasurer in the Presbyterian Sunday-school of Oakland. He was married, June 29, 1876, to Miss Lizzie Maria, daughter of James R. Bishop, Esq., of Oakland.

WILLIAMS, GEORGE HAWKINS, A.B., was born in Baltimore, Maryland, in October, 1818. His father, George Williams, was a native of Roxbury, Massachusetts, and a descendant of the Williams family, celebrated in the early history of that State. Removing to Maryland, he married Elizabeth B.,

daughter of Matthew Hawkins, of Queen Anne's County, Maryland. Her family, equally celebrated, settled in that region, then known as Kent Island, previously to the grant of the charter to Lord Baltimore by King Charles. Mr. Williams was carefully educated and prepared to enter the University at Harvard, but before going there was required to serve eighteen months in the counting-room of a foreign shipping merchant. He had, however, no taste for mercantile life, and gladly escaped from it to the more congenial atmosphere of the University. Graduating in 1839, he returned to his home and pursued his legal studies with the distinguished William Schley, a hard-working professional man and an enthusiastic student. Almost from the time of his admission to the bar, Mr. Williams has taken the first rank among the lawyers of Maryland. He has also, notwithstanding all the exactions of his profession, kept up his classical studies in the retirement of his home, and preserved, unimpaired, his proficiency in several of the modern languages. The Williams family, who had by frequent removals from Massachusetts to Baltimore, become quite numerous in the State, were some seventy years since among the leading and wealthiest merchants of that city, and were all of the straitest sect of Jeffersonian Democrats. In those doctrines Mr. Williams was carefully nurtured, and to them he still steadfastly adheres. He also closely resembles his family in this, that while possessing most decided political opinions and convictions, he has carefully abstained from seeking office or engaging in political life. He was, however, induced, in 1875, to be one of the candidates on the Democratic ticket, in Baltimore County, for the House of Delegates, but his party was not successful. He was again a candidate in 1877, when the entire Democratic nominations were elected by large majorities. It was alleged, and was indeed true, that to him the chief inducement in entering the political field was not to seek distinction, but to use his influence to defeat the proposed extension of the city limits into his county, to which project he was implacably hostile. In defeating this he was successful, as also in retaining the law on the statute-book, which continues to the Eastern Shore the right always to have one of the two United States Senators, Mr. Williams being chairman of the special committee, and writing the report in favor of this decision. Having accomplished what he desired, he retired at the termination of the session to the quiet routine of professional life. He was married in 1841 to Eleanor, the only daughter of John S. Gittings, one of the first bankers of Baltimore. Mr. and Mrs. Williams have seven children,—George May, the eldest, now practicing law in partnership with his father, graduated in 1872 from the College of St. John the Baptist, Oxford, England. All the sons have been educated in that country; the youngest is now studying at the Charter House. In the thoroughness, variety, and accuracy of his scholarship, Mr. Williams is an ornament to the university from which he graduated, the first in America.

In his profession he is able to cope with the most profound and intricate problems of the law, and to present his arguments to the jury with unusual force and eloquence. As a citizen, his honorable career has won for him the entire respect and confidence of the community; while personally, his easy, warm-hearted, and cordial manner has made him hosts of friends.

HARRIS, JOSEPH, the third son of George and Margaret (Bush) Harris, was born in Baltimore County, Maryland, October 19, 1819. His paternal ancestors were English, and were among the earliest settlers of the State. His mother was of German ancestry. His father was a business man of enterprise and ability, and held a high social position. His grandfather, Thomas Harris, a farmer in Baltimore County, bore also the same character, and was greatly respected. Mr. Harris was educated largely at the public night schools. At the age of sixteen he took charge of a farm, which he worked successfully for three years. He then indentured himself to learn the tailor's trade, at which he served three years, working a short time afterward as journeyman. He next engaged in cutting for the trade till 1847, when he started in business for himself, entering into a partnership which bore the name of Dulancy & Harris. The firm continued prosperously till 1860, when it was dissolved, and Mr. Harris carried on a flourishing business alone until 1866. Previously to the civil war he had been a States Rights man, and held those opinions until he saw there was a point to which they could be carried to the peril of the national life. On the memorable April 19, 1861, he took sides strongly with the Union forces, and from that time exerted himself strenuously to further the interests and maintain the integrity of the General Government. In his business, having much to do with supplies for the army, he prospered greatly while the war continued. During the year 1865 he had an office for nearly a year in Washington, where he settled the claims of many of the army officers. In the fall of 1866 he was appointed to a position in the Revenue Department in Baltimore city, as District Deputy, which office he filled faithfully and acceptably for about a year. This position he resigned in the fall of 1867, and returned to his business as merchant tailor on Eutaw Street, where he has since continued with a good degree of prosperity. Having previously taken a deep interest in public affairs, in promoting the draft, and providing for the families of soldiers, and becoming conspicuous as a Union man, Mr. Harris was, in the fall of 1864, elected by a heavy majority to the Legislature of the State for the year 1865, which was perhaps the most noted Legislature of Maryland under the new free Constitution. Both branches were strongly Republican, and upon its adoption of the amendment to

the United States Constitution proposed by Congress, abolishing slavery in the United States, Mr. Harris moved the concurrence of the House in the resolution ratifying the amendment. Under a resolution introduced by him, he was made chairman of a committee of seven, to prepare a succinct statement in reference to the character and condition of the soil in different sections of the State, and of its peculiar adaptation to the various productions of agriculture; the proximity to market; the course and capacity of our navigable streams; the water powers, and facilities and materials for manufactures, and the mineral resources and deposits of the country. He prepared the report in an able manner, and the General Assembly ordered a large number of copies to be printed in the English and German languages, which were distributed extensively throughout the Northern and Western States, and had a most favorable influence in inducing large numbers of people to settle in the State. About that time a strong influence was brought to bear, to effect the removal of the United States Naval Academy from Annapolis to Newport, Rhode Island. Mr. Harris exerted himself powerfully to prevent this removal, which he regarded as most injurious to the interests of the State and the nation, and succeeded in turning the tide in favor of retaining the Academy at Annapolis, and in greatly enlarging and beautifying the grounds. The enlargement was effected by a sale to the General Government of the southern portion of the present property. He also made a personal application to President Johnson, and secured the appointment of Admiral Porter as Superintendent of the Academy, under whose able management and patriotic spirit the school became not only flourishing, but a nursery of patriotism and of national honor, loyalty, and liberty. Admiral Porter remained in charge of the Academy until 1878. While in the Legislature Mr. Harris became the author of a new law in regard to the pay of the police of Baltimore, raising it to eighteen dollars a week. He took a deep interest in all measures designed to advance the commercial and agricultural interests of the commonwealth, all internal improvements, and in whatever tended to maintain the financial honor and integrity of the State. He was one of the most active, earnest, faithful and useful members of that memorable Legislature. The existence of Perkins Spring Square, in Baltimore, is chiefly due to the enterprise and public spirit of Mr. Harris. For over twenty years, unavailing efforts had been made to have that square purchased by the city. Finding in 1872 that the grounds were about to be leased for building purposes, he at once interested himself in the matter, secured petitions, and brought so much influence to bear on the City Council, that the square was purchased and made a beautiful park. Within the inclosure is a spring, which discharges about forty gallons per minute of excellent water, slightly mineral, and which is resorted to for its supposed healthful qualities by the residents of many

blocks distant. The park itself is a very popular place of resort, particularly in the warm season. Mr. Harris has always been one of the commissioners. Mr. Harris happily combines in mind and address those qualities which render him popular in social and political circles. He is a prominent member of many societies. Among the Odd Fellows he has been through all the offices up to the Chapter. He is a member of three Masonic orders, the Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery, also of the United Order of American Mechanics, in which by two elections he has been made State Councillor—the highest State officer in the order—his second term expiring February, 1879. He is also a member of the Strictly American Organization—a society neither religious nor political; also of the Knights of Pythias, and the Heptasophs. In 1846 he married Miss Eliza A. Hobbs, of Baltimore, daughter of Samuel Hobbs, a prominent contractor and builder of that city. A daughter, Emma A., the only child of this marriage, died in 1860, when only eleven years of age.

MCCART, JOHN, was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, June 18, 1828. Two years later, in 1830, his parents, Lawrence and Ann (Owens) McCart, brought him to Baltimore, where they settled. His father was a hard-working, industrious man, supporting his family by his daily labor. Mr. and Mrs. McCart had six sons and three daughters, of whom four sons and two daughters are still living, and all of whom reside in Baltimore. Their son John attended the public and private schools of that city, but for the most part his education was obtained at St. Patrick's Private School, taught by Martin J. Kearney, who afterwards became a lawyer, a noted politician, and a member of the Legislature. At fourteen years of age young McCart left school, and was employed for about a year in a drygoods store, when he bound himself by indentures to Boss & Hall, plumbers, with whom he remained till his majority, acquiring a full knowledge of all the details of the business. After his apprenticeship was concluded he worked for the same firm as a journeyman for five years. During that time his employers offered to set him up in business, but he declined assistance, and in 1854 started in business for himself, locating on the corner of St. Paul and Centre streets, where he still remains, meeting with good success. As a plumber he has done a great amount of work in Baltimore. Mount Vernon Hotel, the State Penitentiary, the City Jail, Peabody Institute, and many other large buildings attest his skilful workmanship. He employs about fifteen hands, to whom he always makes it a principle to pay the best wages. In 1862, besides carrying on his regular trade, Mr. McCart became interested with Mr. Henry Lee Kendell in the steam oyster business. That

was the first effort ever made to prepare oysters in that style for the retail trade of the city, and was very successful. Mr. McCart sold out his interest in 1866. He has for many years taken a deep interest in politics, endeavoring at all times to get honest men into office. In 1877 he was elected to the First Branch of the City Council, in which body he took his seat as the workingman's candidate, and in which his course was conspicuously honorable and able. He is a member of the Democratic party and of the Catholic Church; was married April 1, 1856, to Bridget Ann Riley, of Baltimore, by whom he had five children, all of whom are living,—Mary Ann, James, Alice, John, Jr., and William. His two eldest sons work with him at the trade. His wife died March 1, 1864, and eight years afterward, February 23, 1872, he married Amelia Reed, also of Baltimore.

QUINAN, PASCAL ALFRED, M.D., was born in Louisville, Kentucky, in 1832. Whilst he was an infant his parents removed with him to Philadelphia. There he attended various private schools up to the age of fourteen years, when he entered the celebrated Episcopal Academy, then conducted by the Reverend Alonzo Potter, D.D. He remained there for four years, and then commenced the study of medicine in the office of Doctor J. K. Mitchell, Professor of Therapeutics in the Jefferson Medical College. After attending the lectures of that institution during one session, he was transferred to the University of Pennsylvania, and became a private pupil of William E. Horner, M.D., Professor of Anatomy. After attending a winter's course of lectures at said college he removed to Baltimore with his parents, and matriculated at the University of Maryland. He enjoyed the rare advantage of being a private student of the late Professor Nathan R. Smith, and received his diploma as Doctor of Medicine in the spring of 1851. After practicing his profession for two years he entered the United States Army as a surgeon, serving therein until 1862, when he resigned the position, and resumed his private practice. In 1865 he was appointed surgeon on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Mail Steamship Line, between Baltimore and Liverpool, in which capacity he remained until the discontinuance of the line. In 1869 he was appointed Medical Director and Superintendent of the Navassa Phosphate Company at the island of Navassa, and served as such for the period of one year. Doctor Quinan's father was Reverend Thomas Henry Quinan, who was born in Balbriggan, Ireland, in 1795, and came to America in 1817, settling originally in Lancaster, Pennsylvania. Soon after locating in Baltimore he became the assistant minister of Christ Church, which was then under the pastoral charge of Reverend Doctor John Johns, who was

subsequently Bishop of Virginia. He remained in that field of religious labor for many years, and was subsequently appointed Agent of the Maryland State Bible Society in 1850, serving as such most zealously and faithfully until 1868. He died in 1874, leaving behind him the record of a well-spent Christian life. Mr. Quinan was one of the oldest members of the Masonic fraternity in Maryland. His father, Doctor Quinan's grandfather, was Chancellor Quinan, of Dublin, Ireland, Master of the Rolls. The family traces back for many centuries through a high and honorable line, and includes among its blood relatives the Emmets, Thompsons, Blakes and Russells. The doctor's mother was Eliza Hamilton, daughter of William Henry Hamilton, one of the leaders of the United Irishmen of 1798 and 1803, in the rebellions of those years. Her maternal grandfather was Major John Russell, of the Ninety-third Highlanders. Dr. Quinan is a gentleman of extensive and varied knowledge, a fine literary and classical scholar, and a most skilful and accomplished surgeon and physician.

WARD, FRANCIS XAVIER, was born July 11, 1839, in the city of Baltimore, where his early youth was spent. He was a constant and diligent pupil in public and private schools. At the age of fourteen years he entered Georgetown College, District of Columbia, where he remained for five years, at the expiration of which time he graduated with honor. Immediately after receiving his diploma he was appointed Secretary of Legation to Central America, under President Buchanan's administration, Alexander Dimmity, the distinguished linguist and classical scholar of Louisiana, being the then United States Minister Resident at San Jose, Costa Rica. Mr. Ward had previously declined an appointment at large as cadet at West Point. Shortly after the arrest and execution of the famous filibuster, General Walker, young Ward returned from Central America, with dispatches from the United States Legation to Washington; after the presentation of which to the American Government, he resigned his secretaryship, and located in his native city, where, in 1861, he commenced the study of law in the office of the Honorable Charles J. M. Gwynn, Attorney-General of Maryland. During the memorable occurrence of April 19, 1861, when the Massachusetts troops passed through Pratt Street, Baltimore, en route to the National Capital, Mr. Ward was a member of the battalion of Maryland Guards, a military organization of Baltimore. Whilst discharging his military duties on that occasion, he was severely wounded in the right hip, the ball being propelled with such force as to detach a portion of his hip bone and enter the body of a citizen who was standing behind Mr. Ward, killing him instantly. Six weeks subsequent to the above events, Mr. Ward went

to Richmond, Virginia, where he assisted in organizing a company for the Southern service, which was afterwards known as Company H, First Maryland Regiment, its officers being Captain William Murray, Lieutenant George Thomas, Lieutenant Frank Xavier Ward, and Lieutenant Richard Gilmor. Upon the organization of that regiment Lieutenant Ward was appointed its Adjutant, and served in that capacity until its disbandment in August of 1862; having served with the same, under Colonel Arnold Elzey, at the battles of Martinsburg, Bull Run, and during the famous Stonewall campaign in the Virginia Valley, as also the seven days' fight before Richmond. Subsequently Lieutenant Ward was appointed aide-de-camp on the staff of Major-General Elzey, and was afterwards assigned to the Stonewall Brigade, then under the command of General James A. Walker, the present Lieutenant-Governor of Virginia. At the time of the capitulation of the Confederate forces Lieutenant Ward was attached to the staff of Major-General Cadmus Wilcox, then commanding a division in Lieutenant-General A. P. Hill's corps in the Army of Northern Virginia. After the war Mr. Ward returned to Baltimore and resumed the study of law in the office of Messrs. Brown & Brune, and when the constitutional disabilities were removed which had been imposed upon him on account of his having served in the Southern army, he was admitted to the Baltimore bar. As a lawyer Mr. Ward has been eminently successful. He is an earnest, cogent, and eloquent speaker. He has been counsel for the Board of Registration of Voters from its establishment. From the earliest period of his professional career Mr. Ward has taken an active part in public and political matters. As a member of the national Democratic party he has been one of the ablest defenders of its principles on the hustings in all the leading campaigns, national, State, and municipal. Notwithstanding he has been, for so many years, a warm and consistent advocate of his party, he has never been the recipient therefrom of any office of profit, though his name has been very prominently mentioned in connection with the State's Attorneyship. Mr. Ward is the son of Mr. William Ward, a highly respectable and wealthy merchant of Baltimore. In 1874 he married Miss Topham Evans, daughter of Matthew Topham Evans, a well-known lawyer and *litterateur*. She is the last lineal descendant of Governor Johnson, the first Governor of Maryland after the colonies had achieved their independence. He was an intimate friend of George Washington, and nominated him as Commander-in-chief of the army. Mr. M. T. Evans's father was the late Hugh W. Evans, who was many years President of the National Union Bank of Baltimore. Mr. Ward is a gentleman of pleasant and affable manners, and commands the respect and esteem of his professional brethren and the community generally. As a gallant soldier and officer of the cause in whose service so many of Maryland's sons lost their lives, as a lawyer, scholar, and upright citizen, he occupies a high position.

MCCOMAS, ALEXANDER, was born near Bel Air, Harford County, Maryland, February 27, 1821.

His father, Preston McComas, and grandfather, Alexander McComas, were natives of the same county. The family were among the first settlers of the county. His father was elected High Sheriff of Harford County in 1833, and served for three years, to the entire satisfaction of the citizens. He married Hannah E. Gough, eldest daughter of Harry Gough, a native of England, who came to this country and settled at South Hampton, a well known mansion near Bel Air. Her brother, Harry D. Gough, represented Harford County in the Maryland Legislature for a number of years. He was also Clerk of the county about seven years. Harry Gough McComas, who was killed in the battle of North Point, and with Daniel Wells had the credit of killing General Ross, the British commander, was first cousin to Hannah E. Gough. The parents of Alexander were married October 10, 1809. They had eight children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the fifth, he being the second son. His educational advantages, like those of most of the country boys of that day, were limited to the elementary English branches; and, as was the custom then, only availed of in the winter—the remainder of the year being given to work on the farm, or whatever else was needed. At thirteen years of age his father required him to make a selection of his future business. He promptly decided to be a gunmaker. His father brought him to Baltimore and placed him with C. C. O'Brien, a leading gunmaker, with whom he remained about six years, until Mr. O'Brien's death. He then worked about three years in the same business with another gentleman. At the end of that time he found himself financially no better off than at the beginning; he therefore concluded to begin business on his own account, and rented a small portion of the warehouse No. 51 South Calvert Street, July 25, 1843, and opened a gunmaking establishment on a very limited scale. His business career has been one of great prosperity, and is the result of the honorable business policy through which he has maintained and steadily strengthened his reputation. He commenced business at his present stand with a capital of twenty-one dollars. His house is now, and has long been the most notable in that line of business in Baltimore. Both as an importer and manufacturer he has maintained the highest standard in all lines of goods, and has made his house famous as a depot for the best guns and sportsmen's goods known in the world. The rifles and shotguns manufactured by Mr. McComas have been in use for thirty five years, and are widely and favorably known all over this country and Europe, and the McComas heavy guns made expressly for buffalo, bear, deer, geese, and duck, are not excelled anywhere in the world. At the Maryland Institute, Mr. McComas took the first premium and the first diploma for guns, a silver medal for gun locks, a silver medal for rifles and pistols, and a gold medal for double-barrelled guns. His



Gen. M. Bane

goods were also awarded a silver medal by the Metropolitan Mechanics' Institute. Mr. McComas has travelled extensively in the United States and Canada. Politically, he has been a Whig; during the civil war, a decided Union man. His mother died in 1831, when he was but ten years old, and, although nearly fifty years have passed since that event, her dying admonitions stand out before him as if written in letters of living light. He believes if mothers would bestow more attention on their sons in training them in the right way, to be just and honorable, there would be better and truer men in the land. He was married by the Rev. Henry Slicer, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, November 24, 1844, to Miss Mary A. Hahn, second daughter of the late William Hahn. By this union he has three children living, one son and two daughters. His son Harry H. is associated with him in his business.

MITCHELL, REV. JAMES ARCHIBALD, was born March 22, 1839, in the city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He was the son of the Rev. R. H. B. Mitchell, for many years a clergyman of the Diocese of Maryland, who, with the exception of eight years, spent the whole of his ministerial life in Maryland. He died in Elkton, in May, 1869, being at that time Rector of Trinity Church of that place. He was a very humble and unpretending man, but a man of fine talents. He endeared himself to those to whom he ministered by a faithful discharge of duty. His mother was Miss Susan, daughter of Archibald Binney, once a resident of St. Mary's County, Maryland, but who afterwards removed to Philadelphia, where he died. The subject of this sketch, after a preliminary preparation, went to Charlotte Hall, St. Mary's County, in his fourteenth year, which institution was then under the direction of President Brown. He continued there for three years, when he was sent to St. James College, Washington County, Maryland, at that time under the direction of the Rev. Dr. Kerfoot, now the Bishop of the Diocese of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. He graduated from that institution with credit, in July, 1861, when he entered upon the study of theology under the Rev. Dr. Levin, at that time Rector at Chaptico. He was in Virginia during part of the civil war, pursuing his divinity studies under the direction of the Rev. Dr. Sparrow, who was then Professor in the Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Virginia, which had been removed, at the breaking out of the war, from Alexandria to Staunton, Virginia. He went South with a half-formed purpose to enter the Confederate Army, but finding that he could proceed with his studies, he decided to avail himself of the opportunity to prepare himself for his life work. He was ordained Deacon, in 1864, by Bishop Johns, in Grace Church, Richmond, and ap-

pointed by him to Cornwall Parish, Charlotte County, Virginia, to the rectorship of which he was elected six months thereafter. He was ordained to the priesthood in 1866 by Bishop Johns, in St. James Church, Richmond. While rector of that parish he served as Chaplain of the Church Home and Infirmary of Baltimore, the inducement being increased opportunities for study and service in the cause of the Church. He left Charlotte County, Virginia, in the autumn of 1867, and returning to Maryland, settled as Rector of Whitemount Parish, Talbot County. In 1873 he was elected Rector of St. Paul's Parish, Centreville, Queen Anne's County, where he still resides. Mr. Mitchell married, January 10, 1871, Miss Mary, daughter of Samuel Kennard, of Talbot County, Maryland. She died four years after their marriage, leaving a memory fragrant with Christian virtues. An infant daughter, named Mary Kennard, is the fruit of this marriage.

BOONE, WILLIAM MARSHALL, was born in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, March 30, 1836. His father, William Boone, was born in Washington, District of Columbia, but went to Pennsylvania with his parents at an early age. He was a lawyer by profession, and a man of distinction and ability. He was commissioner to Nicaragua, and afterward judge of the Supreme Court of New Mexico. He died in January, 1860. Mr. Boone was educated at Villa Nova College, Philadelphia, an institution under the charge of the Augustinian Order of the Roman Catholic Church. At an early age he showed a predilection for a professional life, and became fond of reading and literary pursuits. Upon leaving college, in order to get a knowledge of business, he became for two years clerk in a large commercial house in Philadelphia. His father having accepted an appointment as commissioner to Nicaragua, tendered him by President Fillmore in 1851, Mr. Boone sailed with him for that place. In less than a year, ill health compelled him to return with his father to the United States. Having studied law and then been admitted to the bar at Philadelphia, he practiced his profession in that city for one year. In 1854 he removed West and settled in the town of Fairfield, Jefferson County, Iowa, where he engaged in a successful law practice. In about a year, however, he was again called upon to accompany his father, this time to the Territory of New Mexico, where the latter had been appointed one of the justices of the Supreme Court by President Buchanan. They remained there fifteen months, when the health of his father failing, they returned in September, 1860. After the death of his father in 1860, Mr. Boone settled in St. Paul, Minnesota, where, with his brother, he engaged successfully in the practice of his profession. In September, 1861, he again returned to Philadelphia. Upon the breaking out of the civil war he entered the Federal Army as a Second Lieu-

tenant of infantry. In July, 1862, he was appointed Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General, a position he continued to hold until the close of the war. He was twice breveted; once as Major, for long and meritorious service, and again as Lieutenant Colonel, for gallant conduct at the battle of Gettysburg. During the war he was stationed in the East, principally on the Eastern Shore of Maryland and Virginia. Afterward he was stationed at Harper's Ferry, West Virginia. He was attached to Siegel's command, and later to Hunter's, at the celebrated raid up the Valley of Virginia. He participated in all the battles of Hunter's campaign; the occupation of Staunton and Lexington; the tearing up of the railroad at Staunton; the retreat through the Kanawha Valley and return to Harper's Ferry. After remaining at the latter place six months, he was ordered to Baltimore, where he was stationed at the time of the assassination of President Lincoln, and assisted in the endeavors to prevent the escape of Booth. At the close of the war Mr. Boone settled in Baltimore, and became one of its most prominent and respected citizens. He was often called upon to fill positions of trust and responsibility. He was President of the Mount Vernon Company, organized for the manufacture of cotton sail duck, etc.; a Director of the National Bank of Baltimore; Director of the Maryland White Lead Company, and of the Laurel Mill; a Manager of the Baltimore General Dispensary, House of Reformation, and Institution for Colored Children; a Trustee of the Roman Catholic Cathedral, and of St. Mary's Industrial School for Boys; Vice-President of the Society for the Protection of Children from Cruelty and Immorality; and a Protector of the Catholic Orphan Asylum. Mr. Boone was always a faithful and devoted adherent to the tenets and practices of the Roman Catholic Church, as were also his father and paternal grandfather. In his political views he formerly voted with the Democratic party, then became a war Democrat, and finally a Republican. He married, January 31, 1866, Sarah P., daughter of the late William Kennedy, a prominent and influential citizen of Baltimore. Mr. Kennedy was identified with many public enterprises, and was a man of solid worth and probity of character. He was one of the founders and a president of the Mount Vernon Mills. Mr. Boone died very suddenly at his residence, 26 Mulberry Street, Baltimore, January 23, 1879. He had six children, four daughters and two sons.

GOLDSBOROUGH, GOVERNOR CHARLES, was born July 15, 1765, at Horn's Point, Dorchester County, Maryland. He was the eldest son of Charles and Anna Maria (Tilghman) Goldsborough. He was a member of the Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Congresses of the United States,

serving from December 2, 1805, to March 3, 1817. In 1818 he succeeded Honorable Charles Ridgely, as Governor of Maryland, and served until the appointment of Samuel Sprigg in 1819. He died, December 13, 1831. He married, first, September 22, 1793, Elizabeth Goldsborough, daughter of Robert and Mary Emerson (Trippe) Goldsborough. The fruits of this union were Elizabeth Greenbury Goldsborough, who married Honorable John Leeds Kerr, and Anna Maria Sarah Goldsborough, who married William Henry Fitzhugh. On May 22, 1804, Governor Goldsborough married Sarah Verbury Goldsborough, daughter of Charles and Williamina (Smith) Goldsborough. Their children were Honorable William Tilghman Goldsborough, who married Mary Eleanor Lloyd, daughter of Governor Edward Lloyd; Williamina Elizabeth Cadwalader Goldsborough, who married William Laird; Mary Tilghman Goldsborough, who married William Goldsborough; Caroline Goldsborough, who married Philip Pendleton Dandridge; Richard Tilghman Goldsborough, who married Mary Henry, and Charles Fitzhugh Goldsborough, who married Charlotte Henry.

ANN, HARRY E., the only son of Ernest and Sophia W. (Eisenbrant) Mann, was born in Baltimore, August 2, 1851. His father was from an old and substantial family in Pennsylvania, and has resided in Baltimore since his early youth. Mrs. Mann is the daughter of Christian H. Eisenbrant, who came to Baltimore from the city of Goettingen, in Hanover, to avoid being pressed into the military service of the first Napoleon. Harry E. Mann was sent to the private school of Reverend Henry Scheib in his native city, and received his classical education at Georgetown College, District of Columbia. On leaving college he commenced the study of law in the office of Brown & Brune, of Baltimore, and attended three courses of lectures in the law school of the University of Maryland. He received his degree with the first class graduated from that institution in June, 1871. In September, 1872, he was admitted to the bar, and was soon actively engaged in the practice of his profession. In 1870 he was tendered a Professorship by the faculty of Loyola College, which he accepted, and filled the position for several years, resigning when his legal duties required his whole attention. In connection with his general practice he has made a special study of patent law, and has been connected with the trial of some important and interesting causes. He is a member of the Democratic party, and in the fall of 1877 was prominently spoken of as an available candidate to represent his district in the Legislature. He joined the Fifth Maryland Regiment as a private during the labor troubles in 1877, soon afterwards was promoted, and at the present time

holds a commission in one of the leading companies of that command. Mr. Mann is genial and courteous, and one of the most popular young lawyers of Baltimore. He is fond of reading, and devotes his spare time to the study of English and German literature.

GOLDSBOROUGH, HON. ROBERT HENRY, United States Senator from Maryland, was born at Myrtle Grove, Talbot County, the estate of his father, January 4, 1779. His parents were Robert and Mary Emerson (Trippe) Goldsborough. He was the fourth in descent from Nicholas Goldsborough, from Dorsetshire, England, who settled in Kent Island in 1670. He graduated at St. John's College in 1796. His early manhood he devoted to agriculture, and was a farmer through life. His marriage with Henrietta Maria, daughter of Colonel Robert Lloyd Nicols, of Talbot, took place in the year 1800. In 1804 he was elected to a seat in the House of Delegates. In 1812 he was appointed by Governor Winder to the Senate of the United States, to succeed General Philip Reed, who had died before the expiration of his term, and he was chosen in the same year by the Legislature for the full term of six years, from March 4, 1813. After his retirement from the Senate, Mr. Goldsborough held no public position until 1825, when he was elected to the House of Delegates. In 1835 the Hon. Ezekiel F. Chambers, United States Senator from the Eastern Shore, having resigned his seat to take a place upon the bench, Mr. Goldsborough was appointed to fill the unexpired term, and held that position at the time of his death, October 5, 1836. He was an eloquent speaker, and an easy and popular writer. Education and religion found in him an earnest promoter. He was long a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and a vestryman of St. Michael's Parish. His politeness was proverbial; he was called the Chesterfield of Maryland, while his amiability and good humor made him the delight of every social circle. His domestic relations were most happy. He left a large family of children.

KING, JOHN C., was born, August 27, 1825, in Baltimore County, Maryland, where he spent his youth, and attended various private schools, until the age of nineteen years, when he entered the Sophomore Class of the University of Vermont (Burlington). He graduated at that institution when twenty-two years of age, returned to Baltimore and commenced the study of law under the direction of the late Hon. Reverdy Johnson, which he pursued for about two

years. At the expiration of that time, he entered the Law Department of Harvard University, graduating therefrom in about eighteen months. He again returned to Baltimore and read law for a brief period in the office of the late Hon. John Glenn, when he was admitted to the Baltimore bar (1853). He has practiced in all the courts of Baltimore and throughout the State of Maryland. In 1861 he was elected Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, which position he held until 1867, when a change of the Constitution of the State of Maryland went into effect, which vacated the existing offices and necessitated new elections. Judge King, at the expiration of his judicial term, resumed the practice of his profession, which he has continuously and successfully prosecuted up to the present time (1879). Judge King's father was John King, an extensive farmer of Baltimore County, and his grandfather was Abraham King, who was also a prosperous farmer of that county. The father served as a soldier in the defence of Baltimore in 1814, and the grandfather was a brave soldier of the Revolutionary war. The progenitors of the Kings were from Pennsylvania, and were of American birth for as many generations as we can trace them. The mother of Judge King was Miss Henrietta Day, daughter of Edward Day, a large landed proprietor of Baltimore County. The judge has never married. No one who has occupied the bench in Baltimore enjoys a higher reputation for integrity and impartiality in his decisions than Judge John King. Clear in his judgments, and actuated by a spirit of justice, his opinions have always commanded the warm approval of his professional brethren, and given general satisfaction to litigants whose cases came under the jurisdiction of his court.

GOLDSBOROUGH, HON. CHARLES F., son of Hon. Charles and Sarah (Terbury) Goldsborough, was born at Shoal Creek, near Cambridge, Dorchester County, December 26, 1830. His father was a member of Congress during the war of 1812, and was Governor of Maryland in 1818. During his boyhood Charles F. Goldsborough was under the charge of the late Rev. Enoch Bayly, who was a private tutor in the family of his parents. In April, 1840, he entered St. John's College, Annapolis, in the middle of the Sophomore year, and remained until October, 1848, when he began the study of law in Cambridge, in the office of his brother-in-law, Hon. Daniel M. Henry, who is now (1879) member of Congress from the First District. He was admitted to the bar at the April term of 1852, by his Honor Judge Ara Spruce, at that time Judge of the Circuit, and has ever since practiced his profession in his native county. On June 22, 1852, Mr. Goldsborough was married to Charlotte A. P., youngest daughter of the late John Campbell Henry, of Hambrooks, Dorchester County. Her

grandfather, John Henry, was a member of the Continental Congress, and was one of the first United States Senators from Maryland. He was chosen, together with Charles Carroll of Carrollton, in the year 1789, to represent the State in that body. He was also at a subsequent time Governor of Maryland. In 1855, while absent in Virginia, Mr. Goldsborough was nominated by the Whig party of Dorchester County as a candidate for State's Attorney, to which office he was elected, and served for four years. At the expiration of his official term, he declined a renomination, and was chosen by the same party, in the fall of 1859, to represent the county in the State Senate. He was Senator in Frederick and at Annapolis, during the troublous times of 1861 and 1862, and took an active part in the legislation of those days. During the session of 1862 he was Chairman of the Committee on Federal Relations, and was also a member of the Committee on Judicial Proceedings, Education, and Printing, besides other committees. In 1860 he was an elector for the State at large on the Bell and Everett ticket. Mr. Goldsborough was a Whig in politics until the final dissolution of that party. When the civil war broke out he did all in his power to preserve Maryland to the Union, but he was conservative in his views, and in 1864 united with the Democratic party, of which he is still a member. Since the expiration of his Senatorial term, though repeatedly solicited, he has invariably declined to be again a candidate for office, his time being more than occupied by the demands of his profession. As a lawyer, Mr. Goldsborough is distinguished for the tact with which he examines and cross-examines a witness, for his power before a jury, and for his thorough knowledge of criminal jurisprudence. In arguing a case his manner is earnest, his style forcible and often impassioned. He stands among the first in his profession on the Eastern Shore. Socially he is exceedingly agreeable, and makes many strong friends. He is especially happy in the art of putting others at their ease, in bringing out their finest qualities, and making them appear to the best advantage. In private and in public he is everywhere admired and esteemed.

GETTY, HONORABLE WILLIAM REED, was born in 1832, in that part of Alleghany County, Maryland, now embraced in Garrett County. His grandfather, John Getty, emigrated from Ireland in 1790, and settled near Cresaptown, Alleghany County. He was one of the first settlers of that part of Maryland, and endured the hardships and privations of those early days. James Getty, father of William R., was born where his father first settled, but in early manhood he removed to Piney Grove, five miles east of Grantsville, Maryland,

where the subject of this sketch was born and spent his youthful days. When eleven years of age, William R. met with a painful accident, which confined him to his bed for three years, and disabled him for farm work. He left home at the age of fifteen years, and went forth into the world alone and unaided to commence the battle of life. He went to Pennsylvania, where, by labor and strict economy, he succeeded in saving sufficient means to enable him to attend a select school at Bedford, Pennsylvania, taught by Professor Harris. By diligent study during three years at that school, he acquired a good English education, and laid the foundation for future usefulness in life. Failing health compelled him to quit school. From Bedford he went to Wilmington, Delaware, where he remained one year, and then returned to his native county, where he taught school for two years, and then engaged in merchandising. At the age of twenty-three, Mr. Getty married Miss Margaret Cross, a highly esteemed and worthy member, from her childhood, of the Methodist Episcopal Church. They have an interesting and intelligent family of children. Oliver G. Getty, the eldest son, graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Maryland, and is a member of the medical firm of Keller & Getty, Grantsville, Maryland. The second son, Alvin F. Getty, is engaged in merchandising. Mr. Getty is an adherent of the Catholic Church, having entertained its particular views from youth up. His political career began in 1859, when he was elected Justice of the Peace, to which office he was re-elected three times, and at one election received every vote cast in the district, except nine. In 1864 he went to St. Louis, Missouri, where he engaged in the leather business for about fourteen months, when he left that city and returned to Grantsville, where he has since resided. Mr. Getty was a member of the Board of County School Commissioners of Alleghany County during the years 1868-9. In 1870 he was appointed Collector of State and County taxes of Alleghany County, and served for two years. In 1872, when Alleghany County was divided, Mr. Getty advocated the division with great earnestness and ability, taking an active and prominent part in the formation of the new county of Garrett, and was elected its first Senator without opposition. He has been an outspoken and uncompromising Democrat all his life, and is an able, active, and influential worker in his party. By strict economy, indomitable perseverance, and unimpeachable integrity in every pursuit of his life, he has not only risen to financial independence, but, what is far better, he has secured and enjoys the unlimited confidence and esteem of those who know him best. He is kind and generous in his disposition, and one in whom the worthy poor always find a friend. His fellow citizens delight to honor him, because they take pride in his past record, and know that he will not betray the confidence reposed in him. He is yet in the prime and vigor of manhood, and a brilliant future may be safely predicted for him.

TOWNSHEND, SMITH, M.D., Health Officer for the District of Columbia, was born in Prince George's County, Maryland, December 13, 1836.

His great-grandparents came to this country from England with Lord Baltimore in 1634, and settled in Maryland. He is a descendant of Sir Isaac and Charles Townshend; the latter was in his day a prominent member of the British Parliament. His mother, whose maiden name was Catharine Olis Lunsdom, was born and raised in Alexandria, Virginia, her parents coming to this country from England in 1600. His father, Samuel H. Townshend, was an extensive planter in Prince George's County, Maryland, who died when the subject of this sketch was quite a boy. Shortly after his father's death Mr. Townshend, at the age of eleven years, came to Washington. He received a common-school education in Maryland and the schools of the District of Columbia, and when twenty years of age went to Illinois and entered Shurtleff College at Alton, where he commenced the study of medicine. In 1859 during the gold excitement he went to Pike's Peak, and after two years' residence there he went into the army in 1861, first enlisting in the First Kansas Regiment. He was severely wounded in the battle of Wilson's Creek, Missouri. Upon his recovery he returned to Illinois and went into the Thirty-second Illinois Regiment as First Lieutenant, served during the whole of the war, and was mustered out as Major of the regiment with the rank of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel. He was wounded six times, and was in twenty-two pitched battles. After the war he returned to Washington and resumed the study of medicine. In 1869 he graduated at the National Medical College of the District of Columbia. Since then he has entered upon the active duties of his profession, and has enjoyed a lucrative practice. He is a member of the Medical Association of the District of Columbia; a member of the Medical Society of the District, and he is one of the Alumni of the National Medical College of the District of Columbia. Upon the abolition by Congress of the Board of Health for the District of Columbia, June 30, 1878, he was endorsed by Senators and members of Congress and prominent citizens of Washington, Georgetown, and the county, for Health Officer of the District. Out of a large number of prominent candidates the District Commissioners selected Mr. Townshend for the position. On entering upon the duties of his office, he took upon himself the manifold duties formerly performed by the entire board, and has systematized the workings of the office in the interest of economy, as well as with regard to the health of the people, by the organization of a competent and intelligent corps of street, market, and other inspectors. He has inaugurated the enforcement of strict sanitary regulations throughout the District of Columbia, and under this system the death rate of the District during the unusual hot and sickly month of July, 1878, was less than any city in the United States. His brother, Richard W. Townshend, was elected member

of the Forty-fifth Congress from the Nineteenth District of Illinois as a Democrat, and in the summer of 1878 re-nominated for the Forty-sixth Congress.

QUINAN, JOHN RUSSELL, M.D., was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, where he spent his early youth, attending the best schools in that vicinity. After an academic education he was placed, as a student, in Marietta College, Ohio, and graduated therefrom in the twentieth year of his age. Shortly after he entered upon the study of medicine in the office of Professor John K. Mitchell, Professor of Therapeutics in the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and graduated with honor in the spring of 1844. Immediately after receiving his medical diploma he established himself in the practice of his profession in Calvert County, Maryland, where he remained until 1867—some twenty-three years. He enjoyed an extensive practice and was the leading physician in Calvert County. In 1867 he removed to Baltimore, where he has uninterruptedly pursued his profession up to the present time. Whilst in Calvert County Dr. Quinan served as United States Medical Examiner of drafted men for the civil war, and also as President of the Board of School Commissioners. In 1845 he married Miss Elizabeth Billingsly, of Calvert County, daughter of Colonel Thomas Billingsly, an extensive planter of that county, and a gallant officer in the war of 1812. He represented his county with great credit in the Maryland Senate for several terms. Dr. Quinan's father was Rev. Thomas H. Quinan, long and favorably known as an Episcopal clergyman, and Agent of the Maryland State Bible Society. The doctor is a member of the Medico-Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, and author of several valuable medical and scientific articles. He is a gentleman of fine intellectual culture, of classical attainments, and enjoys a large and lucrative practice. He has six children living. His son William Russel Quinan is a captain in the United States Army, graduating at West Point in grade number six. He has another son at West Point, Allan B. Quinan, who was appointed as a cadet by Hon. Thomas Swann, he having passed a competitive examination as a graduate of the Baltimore City College.

THOMPSON, WALTER HARRISON, Merchant, of Easton, Maryland, was born in that town in 1823. His father was the youngest of five brothers, who, emigrating from Ireland to the United States, landed in Philadelphia in 1792. He married a Miss Harrison, of Caroline County, Maryland, and settled in Easton.

The subject of this sketch was the youngest son. His father died when he was only five years of age, and thought and care and anxiety for the future early intruded into his childhood. He was, however, given a thorough education in the English branches, and attended the Easton Academy. On leaving school he entered, as drygoods clerk, the leading store of the place, conducted by Messrs. Singleton & Talbot. In 1839 he was able to commence business for himself. He had in his store as clerk a young man, named John F. Kersey, whom in 1853 he took into partnership, forming the firm of Thompson & Kersey. Their store has grown from a small affair, commenced in a small and quiet place, on a capital of a few hundred dollars, to be the leading drygoods house in Easton, and is the largest on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. Mr. Thompson has always been an eminently public-spirited citizen. He was among the earliest and most active movers in obtaining the construction of the Dover bridge, which now spans the Choptank River, and connects Talbot and Caroline counties. This bridge has greatly hastened the growth and increased the wealth of Easton. Mr. Thompson was also one of the foremost of the company which lighted the streets of the town with gas, and to him the Methodist Episcopal Church of that place is largely indebted for its beautiful house of worship. He joined that communion in his fifteenth year, and has served through life the interests of his Church and the general cause of religion, not less indefatigably than he has sought to advance his own affairs. In 1847 he was married to Susan A. Mills, of Dorchester County, to whom he owes no small degree of his success in life.

SWINDELL, WILLIAM, was born February 19, 1821, in Cambridge, Massachusetts. His father was William Swindell, a native of Tralee, Ireland, who came to this country and was for many years Superintendent of the Union Glass Works of Philadelphia. His mother, who now resides with him, was Lydia, daughter of William Emmitt, the first successful manufacturer of flint glass east of the Alleghany Mountains, who came from Bristol, England; about the year 1812. In 1827 the subject of this sketch went to Philadelphia and entered the glass manufactory of his father and maternal grandfather, who, in association with others, had originated the Union Glass Company for the manufacture of flint glass. He there learned the business, in which he has since been eminently successful. His thorough mastery of the art has been the result of persevering toil and self-denial. His father died in 1835, and thus the care of his mother, four brothers and two sisters was mainly laid upon him. On this task he entered with a devotion and self-denial very rarely equalled, and as a

consequence, his opportunities for a scholastic education were extremely limited. By close application to study at night school and a wise improvement of his leisure hours he has greatly supplied the deficiencies of his early education. Having completed the term of his apprenticeship he spent the succeeding five years as a journeyman in Camden, New Jersey, where he married Miss Henrietta Mullard, a young Quakeress, who was an adopted daughter of Hughy Hatch, a farmer. In 1847 he went to Baltimore and worked as a journeyman for F. and L. Schaum for five years; then in connection with William Garten, David L. Lawson, and Jacob Lye, he originated and built the Spring Garden Bottle Works, of which he was superintendent as well as part owner. In 1855 he took an interest in the glass works of Baker Brothers & Company, on Hughes Street, which he superintended for seventeen years, conjointly with the Spring Garden works, which had been purchased by the latter firm. In 1869 he became the manufacturing partner of Seim, Emory & Swindell, building another window glass factory on Leadenhall Street, at a cost of about seventeen thousand dollars. In 1873 he built a third factory, forming the Crystal Window Glass Works, which has been in successful operation ever since. In this enterprise he associated with him his sons, George E., John W., and Walter B., the firm name being Swindell Brothers. It is one of the leading glass houses in the city. Baltimore, next to Pittsburg, is the largest window glass manufacturing city in the United States, and this fact is attributable in no small degree to the enterprise of Mr. Swindell. He was one of the first glass manufacturers in the East to substitute Cumberland coal for heating purposes in place of resin, on account of the difference in cost. Hard coal had been used in the East, necessitating a blast. Mr. Swindell represented his ward in the City Council in 1860. He is a Conservative in politics, and in religion a member of the Methodist Church. He has nine children, Marietta, George E., John W., deceased, Walter B., Annie, Cora, Charles J. B., Joseph Rodgers and William.

KNOTT, ALOYSIS LEO, State's Attorney for Baltimore city, was born near New Market, Frederick County, Maryland, May 12, 1829. At the age of eight years he entered St. John's Literary Institute, at Frederick City, established by the late Rev. John McElroy, and conducted by the Fathers of the Society of Jesus. After diligently pursuing his studies there for nearly three years the subject of this sketch removed, with his parents, to Baltimore, and in 1842 was placed as a student in St. Mary's College of that city. He spent six years in that institution, and in 1847 graduated with honor. He immediately entered upon the vocation of teaching, his first engagement being as assistant in the Cumberland



A. Leo Hewitt.

Academy, which position he occupied for a year, when he accepted that of teacher of Greek and algebra in St. Mary's College, Baltimore, most acceptably filling the latter for the space of two years. Turning his attention to the profession of law, Mr. Knott commenced a course of study in the office of the late William Schley, one of the most brilliant ornaments of the Maryland bar. After reading law for one year, Mr. Knott discontinued his professional studies for awhile to become the Principal of the Howard Latin School, in Howard County, Maryland, an academy established by him, and which for many years was eminently prosperous. In the winter of 1855-56 Mr. Knott returned to Baltimore and completed his law studies under Mr. Schley, on whose motion he was admitted to the Baltimore bar. He at once formed a law partnership with the late James H. Bevans, which professional connection continued for two years and a half. He then commenced the practice of law upon his individual account. In 1858 Mr. Knott began to take an active part in political affairs. At that time the American or "Know-nothing" party controlled Baltimore and the State, and Mr. Knott was one of the most energetic and persistent of those whose efforts resulted in its overthrow in 1860. In June, 1859, he was sent as a Delegate from Baltimore city to the Democratic State Convention, which met in Frederick City during the ensuing August, and was elected as the Secretary of that body. The object of this convention was to nominate State officers. In 1860 he was elected Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Democratic City Convention. During this year occurred the memorable schism which divided the Democratic party, on national issues, into the Breckinridge and Douglas wings. Mr. Knott believing that Mr. Douglas embodied the true principles and traditions of the Democratic party, followed the fortunes of that gentleman, and became an earnest advocate of his election to the Presidency of the United States. He made many able and eloquent speeches in favor of Mr. Douglas throughout Maryland, achieving a wide reputation as a finished political orator. He was thoroughly conservative in his views, and, subsequently to the election of Mr. Lincoln, engaged in a movement, with a large number of gentlemen throughout the State of various political sentiments, with the view of organizing a party which would be equally opposed to the extreme or radical notions of both the North and the South; and which would be pledged to hostility, alike to the Secession movement and the Republican party, deprecating the disunion doctrines of the former, and believing that the ascendancy of the latter would be inimical to the peace, integrity, and permanent union of the country. The march of events in 1861, rapid and overwhelming in their character, prevented the consummation of this design. During the ensuing three years Mr. Knott remained in Baltimore engaged in the practice of his profession. In 1864 the Republican party having complete control of the Maryland Legislature,

passed a bill, submitting a call for a convention to alter the Constitution of the State. It was justly apprehended by Democratic and Conservative citizens, who had, for the three preceding years, been permitted to take but little part in the State government, by the predominant military authorities, that if such a call were sustained, and a convention should assemble in pursuance thereof, that body would not reflect the sentiments or the interests of a large majority of the people of the State, but rather the vindictive and intolerant views of a minority; and that the disabilities and disfranchisements imposed by the two preceding Legislatures would, by the action of such convention, become a part of the organic law of the State. It was therefore resolved by the few representatives of the Democratic and Conservative element of the Legislature of 1864, to reorganize the Democratic party throughout the State, with the view of preventing this design. A conference was called in Annapolis, in February of that year, at which many of the leading members of the Democratic party were present, among whom were the late Hon. Thomas G. Pratt, ex-Governor of Maryland, Judge Oliver Miller, Colonel John F. Dent, Daniel Clark and Senator Briscoe of Calvert County, to vote against the contemplated call. At this conference committees for the county and city of Baltimore were appointed to awaken and educate public sentiment. The Baltimore committee was composed of George M. Gill, Dr. John Morris, Hon. William Kimmell, Joshua Vansant, and A. Leo Knott. A diversity of views in regard to the best mode of effecting the objects intended, paralyzed the action of this local committee. A very small vote was cast against the convention, owing to the then condition of public affairs. The convention assembled, and a Constitution was formed, which proved so obnoxious to the Democratic and Conservative party, that it was resolved to organize for the purpose of defeating it. The first call for the reorganization of the party in Baltimore city, after the commencement of the civil war, was drawn up by Mr. Knott, June, 1864, and published in the Baltimore papers. The object of organizing the party in Maryland was to put it in full accord with the Democracy of the North, which was then about entering upon the Presidential contest of 1864, and also to rally public sentiment in the State against the proposed Constitution. A city convention was assembled, which, for the purpose of safety, met in the daytime. It was followed by a State convention. Mr. Knott was a member of both of these bodies, taking an active part in their deliberations. By the State convention he was chosen a delegate to the National Democratic Convention, which assembled in Chicago, August 29, 1864, and which nominated General George B. McClellan, and Honorable George H. Pendleton, as the Democratic candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency of the United States. The same year Mr. Knott was nominated for Congress by the Democratic party of the Third Congressional District

of Maryland, his opponent, on the Republican side, being General Charles E. Phelps. The result of the election was unfavorable to the Democratic party. In 1865 renewed efforts were made by the Democratic and Conservative party to modify the Constitution, which had been proclaimed as adopted by the Governor the previous year. In these efforts a number of gentlemen prominently identified with the Union party during the war participated. The same year occurred the well-known quarrel between President Andrew Johnson and the Republican leaders in the United States Senate. It was at once perceived that this disagreement might be availed of to promote the purpose of the gentlemen of the Conservative Democratic party in Maryland. At the suggestion of the Honorable Francis P. Blair, Sr., and Honorable Montgomery Blair, a committee, composed of Colonel William P. Maulsby, William Kimmell, and A. Leo Knott, representing the Democratic State Central Committee (of which Mr. Knott had previously been elected Secretary), waited on President Johnson, June 17, 1865, and laid before him a statement of the condition of the public sentiment in the State in regard to the new Constitution, and appealed to him to so use his constitutional powers and prerogatives as to aid the people in removing the grievances and disqualifications of which they complained. Without pledging himself to any particular line of action, Mr. Johnson expressed the strongest hostility to the objectionable features of the new State Constitution, and his full sympathy with the efforts of the conservative element of the State to get rid of them. In 1866, when the quarrel between President Johnson and Congress became pronounced, it was resolved to sustain him by a series of meetings throughout the country. A large meeting was called February 22 of that year at the Maryland Institute. In the preliminary arrangements of this meeting Mr. Knott actively participated, acting in behalf of the Democratic State Central Committee, and meeting a committee appointed on the part of the conservative members of the Republican party who sided with Mr. Johnson in that contest. This was the initial movement of an agitation in favor of a convention to reform the Constitution, and which terminated in the success of the Democratic Conservative party of Maryland in the fall of 1866. At the election of this year, after a fierce and animated struggle Mr. Knott was elected to the House of Delegates by the Democratic Conservative party, from the Third Legislative District, taking in that body an active and prominent part. He was selected as member and chairman of many of the most important committees, including the chairmanship of the Committee on Elections and the Committee on Internal Improvements; and membership of the Judiciary Committee and the Committee on Federal Relations. On the second day of the session he was appointed as a member of the joint special committee of the Senate and the House (of which Honorable Richard B. Carmichael was chair-

man), to report a bill calling a convention to reform the Constitution of the State. In this committee Mr. Knott insisted on the call for a convention, retaining the basis of representation adopted by the Constitution of 1864, which secured to Baltimore a large additional representation in the State Legislature. The Legislature of 1866 passed the Enfranchisement Bill and the Convention Bill, which put the State Government, in all its branches, in perfect accord and harmony with the sentiments of the masses of the people. These reformatory measures were earnestly advocated by Mr. Knott. In the fall of 1867 Mr. Knott was elected by the Democratic party to the office of State's Attorney for the city of Baltimore. He performed its duties with such ability and entire acceptability, as to cause his re-nomination and re-election in 1871, and again for a third term in 1875. In 1872 he was chosen by the Democratic State Convention as one of the delegates at large to represent Maryland in the National Democratic Convention, which assembled that year in Baltimore, and nominated Horace Greeley for the Presidency. He was also selected by his associates in the delegation to represent the State in the National Executive Committee for the succeeding four years. As the Prosecuting Attorney for the State, Mr. Knott, during his long occupancy of the office, nearly twelve years, has displayed the highest legal ability. He has had to prosecute many of the most important cases on the criminal records, and has frequently been brought into intellectual conflict with the best legal minds of the Baltimore bar, but has always proved himself equal to the best in ready debate and clear logic. He is an earnest, rapid, and fluent speaker; an enthusiastic defender of the right; an uncompromising enemy of wrong. Mr. Knott's father, Edward Knott, a native of Montgomery County, Maryland, was engaged for many years in farming and planting, both in that county and the adjoining county of Frederick. He served in the war of 1812. His grandfather, Zachary Knott, was a native of St. Mary's County, Maryland, and at the close of the Revolutionary war, settled in Montgomery County, where he became extensively engaged as a tobacco planter. The ancestors of the Knotts were from Yorkshire, England, and settled in St. Mary's County in 1642, the pioneer of the family in Baltimore County being John Knott. Mr. Knott's mother was Elizabeth Sprigg Sweeney, daughter of Allen Sweeney, of Chaptico, St. Mary's County, Maryland, and granddaughter of Allen Sweeney, a brave officer in the Pretender's army at the battle of Culloden, who, after that battle, escaped to America, and settled in St. Mary's County, where he married. In 1873 Mr. Knott married Miss Regina Keenan, daughter of the late Anthony Keenan, a highly respected citizen of Baltimore. Whilst devoting himself assiduously to the duties of his official position and his profession, Mr. Knott still finds time to engage in literary pursuits. He has delivered several able and eloquent addresses before

institutions of learning, among which may be mentioned one to the graduating class of Loyola College, Baltimore, 1870, one to the graduates of Rockhill College, in 1872, and one, of great force and beauty, to the graduates of Manhattan College, New York city, in 1877. In 1878 he delivered, before a large and appreciative audience, in Chickering Hall, New York, an admirable and highly instructive address on the "Relation of Religion and Art."

WRIGHT, GOVERNOR ROBERT, was a native of Kent County, Maryland, and received a liberal education at the celebrated county school at Chestertown. He served for several years as one of the Executive Council of Maryland. He represented Maryland in the Senate of the United States from November 19, 1801, until his resignation and the appointment of his successor, General Philip Reed, November 25, 1806. He succeeded Hon. Robert Bowie in 1806 as Governor of Maryland, and held that position until Edward Lloyd was elected in 1809. He was a member of the Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, and Fourteenth Congresses of the United States, from December 3, 1810, to March 3, 1817, and also served in the Seventeenth Congress, from December 3, 1821, to March 3, 1823. He died September 7, 1826.

WINDER, GOVERNOR LEVIN, was born in 1756 in Kent County, Maryland. On April 17, 1777, he was appointed Major of the Fourth Regiment of the Maryland Line. He served with distinction until the close of the war, and rose to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. While serving in the Legislature of Maryland he was made Speaker of the House of Delegates, and discharged the duties of that position with ability and firmness. He succeeded Hon. Robert Bowie, in 1812, as Governor of Maryland, and served until 1815, when Charles Ridgely, of Hampton, was elected in his stead. In 1816 he was a member of the Senate of Maryland. He was a zealous Freemason, and became the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Maryland. He died in Baltimore, July 7, 1819.

HAMBLETON, JOHN A. AND T. EDWARD, Bankers and Brokers, are natives of New Windsor, Carroll County, Maryland. The former was born March 28, 1827; the latter, May 17, 1829. They are the sons of Thomas E. and Sarah A. Hambleton, who removed to Baltimore in 1831. Their family consisted of

seven children—Jesse S., John A., T. Edward, William Sherwood, Francis H., James Douglass, and Clara. Their father established in Baltimore a drygoods jobbing house, and was widely known as an honorable and successful merchant. Their mother is a daughter of Jesse Slingluff, Esq., formerly an honored merchant of Baltimore. Their ancestors came from England, originally from the "Hambleton Hills," and were agriculturists. In 1659 they received a patent for a tract of land called Martingham and Williton, in Talbot County, which is still held by the family. William Hambleton received a commission April 9, 1778, as Captain, and served with credit in the Revolutionary war. Purser Samuel Hambleton, who was commissioned by Thomas Jefferson in 1806, and John N. Hambleton, who was subsequently commissioned Purser, were all members of the same family. Jesse Slingluff Hambleton, a brother of the subjects of this sketch, died in Nicaragua, while on the expedition with William Walker. Another brother, William Sherwood, died while on his way to Japan with Commodore Perry. The studies of John and Edward were pursued in Baltimore. After acquiring a good English education, John, at the age of seventeen, entered upon active life in the drygoods business, and was admitted as a partner in his twentieth year; the firm then becoming Hambleton & Son. T. Edward graduated at St. Mary's College in 1849, when he engaged temporarily in manufacturing, and afterward went into the provision trade. He soon, however, joined his brother in the drygoods business as a partner. The business was prosecuted with marked success until the beginning of the civil war, when T. Edward went to Richmond in 1861. He made several trips to Europe, and built the steamer *Dare*, which he commanded. Being hotly pursued by five war vessels, January 8, 1862, he beached his steamer on the coast of Debedue, S. C., burned her, and captured the boarding party. In 1864 the brothers established the banking house of John A. Hambleton & Co., which, during the past fourteen years, has become one of the most prominent and reliable financial establishments in Baltimore. These gentlemen have sustained very important relations with the business of Baltimore, being active participants in the organization of several of its most important enterprises. They brought to the banking business a thorough knowledge of the trade of Baltimore, a perfect understanding of the condition and wants of the mercantile community, and an honorable character, sustained during an active and important business career. In their new field of operation they found wider scope for their enterprise and public spirit. Their house at once took rank among the most reputable private banks in the city, and soon became noted for its large and creditable transactions. The investments that they have handled have proved to be exceptionally fortunate, and have given the firm a very strong hold upon the confidence of capitalists in this community. The members of the firm are men of

ample means and they have high standing as financiers. They are large but conservative operators, and have always confined themselves to a strictly legitimate banking and brokerage business, controlling a large and choice patronage among leading business houses. Their own business is in a healthy and prosperous condition, giving every indication that the house has still a long career of usefulness before it. John A. married Mary E. Woolen, of Baltimore, in 1855, who died in 1872, leaving three children, Grace, Bessie, and Bell. In 1874 he married Kate, daughter of Gustavus Ober, Esq., of Baltimore. In 1852 T. Edward married Arabella Stansbury, daughter of Major Dixon Stansbury, of the United States Army, who was taken prisoner in Canada in 1812, and wounded in the Indian wars in Florida. They have had three children, Sallie S., Frank S., and Thomas S., of whom Frank S. only is living.

GILPIN, BERNARD, was born at Sandy Spring, a Friends' settlement in Montgomery County, Maryland, March 6, 1826. He is a son of Bernard and Letitia (Canby) Gilpin. His father came to Maryland about the year 1800, from Chad's Ford, Pennsylvania, on the Brandywine, where his ancestors settled in the days of William Penn. The old homestead has remained in the family ever since. From accurate genealogical charts of the Gilpin family in America and England, his ancestry in this country may be traced to Joseph Gilpin, who was born in England in 1664, and emigrated to America in 1696; and in England to Richard de Guylpin, 1206, during the reign of King John. Joseph Gilpin, the first of the family who came to America, raised a large family of children, who settled in the West and Southwest, a number, however, remaining in Philadelphia, and Wilmington, Delaware. Joseph Gilpin's ancestors took an active part in the important events in England in peace and war. Estates and titles have been given to a number of them for deeds of valor, and Scalby, in Cumberland County, England, has been held until recently by the family. An early Bernard Gilpin was called the Apostle of the North, and made himself so obnoxious to Queen Mary by his radicalism and non-conformity to the religion of the crown that he was sentenced to be burned at the stake. The Gilpins have always taken advanced steps in the early history of this country as well as England, and have done much to shape the course of the nation. The subject of this sketch was educated at Sandy Spring with a view to becoming a farmer, but at seventeen years of age he went to Baltimore in search of other employment. He engaged in the retail drug business, as under clerk, with Mr. C. B. Barry. In 1846 he entered the house of E. H. Stabler & Co. In 1851 he married Mary Bernard, of Baltimore, and has three children, Henry Brooke, Ber-

nard, Jr., and Frank. Soon after his marriage Mr. Gilpin engaged in the wholesale drug business with James Bailly, and finally became a member of the well-known firm of Canby, Gilpin & Co., of which he is still an active partner. For several years Mr. Gilpin took an active part in the cause of emigration, with a view to induce emigrants to settle in Maryland, but the Western inducements were so superior that he abandoned it. He has always taken an active interest in the prosperity of the great West, however, and has made several extended trips as far as the Pacific coast. He has written very interesting letters descriptive of the country. He has established his son, Bernard, at the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains, he having gone to that country in his seventeenth year as an explorer and surveyor under the United States government, and settled there to engage in stock raising. Mr. Gilpin's father and mother being members of the Friends' society, he has in the main held their views, always, however, maintaining the most liberal and anti-sectarian opinions, accepting religion in its broadest sense, believing that forms and creeds are no part of true religion. He believes that the light within is sufficient for all God's creation as a guide that never leads astray. Politically, he has followed in the footsteps of his family predecessors, and was a Whig until the dissolution of that party. Since then he has affiliated with the Republicans. Although quiet and unostentatious in manner, he is a driving, energetic business man, and a public-spirited citizen, who has made his influence felt in the community. His strict integrity, affability, and generosity have won for him the esteem of all who know him, and his liberal donations and personal efforts in behalf of charitable and benevolent enterprises have greatly contributed to the welfare and happiness of his fellow-men.

GORSUCH, JOHN THOMAS, was born at Owing's Mills, Baltimore County, Maryland, August 21, 1832. During his infancy, his parents removed with him to Baltimore city, where he attended the public schools, graduating with high merit at the High School, now known as the Baltimore City College. After graduating, young Gorsuch served as a clerk, as he had done much of the time during his schoolboy days in his father's office, and after the expiration of two years commenced to learn the bricklaying trade, serving a regular apprenticeship. On attaining his majority he went to Washington, D. C., and entered into that business, working on the Capitol, the Marine Hospital, at the Navy Yard, and on various Government buildings. In 1858 he returned to Baltimore, and was appointed by Edward Dowling, Clerk of the Superior Court of Baltimore City, as Examining Clerk in the office of that court. At the end of a year he entered into the service of the Baltimore City

Passenger Railway Company as conductor, which position he held for over seven years. After leaving that service, he was appointed in May, 1867, by Governor Thomas Swann, as Justice of the Peace, in Baltimore, which position he still holds. In 1858 Mr. Gorsuch married Miss Sarah R. Griffin, daughter of the late Levi Griffin, of the United States Navy, and has eight children living. His father was the late Peregrine Gorsuch, a highly esteemed citizen of Baltimore, who held the position of chief clerk and treasurer in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court, and was a member of the First and Second Branch of the City Council, justice of the peace, etc. At the time of his death he was one of the oldest and most reliable conveyancers in Baltimore. Mr. Gorsuch's ancestors settled in Maryland contemporaneously with the Lords Baltimore. A portion of the original land grants from the proprietary are still held in the Gorsuch family, and lie in the area embraced by Eutaw, Baltimore, Fayette, and Harrison Streets. Mr. Gorsuch is prominently identified with several benevolent societies, among which are the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and Knights of the Golden Eagle. He is the Past Grand Recorder of the Royal and Select Masters of the State of Maryland, in the Masonic Fraternity. In 1858 he made application to Lafayette Lodge, No. 110, of Free and Accepted Masons, and was duly elected to receive the degrees of Masonry. In 1860 he was elected to the Royal Arch Chapter, as also the Concordia Chapter, of which he was elected Secretary, which position he occupied for ten years. In 1865 he joined the Knight Templars, and was elected Sword Bearer. In conjunction with George L. McCahan, he instituted the Grand Lodge of Royal and Select Masters, and was elected its Grand Recorder, which position he held for three years. He also held the position of Master of Phoenix Lodge, No. 139, of F. and A. Masons. In all the positions held by Mr. Gorsuch, he has acquitted himself with honor and fidelity; has proven himself worthy of the trust and confidence reposed in him. As a Justice of the Peace, he is fair and impartial, and administers his office in the spirit of honor and probity. In manners he is affable and courteous; is extremely sociable and communicative, and is deservedly popular.

HOOOPER, THOMAS, Merchant and Shipbuilder, was born on Taylor's Island, Dorchester County, Maryland, in 1803, where his father, James Hooper, an extensive agriculturist, was also born, and where his ancestors, according to ancient records and old tombstones, established themselves contemporaneously with the settlement of the State. The pioneers of the family in this country were three brothers, who came from England in the early Colonial times, one settling in Dorchester

County, Maryland, one in South Carolina, and one in the West. Thomas Hooper, who had received the best education that the schools of his native county could furnish, removed to Baltimore whilst quite a young man, and engaged in the wholesale grocery and commission business, which he successfully followed for several years, and then associated therewith the shipbuilding business, his shipyard, with three marine railways, being located on the south side of the Basin, and occupying a frontage of one hundred and eighty-five feet, and a depth of eight hundred feet. Mr. Hooper was one of the most extensive shipbuilders and shipowners of his day, having built and owned, in whole and in part, one hundred and forty-seven vessels during his lifetime, the vessels constructed by him being sea-going craft, of a first-class character, and many of them clipper vessels, famous for their speed. Notably among the number were the bark Flying Cloud, brig Foaming Sea, and schooner Leocadia. He was also extensively engaged in the bay and coasting trade, and had lines of vessels, passenger and freight, running to Norfolk, Richmond, Petersburg, Jacksonville, Mobile, New Orleans, Galveston, and other ports of the Southern States, as well as to many South American and West Indian. Whilst engaged in the Baltimore business he also built vessels on his farm, Taylor's Island, and had two other builders constructing vessels for him at Church Creek and Tobacco Stich, in the same county. The shipyard in Baltimore was conducted for a number of years after his death by his sons, Edwin E. Hooper and Samuel H. Hooper, who also built quite a number of vessels, a few of them being steamers of a small size. Through energy, industry, and unswerving integrity, Mr. Hooper amassed a considerable fortune. He died June 28, 1857, not quite fifty-four years of age, and his death was generally lamented by the community in which he had spent the greater part of his life, whilst the shipping interest manifested especial respect to his memory by the half-masting of all the flags in the harbor. The Maryland press, at the time of his demise, paid the highest eulogies to his worth as a citizen; to his exalted moral character and unostentatious Christian benevolence. Though always a staunch Democrat, of the Jacksonian school, Mr. Hooper never sought, but, on the contrary, persistently avoided political station. Mr. Hooper was prevailed upon at one time to represent the Fifteenth Ward in the City Council. He served during the session of 1845 and 1846, and performed his duties in a manner most conducive to the commercial interests of Baltimore. The term which Mr. Hooper served in the City Council was during the administration of Mayor Jacob G. Davies. Hon. Joshua Vansant and John S. Brown were also members of that body at the same time, and Augustus H. Pennington was the clerk of the Branch. Mr. Hooper was afterwards proffered by the Democratic party the nomination for the Mayoralty, but declining to sacrifice his business interests to accept office he refused it. The wife of

the subject of this sketch was Miss Hannah Robinson, the daughter of a highly respectable farmer of Dorchester County. The issue of the marriage were eleven children, five of whom survived their father, Mary M., Edwin E., Samuel H., Emma J., and Frank L. Hooper. No one stood in higher estimation than Thomas Hooper.

SHEPHERD, THOMAS F., was born October 10, 1815, near Union Bridge, Frederick County (now Carroll) Maryland, of Scotch-Irish ancestry. His great-grandfather, William Farquhar, and his wife, Ann, moved from the Province of Pennsylvania to the Province of Maryland in 1735, and settled near the present town of Union Bridge, Carroll County. He was the first white settler in that part of the State; and there being no roads except the paths made by Indians and wild beasts, he was obliged to move his family and goods on pack-horses. He was a tailor by trade, and made buckskin breeches and other clothing for the settlers when they came. His father, Allen Farquhar, gave him two hundred acres of land, and he took up and patented from time to time, as he acquired means, different tracts of land until, in January, 1768, he owned two thousand two hundred and fifty-six acres, including all of the site of the town of Union Bridge, which he divided among his seven children, some of which is still owned by his descendants. His grandfather, Solomon Shepherd, was the oldest son of William and Richmonda Shepherd, of Menallen Township, County of York, Province of Pennsylvania. He married Susanna Farquhar, daughter of William Farquhar, October, 1779, and built a fulling mill on a part of his wife's land. He subsequently built a woollen factory on the same site, which is still owned by some of his descendants. There were many wolves, wild-cats, and bears in that section of the State when Solomon Shepherd operated his fulling mill; so that it became necessary for him to carry fire-brands to frighten them away when he passed from his house to his mill at night. This gentleman had four daughters and two sons. His oldest son, William Shepherd, was born February 2, 1786. He married Ruth Fisher, daughter of Samuel Fisher, of Baltimore. They had four sons and four daughters. The subject of this sketch was the oldest son and second child. One brother and three sisters are dead. Solomon, one of the brothers, and Mary Stultz, his sister, are living near Union Bridge; James, the other brother, lives in Iowa City. Thomas F., being the oldest son, in his youth was needed in the factory, and all the education he received was obtained at a district school, and the business training he got by managing the factory and keeping its books. His brothers were more highly favored in this particular.

William H. studied medicine; practiced in Maryland and Wisconsin; went to Australia in 1857, and thence to California, where he practiced his profession until his death in 1864. Solomon carried on the woollen factory for a few years after Thomas left it; then moved to Wisconsin, where he engaged in farming for a few years; returned to Maryland, and is now farming near Union Bridge. James was farming in Iowa until his health failed; he then sold his farm and moved to Iowa City, where he now resides. In October, 1842, Thomas F. Sheppard married Miss Harriet Haines, born January 6, 1822, near Union Bridge, and daughter of Job C. Haines, a farmer, and sister of G. S. Haines, President of the First National Bank of Westminster. In 1846 Mr. Shepherd withdrew from the factory on account of his health, and removed to the farm on which he now resides (1879), containing about two hundred acres. In January, 1860, he was elected a Director of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Montgomery County, which position he still holds. In May, 1861, he was appointed Postmaster at Uniontown, and still holds that office, though never attending personally to its duties, on account of his residence being a mile from the town. In November of that year he was elected County Commissioner, and held the office six years, having been re-elected in 1863 and again in 1865, and was legislated out of office by the Constitution of 1867. He was President of the Board most of the time. The First National Bank of New Windsor was organized in 1865, and Mr. Shepherd was chosen President, to which position he has been re-elected every year since. His wife died in February, 1869, leaving two daughters. During the same month the bank was robbed by burglars of about one hundred and thirty-eight thousand dollars, over one hundred thousand of which was recovered. The stockholders expressed their confidence in the integrity of the officers, and the management of the bank, by immediately making good the entire loss, each one paying his proper proportion. Mr. Shepherd, with his whole family, were old-line Whigs. He joined the Know Nothings, but did not approve some of their principles. During the rebellion he was a strong Union man, and was active in calling and conducting the first Union meeting held in the State. He was for many years a member of the State and County Republican Central Committees, also the Executive Committee of the National Council of the Union League of North America. At the first annual meeting of the State Grange, March, 1874, he was elected Chairman of the Executive Committee, and re-elected at every election since. Mr. Shepherd's parents were members of the Society of Friends, of which he is also a member. Rev. Thomas Shepherd, of Boston, Moses Sheppard, of Baltimore, founder of the Sheppard Insane Asylum, and Colonel Sheppard, of the Revolutionary army, were all of the same family. In every position to which Mr. Thomas F. Shepherd has been called, he always secured and retained the esteem of the community.



Yours as ever
J. G. Smith

FOWLER, HON. ROBERT, Ex-State Treasurer and Legislator, was born in Frederick County, Maryland, near the little town of Urbana, July 4, 1812. His early childhood and youth were spent at the place of his birth, on the farm of his father, Henry Fowler. His parents were both of English origin, and if they gave him but little of this world's goods, he received from them those priceless gifts, "a sound mind in a sound body," together with a generous and happy heart. He was educated at the schools in the neighborhood of the place of his birth. Like many others whom nature formed for the higher walks and occupations of life, he lived to regret the want of a more liberal education. His energy and self-reliance soon urged him to leave the home of his childhood, but he never wandered far from his father's roof, nor ceased to be a citizen of the State of Maryland. At the age of twenty-one, we find him in Washington County, which adjoins his native county on the west. Here at the town of Boonsboro, when he had scarcely more than attained his majority, he married Susan, the daughter of Henry Keedy, Esq., and soon after his marriage, removed to a farm at Beaver Creek, a few miles west of Boonsboro, which had been part of the estate of his father-in-law. He remained here engaged in farming and other kindred occupations, until the year 1841, when he removed to Hagerstown, the county seat of Washington County. At this time Mr. Fowler's handsome person, popular manners, and generous disposition, together with the large and influential connections of his wife's family throughout the eastern and southeastern parts of the county, adjoining Keedysville and Boonsboro, at once secured for him a host of devoted friends, gave him an extensive acquaintance throughout the county, and brought him prominently before the public. He first became a member of the Board of County Commissioners of Washington County, in which position, it is said, "he displayed at an early age that aptitude for business and management of public affairs that so distinguished him in after-life." In the year 1846 he was nominated by the Whigs as a delegate to the General Assembly of Maryland. The canvass consequent upon this nomination was a most exciting and remarkable one, and is yet remembered by those who took part in it. The Hon. William T. Hamilton, who has since represented Maryland in the United States Senate, and is now one of the most valued and respected citizens of the State, an eloquent orator and a learned and successful lawyer, was Mr. Fowler's opponent. Mr. Hamilton and Mr. Fowler were then both young, ardent, full of energy, and were just entering public life. The following is quoted from a speech delivered by the Hon. George Freaner, of Washington County, before the House of Delegates, just after the death of Mr. Fowler: "In 1846, in times of very high political excitement, and when party supremacy varied with almost every election, Mr. Fowler, then a Whig, was nominated for a seat in this

House against our present United States Senator, the Hon. William T. Hamilton, then entering public life. The contest was a very exciting one, perhaps one of the most memorably personal ones that ever took place in the county, the Whigs staking the issue on Mr. Fowler, and the Democrats on Mr. Hamilton. In that stirring contest Mr. Fowler was successful, and well he earned his laurels." As a member of the House of Delegates, he took an active part in the business of the session of 1847-48, and was a member of several important committees. It will appear by reference to the House Journal, February 28, 1848, page 341, that Mr. Fowler asked and obtained leave to report a bill to establish public schools in Washington County. This bill was afterward passed, during the same session, on March 9, 1848, and is known as the Act of 1848, chapter 232. Mr. Fowler often referred to the introduction and passage of this act as one of the most important events in his early public life, and never ceased to feel a pardonable pride in having been among the first to foster and promote public education in the State of Maryland. At the end of the session of the General Assembly of 1848, Mr. Fowler returned to his home in Hagerstown, and soon afterwards, in conjunction with Mr. Frederick K. Zeigler, "became engaged in projecting and building several of the longest and most substantial turnpike roads in Washington County." Thus far his energies and abilities had had a comparatively limited field for their exercise. But in the year 1853 he established the firm of Fowler & Zeigler in the city of Baltimore. This firm was composed of himself and Mr. Fred. K. Zeigler; the former resided in Baltimore County, and attended to the business in the city, while the latter resided in Washington County, and gave his attention to the management of the large flouring mill and distillery owned by the firm, and situated on Antietam Creek, near Lestersburgh, where the celebrated "Zeigler whiskey" was manufactured. In the course of a few years, Mr. Fowler had become as well known in the city of Baltimore as he was in Western Maryland, and he and his firm had won a commercial reputation of the highest character, and a credit almost without limit. He was appointed a Director on the part of the State in the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, and thus formed an intimacy and friendship with Mr. John W. Garrett, the late Johns Hopkins, and others then identified with the interests of that great corporation, and always retained their confidence and friendship. In 1862 he was elected by the General Assembly of Maryland to the position of State Treasurer, which position he occupied until the year 1870, when he was succeeded by John Merryman, Esq., of Hayfields. Mr. Fowler and Mr. Merryman were both residents of Baltimore County, the former having resided there since 1856 at Harvest Home, his country residence on Wilkins Avenue, and the latter being a resident of the Eighth District of Baltimore County, where his magnificent estate, Hayfields, is situated.

Throughout the long period of his official term of eight years, he discharged his duties with marked fidelity and ability. As Treasurer of the State, he protected the public credit and guarded the public money with such watchful and intelligent care, that he earned an enviable reputation in that position. There were times during his administration of the finances of the State, when, to devise ways and provide means to escape at least temporary embarrassment, all the expedients of his fertile brain and all the boldness of his self-reliant nature were called forth to enable him successfully to meet the emergencies. But at such times and in such emergencies, he would make a personal appeal to the banks and capitalists of Baltimore to come to the aid of the State, and such was the confidence of all in his judgment and fidelity, that he never failed to secure by his own efforts, the funds necessary, in his opinion, to protect the public credit until such time as the revenues could be collected, or until the Legislature could make provision for the deficiency. After the expiration of Mr. Fowler's fourth term as State Treasurer, he again, for a short time, gave his entire attention to the business of his firm, which he had for several years confided to the care of his sons. He was not allowed, however, to remain long in private life, nor permitted to devote his time exclusively to private business, for in the fall of 1873 he was nominated and elected by his fellow-citizens of Baltimore County, as a member of the House of Delegates of the General Assembly of Maryland. He consoled himself and assured his friends that he would never be a candidate for another political office after the expiration of the session of 1874; and he appeared to be sincerely in earnest in this resolution to retire from the strife and turmoil of public life. He said in a private letter, written on the eve of one of his re-elections: "I am not desirous to continue as State Treasurer, as my pleasure is in being more at home." He was very much attached to his family, and enjoyed the quiet seclusion of his country home, which he had transformed from one of the least attractive, to one of the most beautiful and highly cultivated estates in Baltimore County. He had conceived further improvements and embellishments for "Harvest Home," as he called his country seat, and looked forward to many happy days which he hoped to pass there with his family and friends around him; but it was ordered otherwise. Soon after he took his seat in the House of Delegates, he was compelled by what he supposed was a severe cold, to return to his family, who were passing the winter at Barnum's Hotel in Baltimore city, where he was attacked with pneumonia, and after a sickness of six weeks, died at midnight, on March 3, 1874, at the age of sixty-one years and eight months. The news of his death was received throughout the State with manifestations of genuine sorrow. The public press in every county of the State and of every shade of political faith praised him as a faithful, efficient, and intelligent public officer, and as a generous, constant, and affectionate friend.

On March 4, 1874, Mr. Charles Buchanan, of Baltimore County, one of Mr. Fowler's colleagues, in announcing his death to the House of Delegates, said: "I do not rise to make any extended remarks upon the life and character of the deceased. His charitable hand, that has so often relieved the wants of the needy, and his friendly and loving heart, in which there was always room for a friend, and his generous and noble nature, that prompted him to the deeds that have won for him the brightest color of his fame, speak his character in better terms than I can employ." The Hon. E. I. Henkle, then a member of the House of Delegates, and now a member of the House of Representatives from the Fifth Congressional District of Maryland, also paid a glowing tribute to his memory. Similar proceedings were had in the Senate, and both houses came in a body to Baltimore the next day to accompany their friend and fellow-member to his resting-place in Loudon Park Cemetery. The funeral was largely attended, and the services were of a most impressive character. On Friday, March 6, 1874, the following resolutions were reported by a committee of the House of Delegates, consisting of Messrs. Buchanan, Freamer, Seth, Gill, and Koons, and were unanimously adopted:

"WHEREAS, It has pleased Divine Providence to remove from our midst the Hon. Robert Fowler, a prominent member of this body, and for many years the occupant of responsible and distinguished offices of honor and profit under the government of this State; and *whereas*, in the judgment of this house his death is not only a great and deplorable loss to its councils, but is an event to be lamented by the people of Maryland; and it is, therefore, just and fitting that some expression of sentiment should be made by us touching the loss which has thus been sustained, therefore,

"*Be it resolved by the House of Delegates of Maryland*, That this body has learned with the most sincere and painful regret of the untimely death of the Hon. Robert Fowler, a member from Baltimore County:

"*Resolved*, That from his well-known record of past usefulness in various high positions of public trust, and the promise of still greater service from his expanding energies and matured experience in public affairs, we feel that the death of no member of this body could have been a greater loss either to itself or the public of this State.

"*Resolved*, That we tender our sincere condolence to the family of our deceased friend and fellow-member, in this their sad bereavement.

"*Resolved*, That as a further mark of our respect, this house be draped in mourning during the residue of the session, and that each member wear the usual badge of mourning for the same period.

"*Resolved*, That the foregoing resolutions be entered upon the Journal, and that the Speaker be requested to transmit a copy of the same to the family of the deceased."

Eloquent and heartfelt tributes to the memory of Mr.

Fowler were pronounced by Major George Freaner, of Washington County, William S. Keech, of Baltimore County, and others, after the resolutions had been presented. In the course of Major Freaner's remarks, after commending Mr. Fowler's public life and services, he said: "He met every one—high or low, rich or poor—with a glad some smile and a hearty cheer. He was never too hurried to stop and listen to all who desired to be heard upon any subject—social, political, or of business. He would not turn away from the humble to meet the great, nor cut the great to burrow with the humble. He was hardly ever known to deny a friend any reasonable request, and his aid was not given grudgingly, but with that hearty good will which always made it doubly grateful to the recipient. In this way it was he gathered around him a host, some of them more conspicuous in many distinguished characteristics than himself, but with these he always felt his strength, and boldly pushed up upon a plane in business affairs and State matters where the ablest men of the State were contending, and stood amongst them an acknowledged compeer. He was also one of the most genial men in social qualities that this State has ever produced; his hospitalities being great and continuous, and humor and sparkling wit and hearty laughter flowed from him and always fell gently and kindly upon those around him. It was to these qualities, so happily blended and under complete command, that Mr. Fowler owed pre-eminently his success." Mr. Fowler's prominent characteristics were clearness and quickness of conception, firmness of purpose, and decision in action. He was emphatically a man of action rather than of words. One who knew him well wrote a few days after his death: "There is one trait that he possessed above all men I ever knew, and that was forgiveness of those who differed from him, and even when he felt they had done him wrong. That feature alone in his character must commend him to the estimation of all, and perhaps cause a pang of regret, if not remorse, in the hearts of some." As an upright, faithful and intelligent public officer, as a citizen without reproach, as a self-sacrificing and affectionate friend, Robert Fowler will be long remembered by the people of this, his native State, and especially by the many whose homes and lives have been brightened by his generous hand and genial smile.

JONES, REV. GEORGE EDWARD, was born February 7, 1842, in Franklin County, Pennsylvania, near what is now Richmond Furnace. His father is John E. Jones of the same vicinity. Mr. Jones received his preparatory education in different schools, chiefly at Tuscarora Academy, Juniata County, Pennsylvania. At the breaking out of the civil war he joined a com-

pany recruiting for the "three months' service." After lying in camp for a month or so, the regiment was disbanded without having been mustered into service. Subsequently he left school and enlisted in the One hundred and twenty-sixth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers. He served his time out, and again returned to school for about a year. In the spring of 1864 he again went into the army, and was in service until the close of the war. In September, 1865, he entered Lafayette College, Pennsylvania, graduating with honor in 1869. He won the "Fowler Prize" for proficiency in the study of the English language, and also delivered the Latin Salutatory of his class at commencement. He was appointed by the faculty of the college to deliver a Master's oration in 1872, but engagements to supply the pulpit of the Presbyterian Church of Milford, Delaware, during his seminary vacation, made it impracticable to accept the honor. After completing his academic studies, Mr. Jones spent a year in teaching in Stamford, Connecticut. He then had an opportunity to enter the Iowa State University at Des Moines, to organize and conduct the department of Anglo-Saxon and English literature, but the letter containing the proffer of the position was delayed until Mr. Jones had entered the Theological Seminary at Princeton, New Jersey. He therefore continued his theological course. After three years spent in Princeton he graduated in April, 1873. He received a call to become the pastor of Lower Brandywine Presbyterian Church, and was installed there, June 19 following, by the Presbytery of New Castle, where he remained until July 1, 1877. A domestic affliction led to a dissolution of the pastoral relation with that people. In May, 1874, Mr. Jones married Miss Annie McDowell, daughter of the late James B. McDowell, of Middletown, Delaware. She died February 18, 1877, and was buried in the same grave with her only child at Lower Brandywine Cemetery. At sixteen years of age she united with the Rock Presbyterian Church, Cecil County, Maryland, and was devoted to the church and Sabbath-school. Her funeral took place at the Lower Brandywine Presbyterian Church and was largely attended, the services being conducted by her former pastor, Rev. J. H. Johns, assisted by the neighboring ministers, G. L. Moore, R. P. Kennedy, L. Marks, and Mr. Smith. The *Philadelphia Presbyterian* and the *Oxford Press* paid a beautiful tribute to her memory. Her grace of manners, superior culture, and many excellencies of character, won the esteem of all who knew her. Mr. Jones's pastorate at Lower Brandywine was successful. The membership of the church was increased about one-third, a parsonage was erected, and upon his resignation a united congregation bore testimony to his faithfulness, earnestness, and devotion. Upon closing his labors in that field, June, 1877, he immediately removed to Baltimore, to become pastor of the Broadway Presbyterian Church, where he is now laboring successfully. As a preacher Mr. Jones presents the truths of the Gospel in a most simple and

practical method, his purpose being to enable all to understand, and to induce them to become in heart and life followers of Christ. Avoiding neither doctrinal nor philosophical difficulties, he is remarkably successful in simplifying and analyzing what to many minds are obscure and half-understood truths.

TURNER, J. FRANK, Clerk of the Circuit Court for Talbot County, was born in that county November 2, 1844. His grandfather, Joseph Turner, was a farmer and prominent citizen of that county. His father, Joseph Turner, Jr., died when his son was only two years old, leaving but slender provision for his family. His mother, whose maiden name was Mary Clark, devoted herself to his training and education, but she also died and left him before he had completed his thirteenth year. He worked upon the farm during the busy season of the year, and attended the district school in the winter, until he reached the age of eighteen, when he was offered the position of Recorder in the office of Tilghman N. Chance, then Register of Wills of Talbot County, which he accepted and held till the following year, when his employer's term of office expired. During this year he had exhibited a marked aptitude for writing, and for the duties of his position, and had won by his careful attention to the business intrusted to him, the esteem and confidence of Samuel T. Hopkins, then Clerk of the Circuit Court for Talbot County, who though opposed to Mr. Turner in politics, Mr. Hopkins being then the acknowledged leader of the Union party in Talbot County, and Mr. Turner a Democrat, yet offered to the latter the position of Recorder in his office. Mr. Turner accepted, and entered upon his duties in the early part of the year 1864. On the 13th of the following May he was qualified as one of the deputies of the Circuit Court for Talbot County, under Mr. Hopkins, and held this position until the adoption of the new Constitution of 1867, when his friend and employer was retired from office. He was, however, immediately chosen by Mr. John Baggs, Mr. Hopkins's successor in office, as his Chief Clerk and Deputy, and conducted during the entire term of Mr. Baggs the business and general management of the clerk's office in Talbot County. At the expiration of this term, in 1873, he was nominated by acclamation, by a convention of the Democratic party of Talbot County, to be Mr. Baggs's successor, and although one half of the Democratic ticket was defeated, his nomination was ratified by the people by a handsome majority. He enjoys the confidence of both political parties, while he adheres to the faith of his father and grandfather, who were Democrats. They were also strong Methodists, and Mr. Turner inclines to the same church. In all his busy career he has found time for the indulgence and culture of his literary tastes,

and his addresses on public occasions are highly esteemed. On June 7, 1871, Mr. Turner was united in marriage with Sallie Powell Hopkins, eldest daughter of Henry P. Hopkins, a prominent citizen and farmer of Talbot County.

WIENER, MORRIS, M.D., was born in Berlin, Prussia, January 15, 1812. His father was Jasper Wiener, Esq., a wealthy banker of that city. His mother, whose family name was Morris, was born in the neighborhood of Glasgow, Scotland. At the early age of seven years the subject of this sketch was sent to Joalhimsthal Gymnasium College, where he graduated in 1828. In 1829 he entered the Berlin Friedrich Wilhelm University as a student of philosophy. The following year he was taken seriously ill and was confined to his bed for over a year. When sufficiently recovered to endure the fatigue of travel, by the advice of his physicians, he left Berlin and for two years travelled through Europe, Asia, and Northern Africa. The change of air and scenery, and the excitement and interest of his journeyings, gave elasticity and health to mind and body. On his return in 1832, he entered the University at Berlin as a student of medicine, studying under Hufeland, Rust, Graefe (the father), Juenken, Bush, Wolf, and others. He graduated in 1836. The succeeding five years he practiced his profession in his native city. Much of his leisure he devoted to an investigation of the principles and practice of homeopathy, and believing that it rested on a firm and enduring basis of truth and reason, far excelling the old system in its power of healing and eradicating disease, he became its earnest and zealous disciple. Thus, with a thorough knowledge both of the principles and practice of different systems of medicine, he emigrated to the United States in 1842, and continued in the practice of homeopathy. In 1849 he settled in Baltimore, where he has since continued in the practice of his profession. He has contributed many valuable articles to the medical journals. During his long practice in Baltimore he has met with that success which his scientific attainments and professional skill so well merit.

MCCLENAHAN, EBENEZER DICKEY, was born November 22, 1806, in Cecil County, Maryland. His parents were James and Mary (Biddle) McClenahan. His grandparents emigrated to America, and settled in Cecil County, Maryland, about the year 1750. Their children were John, James, Mary, Margaret, Elizabeth, and Ellen. His grandparents on the paternal side, Samuel and Ellen, were Scotch Irish; on

the maternal side, English and Welsh. The country schools of that day afforded him his early education. When about ten years of age, Ebenezer attended the first Sunday-school that was organized in Maryland. That school was instituted by Sarah Wilson, daughter of Rev. John Wilson, a seceding Presbyterian minister. Mr. Wilson was an Englishman, and proprietor of the New Leeds factory. The school was opened in the spring of 1816. Mr. McClenahan has been connected with Sunday-schools ever since, as scholar, teacher, and active worker. In 1832 he became a member of the first temperance society that was formed in Cecil County, and he has been noted for his labors and advanced views in the cause of temperance from that time. He was early apprenticed to a wheelwright and coach-maker, and, after serving his apprenticeship, removed to Elkton. In 1832 Mr. McClenahan commenced business on his own account in Port Deposit. He there married Margaret J., youngest daughter of John and Elizabeth Megredy. Aided by his brother-in-law, Daniel Megredy, who was extensively engaged in quarrying granite, Mr. McClenahan subsequently entered into the same business. He continued in that line for some years, and was succeeded by his sons, who are now the leading men in that branch in the State. Since his retirement from that business, Mr. McClenahan has been engaged in real estate speculations and in contracting. His varied business transactions have called him into twenty-one States of the Union. In 1828, although reared under Presbyterian influence and taught in its faith, he connected himself with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and for more than fifty years has been an active and useful member of its communion. His wife died February 12, 1877, on her sixty-eighth birthday. Their children are John Megredy, Robert Emory, Mary, Sarah W., Daniel Megredy, and Walter. John M. married Laura Jane Farron; they have twelve children, named as follows: Virginia, Charles Alfred, Laura, Anna Laura, Mary, John, William, Howard, Robert Emory, Summerfield, Hagerty, and Walter. Robert Emory married Elizabeth Perry. Mary married Samuel Rowland Carson; they have three children, Mary E., Walter M., and John C. Sarah W. married Joseph W. Reynold. She died October 3, 1876, leaving seven children, Jacob Tome, Caroline Tome, Jesse, Mabel, Bertha, Robert Megredy, and Joseph Webb. Walter died June 19, 1876.

HARRISON, HON. JOSEPH, Legislator, was born February 22, 1823, in Berkeley County, Virginia. His parents were Caleb and Elizabeth (Blamer) Harrison. His mother died when he was two and a half years old, and his father when he was five. The family Bible and other records were lost, and he is

unable to trace his ancestry, but believes himself to be of the same family as President Harrison, whose birth was in Charles City County, of the same State. He was taken to live in the family of a distant relative, but they were people in humble circumstances, and after two years, apprenticed him at the age of seven years to a tailor, Mr. Eli Flemming, with whom he lived till he was twenty-one, when he removed to Washington County, Maryland, where he has since resided. He followed his trade a few years, then entered upon a general business career. He was Justice of the Peace for nearly twelve years; has speculated in lands, and owns several boats on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. In 1866 he was appointed Register by Governor Swann, which office he filled for four years. In 1877 he was elected to the General Assembly for two years, from January 1, 1878. As he is largely interested in the boating business on the great internal water highway of the State, the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, he has several times been chosen to represent the boat-owners to the Governor, and obtain redress for grievances which they suffered. Mr. Harrison was married first to Miss Mary E. Synder, in 1849, by whom he had three children, only one of whom is living. She died in 1855. In 1856 he married Mrs. Mahala Eichelberger, by whom he has had one child, Benjamin F. In politics Mr. Harrison is now acting with the Democratic party. He was formerly a Whig, and has always been active in local politics. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

WELFLEY, HON. BATHASAR, State Senator, named after a soldier who served during the entire Revolutionary war, was the son of Peter and Eva (Weimer) Welfley, and was born December 14, 1825, in Salisbury, Somerset County, Pennsylvania. His father was born in Frederick County, Maryland, in 1787. His great-grandfather came from Germany nearly two hundred years ago. His maternal grandfather was an officer through the whole war of 1812. Mr. Welfley was educated at the common schools, and learned brickmaking. From 1840 to 1845 he was Captain of militia in Pennsylvania. He removed to Maryland in 1845, settling in Cumberland, where he remained till 1865, when he removed to Grant's Villa, Garrett County, where he still remains, engaged, as heretofore, in the brickmaking business. Before the civil war he was a Democrat, and since that time has been a Republican. In 1877 he was elected State Senator for four years. He is a member of the Lutheran Church. He married Miss Elizabeth Keine, daughter of Judge Keine, of Somerset County, Pennsylvania.

UPSHUR, GEORGE M., was born at Snow Hill, in Worcester County, Maryland, December 14, 1847.

His parents were George M. Upshur, M.D., and Priscilla A. (Townsend) Upshur. They were united in marriage in 1839. His mother was a daughter of the late Levin Townsend, of Snow Hill. His father was a native of Northampton County, Virginia, where his ancestors lived from the time of the first emigrant of the name, Arthur Upshur, who came from Warwickshire, England, some time during the seventeenth century. George's paternal grandparents were James and Susan Upshur. This lady was a sister of Dr. John S. Martin, who practiced medicine for many years in Snow Hill. His father engaged for a short time in mercantile pursuits, but afterwards studied medicine and graduated at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. He successfully practiced his profession at Snow Hill for a number of years, but in 1864 he relinquished his practice and engaged in agriculture. Not meeting with satisfactory remuneration, he removed to Somerset County, Maryland, and resumed the practice of medicine in 1867. He died, June 27, 1877, much lamented by a large circle of relations and friends. George received his preparation for college at Union Academy, Snow Hill, and when about sixteen years of age, was sent to Yale College. Soon after leaving college, he began the study of law under Ephraim K. Wilson, now (1879) one of the judges of the First Judicial Circuit of Maryland. Mr. Wilson soon after retired from active practice, Mr. Upshur continuing his studies under John H. Handy, Esq., then of Snow Hill, but now a distinguished member of the Baltimore bar. Mr. Upshur was admitted to the bar in Snow Hill in October 1869, having been examined by the late Judge John R. Franklin. On his admission he opened an office and began practice, which he still continues. In January, 1874, he was appointed by the Board of County School Commissioners of Worcester County, Secretary, Treasurer, and Examiner of the public schools of that county. He was reappointed in 1876 and also in 1878. He still fills that position. There are sixty-eight schools in the county, of which three are high schools, four grammar schools, and nineteen exclusively for colored children, employing in all eighty-five teachers, and averaging nine months in the year. They are in a prosperous condition. Mr. Upshur is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, as were his parents; he is a vestryman of All-Hallows Parish. Politically he has always been a Democrat. He was married June 11th, 1873, to Miss Emma Upshur, a daughter of the late Judge John R. Franklin. They have one daughter and two sons. Mr. Upshur has manifested such great interest in educational matters, and devoted himself so assiduously to the public schools of his county, that he has become thoroughly identified with everything connected with the improvement and development of the intellectual tastes of the community.

HUMPHREYS, HON. THOMAS, Lawyer and State Senator, was born in Salisbury, Wicomico County, June 3, 1839, the only son, by his first marriage, of Dr. Cathell and Leah (Walker) Humphreys. The name is Welsh, and the original orthography is here given as found in "Bulke's Landed Gentry." The Humphreys went to England about the year 1100, and attained, at different times, to high positions. One is mentioned as an Admiral in the English Navy. A branch came to America early in the history of New England, and settled in Connecticut. The family history is indistinct till about the year 1725, when one of the Humphreys came to Maryland, and settled in what is now Wicomico County, where their descendants have for the most part remained to the present time. The mother of Senator Humphreys was closely allied to the Dorman family, one of the oldest in the State. His father was one of the Presidential Electors who nominated Franklin Pierce. He was also a member of the House of Delegates in 1838, and was tendered the nomination for Governor, when Governor Ligon was chosen, but declined. He was a candidate for the United States Senate in 1860, but was defeated by James A. Pierce, by three votes in the caucus. He died in September, 1866, in the seventieth year of his age. He was no politician, and disdained any office that was sought and obtained by the ordinary means. Mr. Humphreys was educated at Princeton College, where he graduated B.A. in 1859, and three years later took the degree of A.M. Dr. David Magee, now Professor in the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York, was his room-mate at that institution, and among his classmates were Judge Stump, of the Second Judicial Circuit of Maryland, Theodore C. Lyons, Chancellor of the State of Mississippi, and other distinguished men. From Princeton he went to the Harvard Law School, at Cambridge, Massachusetts, but upon the breaking out of the war, finding it unpleasant for a man with Southern principles to remain, he returned home and entered the law office of the late William S. Waters, of Baltimore, and was admitted to the bar in the Superior Court of Baltimore city, in May, 1862. He then established himself at Salisbury, now Wicomico, where he has since continued the practice of his profession. After the war he was attorney for several parties who presented claims against the United States Government, for the use of lands and property occupied by the army. Out of the four claims presented three were obtained. In 1867 he was nominated to the State Convention to frame the new Constitution, but declined on account of family affliction. He was, however, chosen to represent before that Convention the desire of the people to have a new county formed from Somerset and Worcester. This mission was successful. It was the measure of the young Democracy against the old placemen of the party, who had controlled the politics of the counties for many years, and monopolized

all the offices. Salisbury became the county seat of the new county. On the formation of Wicomico, the new county, in October, 1867, Mr. Humphreys, although absent, was nominated for State's Attorney, and elected without opposition. This office he held for four years, declining a renomination. In 1871 he was the prime mover of a petition to secure a survey of the Wicomico River, and pressed before Congress the importance of an appropriation for its improvement; securing in one instance an appropriation of \$20,000, and in another of \$7500, by which the river has been made navigable to Salisbury. In 1874 he was a candidate for Congress, but was defeated by one vote in the convention, ex-Governor Thomas being the successful candidate. In 1875, when the Reform movement swept over the State, he, for the purpose of securing harmony in the Democratic party, accepted the nomination of State Senator, being elected by a majority of eight hundred and sixty-five. Although the youngest member of the Senate, he has been very active and influential in that body. He has been for two sessions the Chairman of the Committee on Engrossed Bills. He is prominent in all matters affecting the interests and prosperity of his county. He originated and is Treasurer of the Salisbury Library Association. He has a large interest in a gold mining company, which owns twenty-five hundred acres of mining lands in Georgia. He was married in 1867 to Miss Virginia Treney, of Salisbury.

HALL, HON. FRANCIS MAGRUDER, Farmer and Legislator, was born in Prince George County, Maryland, August 21, 1829, being the son of Francis and Ann Elizabeth (Snowden) Hall. His father owned a large landed estate, and was an intelligent and highly respected citizen of that county. His grandfather, Francis Magruder Hall, was an officer in the war of 1812, a man of high standing and influence, who represented his county for several years in the House of Delegates, and also in the State Senate. His remote ancestors were Catholics, and came to Maryland from England with the Calverts, receiving patents for valuable estates. The Snowdens were also among the early settlers of Maryland; they were wealthy, and very numerous. Mr. Hall attended the best schools of his native county, and spent two years at the Georgetown College, D. C., when he returned home and engaged in agricultural pursuits, in which he still continues. He has a considerable estate, and before the war owned about fifty slaves. Mr. Hall has always been conspicuous as a turfman, and for several years has been a member of the Executive Committee of the Jockey Club of Baltimore. He

has in his time owned several celebrated horses. He has always been allied with the Democratic party, but has never taken an active part in public affairs. In the fall of 1877 he was nominated on a fusion ticket, made up of local issues in his county, and elected to the House of Delegates for the term of two years from January, 1878. In the House, he proves himself a popular and useful member, looking closely after the interests of his constituents. He married Miss Rosalie Eugenia, daughter of Charles Henry Carter, of a distinguished family in that county. Her mother was half sister to General Robert E. Lee. Mr. Hall's wife died in 1875, leaving seven children,—Charles Carter, Clarence, Ella, Nicholas Snowden, Robert Lee, Julia and Rosalie Eugenia.

BRINSFIELD, SOLOMON, was born in Trappe District, Talbot County, Maryland, April 15, 1821. His parents, William and Nancy (Hopkins) Brinsfield, were both natives of the same county.

He was the fourth of the five children of the family, four of whom were boys. When he was quite young his father died, and the family were left in straitened circumstances. He commenced when very young to work upon the farm (his father having been a farmer), and attended school in the winter from his eighth year until he reached the age of eighteen, after which he devoted himself entirely to agriculture. Conjointly with his brother James and a neighbor he purchased a tract of woodland, from which they cut and sold the timber, and afterwards sold the land. In 1852 he purchased the farm known as "White Hall," the residence of the Denny family for several generations, and the early home of Governor Benjamin Denny. Mr. Brinsfield now owns two hundred and twenty-seven acres of land in one body, lying on Irish Creek, in Deep Neck and St. Michael's District, and in addition rents and carries on a farm of one hundred and sixteen acres, owned by Dr. Hardeastle, of Trappe District. He is regarded as the most successful farmer in Talbot County. He keeps eight men hired by the year, and in the busy season employs twenty-five hands. The annual yield of his farm has been as high as twenty-two hundred bushels of wheat, and two thousand bushels of corn. Mr. Brinsfield owes his success entirely to his own energy and industry. He is an estimable citizen. He married in February, 1866, Margaret A., daughter of John W. McDaniel, of Bayside, Talbot County. Her mother was Sarah Wrightson, daughter of James Wrightson; both families have long been known and honored in that locality. Mrs. Brinsfield's brother, James McDaniel, is President of the St. Michael's Agricultural Society.

GLEESON, HON. WILLIAM E., was born in Baltimore, Maryland, November 30, 1837. His father, a professor of ancient languages, was the son of a wealthy landowner and farmer, but his patrimony being reduced by adverse fortune, he was driven to engage in the struggle for subsistence. He gave instruction in the languages, maintaining an independent spirit, and preserving that general respect which integrity and honorable endeavor merit. His uncle on the maternal side was a Catholic bishop. Judge Gleeson's mother was of French origin on the mother's side, and was the daughter of Counsellor John Roche, a prominent English barrister. His mother's uncle was a professor of languages and belles-lettres, and principal of a flourishing academy at Washington, D. C. In 1825, on the occasion of the visit of Lafayette to Washington, he was selected as one of the committee of reception. The subject of this sketch was left an orphan at the age of twelve years, and his father dying in indigent circumstances, he at that early age began the battle of life. He entered into the employ of James Hodges & Brother, now a leading mercantile firm. He also followed other pursuits, and by his industry and savings, accumulated sufficient means to complete his education. He entered Loyola College, and graduated with distinction at that institution July 10, 1856. During his collegiate career, he was noted for his love of languages, of which he was a very apt student. In July, 1858, Loyola College conferred on him the degree of Master of Arts. On leaving college he entered as a student at law with the Honorable James L. Bartol, now Chief Justice of the State of Maryland. In 1856 he was appointed librarian of the Baltimore Bar Library, and served in that capacity until the spring of 1859, when he was admitted to the bar, and opened a law office. The first address to a jury made by Judge Gleeson, was in a murder trial in the Criminal Court of Baltimore, in the defence of a colored man who went under the name of "Major Peterson." This was just after his admission to the bar, in the year 1859. Peterson was charged with wilful and premeditated murder in the killing of a fellow-stevedore, also colored, on the deck of a vessel lying at Bowley's wharf. He was an African of the Guinea type, and quite a young man, born on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and a slave until his majority. He lacked Christian training, fireside, church, and Sabbath-school, and was wholly destitute and friendless. Judge Gleeson gave this unfortunate negro his services without charge. It appeared in the course of the evidence that Peterson, immediately after he struck the fatal blow which crushed the skull of his victim, went for water to relieve the deceased, and this point skilfully handled saved the life of the client. The defence rested upon two grounds, that the neglected education and want of moral training in the prisoner rendered him less accountable, and that the killing was done under a sudden control of passion, and was therefore brought within the statutory grade

of homicide in the second degree. The State's Attorney, Mr. Whitney, omitted to elicit that the accused was directed by some one to go for the water, and the defence dwelt strongly upon this fact to establish the absence of premeditation on the part of the traverser, and his regret for his act. This satisfied the jury of their duty under the law. The prisoner was without relatives, and not a single friend appeared in court to evince an interest in his fate. These circumstances were pleaded and enforced to secure the sympathies of the jury. Up to this time, Mr. Whitney, the State's Attorney, had treated the obscure young advocate for the prisoner with an apparently studied contempt, the more marked in the present case, which Judge Gleeson sensitively felt, and which led him in his address to the jury to criticize the State's officer with unsparing severity. The argument of Judge Gleeson on this occasion occupied two hours and a half, and its conclusion was attended by a very uncommon incident. Mr. Whitney arose from his seat, and in the presence of the jury and the court, cordially took Judge Gleeson by the hand and congratulated him on his "very handsome and able speech." The effect was visible, and a point was at once added in favor of the prisoner. The jury, after a deliberation of twenty minutes, returned with the verdict asked for by the defence,—murder in the second degree. Then ensued another quite unusual scene; several of the jurors before being discharged, stretched forth their hands from the jury box to the counsel for the prisoner, and warmly congratulated him, saying: "We did all we could for you." Another interesting incident in the professional life of Judge Gleeson, was his argument before the Court of Appeals at a later period, of a case involving the constitutionality of an act of the Assembly. In the year 1874 the Legislature of Maryland enacted a law relating to the right of removal of civil cases. It provided that in case a party, either plaintiff or defendant, prayed a removal of the cause to an adjoining circuit for the reason that he believed he could not have a fair trial in the court where the case was pending, unless he paid to the clerk the cost of the transcript and sent the record within sixty days after the order of removal was signed by the judge, then the case should be reinstated on the docket, and the right to remove thereafter extinguished. This law had been enforced throughout the State, and had been regarded by the judges and lawyers of the circuits generally as a valid constitutional provision. The people had just adopted by a large majority the amendment to the Constitution revoking the right to remove in criminal cases, except for capital offences. Judge Gleeson, nothing daunted, brought up the question by appeal from the Superior Court of Baltimore to the Court of Appeals, to test the constitutionality of this law, claiming that it was unconstitutional, as it abrogated a vested right guaranteed by the Constitution of Maryland. He succeeded in obtaining the unanimous concurrence of the entire bench of the Court of Appeals, which decided



Thos. J. ...

...

in a most unequivocal manner that the act of 1874 was unconstitutional and void, and it was accordingly set aside. The argument of Judge Gleeson was pronounced by one who heard it as the finest intellectual effort ever listened to on that subject by that tribunal. The only other instance in the history of the jurisprudence of the State, though questions of the kind have often arisen, where an act of Assembly was declared void by the Court of Appeals, was in the year 1823, a case argued by the late Chief Justice Taney. Judge Gleeson first entered political life during the presidential canvass of 1860, and identified himself with the Republican party. He was an active and earnest supporter of Abraham Lincoln for the Presidency. In the fall of 1860, he addressed an audience of six thousand people at the Richmond Market, advocating the principles of the Republican party, and despite the disturbed condition of public affairs and the mob spirit then rife, he was heard without interruption. His personal popularity and the manner and matter of his address were such as to command the closest attention of his audience. He made several other speeches throughout the State during that campaign, and upon the accession of Mr. Lincoln to the Presidency, was nominated, upon the recommendation of the Hon. Montgomery Blair, of Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet, as Judge of the Supreme Court of Dakota Territory. The appointment was confirmed in the United States Senate, May 9, 1861. He was the youngest person ever appointed by the government to a judicial position. This position he filled acceptably until June 18, 1866, when he was tendered the appointment of United States Consul at Bordeaux, France, by President Johnson, which, desiring to go abroad, he accepted. He served in that capacity until a change of administration. He was recalled from Dakota by President Grant in the fall of 1869, when he returned to Baltimore and resumed the practice of law. In the year 1864 he was sent as a delegate to the National Convention that met at Baltimore and renominated President Lincoln. He has taken no part in politics since the presidential canvass of 1872, when he ardently supported the candidacy of Horace Greeley for President. By close application and devotion to his profession, Judge Gleeson has built up a fine practice and taken a prominent position at the Baltimore bar. His success with juries has been very marked. As a speaker he is logical, lucid, chaste, and eloquent. At the meeting of the bar on the death of Chief Justice Scott, the eulogium of Judge Gleeson was conceded to be the most eloquent on that occasion.

Columbia, but the chief part of his education was received at the school of the Rev. James Hunt, in Montgomery County, at which he was placed in his eleventh year, and continued till he was fifteen. Here he had the advantage of a good library, and became a student and author when about thirteen years of age. In 1789 he commenced the study of law at Montgomery Court-house, with Mr. William Hunt. He was afterward a student at Leesburg, Virginia, under Mr. Thomas Swann, was licensed for practice in 1792, and removed to Culpepper Court-house in Virginia, where he commenced his professional career. He at this time possessed a vigorous constitution, with prepossessing manners; these, combined with great felicity of conversation, and a lively, fertile wit, made his society eagerly sought, especially by the gay and young. He married, in 1795, Mildred, the eldest daughter of Dr. George Gilmer, of Pen Park. Residing after his marriage with his father-in-law, who was an accomplished scholar and wit, and the intimate associate of Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Madison, and Mr. Monroe, he found in these celebrated men, who were attracted by the benevolent character and hospitality of Dr. Gilmer, very desirable friends. The death of his amiable and accomplished wife in 1799, interrupted this happy and profitable course of life, and suspended, for awhile, his professional pursuits. For change of scene, he was persuaded to go to Richmond, his friends procuring his election to the clerkship of the House of Delegates, which post he held during three sessions of the Assembly. That body gave him a signal mark of its consideration, by appointing him, in 1802, the Chancellor of the Eastern Chancery District of Virginia. The same year he married the daughter of the late Colonel Gamble, of Richmond, and resumed the practice of law. In the winter of 1803-4 he wrote the essays under the name of "The British Spy." They were published originally in the *Richmond Argus*. Some of the sketches in these essays had a wide popularity, especially that of the "Blind Preacher." In 1806, at the solicitations of his friends, he removed from Norfolk to Richmond, as a wider professional theatre, then adorned by men of the first legal talents. Under the direction of President Jefferson he was employed as Prosecuting Counsel in the celebrated trial of Aaron Burr. This trial took place in 1807, and created an earnest interest in all classes of people. In the following winter he sat for the only time in a legislative body, being elected without canvass, a delegate to the Assembly from Richmond. The appointment of Mr. Wirt, by Mr. Monroe, to the Attorney-Generalship of the United States, caused him to remove to Washington in the winter of 1817-18, and brought him into the arena of the Supreme Court. His practice soon became extensive, and his celebrity kept pace with it. The Attorney-Generalship he held through three Presidential terms, longer by many years than any of his predecessors; and his labors seemed to surpass theirs in the same proportion. He resigned his

WIRT, WILLIAM, was born November 18, 1772, at Bladenburg, Maryland. The loss of his parents, at an early age caused him to be placed under the guardianship of his paternal uncle, Jasper Wirt, a resident of the same village. In his seventh year he was removed to Georgetown, District of

place at the end of Mr. Adams's administration and removed to Baltimore. In 1830 he received a nomination among the candidates for the Presidency of the United States. As a writer Mr. Wirt is chiefly known by productions, which were the work, or rather amusement, of a very small portion of leisure. The essays of the "Spy," and the "Old Bachelor," were received by the public with uncommon pleasure, the "Old Bachelor" having gone through three editions, and the "Spy" through nine. The oratorical diction of Mr. Wirt was correct and elegant, various, rich, and remarkably perspicuous. His figure was dignified and commanding; his countenance open, manly, and playful; his voice clear and musical; his whole appearance truly oratorical. His aspect expressed both benignity and intelligence; and his enunciation was distinct. His action was unstudied, and perhaps less energetic than graceful.

NICHOLLS, JOHN, was born in Caroline County, Maryland, in 1819. His father, Edward Nicholls, was a farmer, and afterwards resided near Fredricksburg. He lost his mother in his infancy. He was early sent to school at Bloomery, in his native county. When fourteen years of age he went to live with his uncle, William Nicholls, a merchant of Seaford, Delaware, and at his death engaged as clerk for Mr. Harris, of Sharptown, Maryland, with whom he continued till he was of age. In January, 1850, his employer advanced him money, and he commenced business for himself as a country merchant at Gilpin's Point. He also became a vessel-owner and vessel-builder, and engaged largely in the grain and lumber business. He owned at one time one thousand acres of land, which he sold in part. In 1857 he purchased the Fowling Creek mill, and the following year a saw-mill, known as Nicholls's mill. He afterwards bought two other mills. Mr. Nicholls was County Commissioner, and served by appointment of the court as trustee and administrator in the settlement of many estates. He was from early life a Methodist, and filled with great acceptability and usefulness the offices of steward, trustee, class-leader, and Sunday-school superintendent. A man of large business capacity and successful in life, he was very liberal in the use of his means, befriending those struggling to succeed in life, and always ready and helpful to assist the poor and unfortunate. He was a Mason and lived the teachings of his order. In politics he was a Republican. During the civil war he was a decided Union man. He was three times married; first to Elizabeth Walker, of Dorchester County, who died in 1849; in 1850 to Mary Ellen, daughter of John Elliott, of Fredericksburg. December 19, 1855, he was married to Mary Ellen, daughter

of John Webster, of New Market, Dorchester County. Six children by his last marriage survived him, four of whom still reside with their mother at Pleasant Hill, in the last named county.

POULTON, ROBERT ALFORD, son of James and Susan A. (Kelly) Poulton, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, December 13, 1838. His father was a native of Anne Arundel County, and came to Baltimore when twenty-one years of age and engaged in the grocery business. As was the custom at that time, ardent spirits were kept and sold as part of the stock in trade, but in 1841 Mr. Poulton being converted, came home, and emptied all his liquors into the street. He lived a consistent Christian life. His wife also was a most pious and exemplary woman. Their son Robert attended the public school No. 8, and at twelve years of age passed the best examination of any who entered the Central High School. The advantages of this institution he enjoyed but one year; his mother died and he had to leave school to earn his own support. He began as clerk, and worked his way up until now he is in partnership with his brother in a flourishing grocery business. In 1876 Governor Carroll appointed him a member of the Board of Assessors for Baltimore, in which position he has given great satisfaction. In 1877 he was elected to a seat in the City Council from the Sixteenth Ward. He is on several important committees, and is a useful member of the Council. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and is Past Sachem in the Order of Red Men. He has always been a Democrat; is much attached to the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he grew up, but has never united with any church. He was married, December 31, 1867, to Miss Mary A. Diehlhover, of Baltimore, and has three children.

SAVILLE, JOHN W., was born in Baltimore, May 28, 1813. He was the second son of John and Caroline Saville, who were also natives of Baltimore. He was educated in the public schools of the city, until he was fifteen years of age, when he was sent to Bardstown, Kentucky, to complete his studies. He had always been particularly fond of mathematics, and also of drawing, and had made them each a specialty. Upon returning to Baltimore he found it necessary to decide upon his future course in life, and being so well prepared in the above-named studies, he concluded that the United States Navy offered him his appropriate field. He passed through his examination with great credit in 1862, but being still too young to fill any position, he was not admitted until Octo-

ber 28, in the same year, when he was appointed a third assistant engineer in the United States Navy by Hon. Gideon Welles. He was immediately ordered to the gunboat *Miami*, then attached to the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron, and was engaged in several battles in North Carolina. During the engagement with the rebel ram *Albemarle*, he was wounded, but was able to remain on board the vessel. On his recovery, he was appointed Acting Chief Engineer of the *Miami*. He was then the youngest officer in the squadron holding such a position, which was one of great responsibility. He continued to fill this office until June, 1864, when he was ordered to the Philadelphia Navy Yard for examination, which proved highly satisfactory, and he was promoted to the rank of Second Assistant Engineer. He was then ordered to the frigate *Colorado*, at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, which sailed at once for Fortress Monroe. At his own request, he was detached from that vessel, and ordered to the monitor *Canonicus*, then on the James River. After some very severe fighting before Richmond his vessel was ordered with the fleet of Admiral Porter to the coast of North Carolina, and took a very prominent part in both the attacks on Fort Fisher, and the batteries adjoining it. During the second attack on these forts he was again wounded. He was struck by a grape-shot, which cut off a piece of his left leg, and slightly injured the right leg. By this wound he was incapacitated for duty for seven weeks, and never fully recovered from it. He was present at the capture of Charleston, and after its surrender the *Canonicus* was ordered to the island of Cuba. It was the first monitor that had left the United States; it remained some time at Havana. Returning to Philadelphia in June, 1865, he was placed on waiting orders. In 1866 he was ordered to superintend the building of the gunboat *Monocacy* at Baltimore. On its completion he was ordered to sea-duty on that vessel, which joined the East India squadron. While in China his health began to fail, and he was ordered to return to the United States on sick leave. Taking passage from Japan in the mail steamer, he arrived at San Francisco just as the Pacific Railroad was completed, and crossed the continent on one of the first through trains. In 1870, finding no improvement in his health, and consequently being incapacitated for active duty, he was ordered before the Naval Retiring Board, and upon their recommendation President Grant ordered him to be placed upon the retired list of the navy. In the year 1874 Mr. Saville married Mamie A. Herker, youngest daughter of Andrew Herker, since deceased, who for many years was engaged in the manufacture of iron railing. Mr. Saville has always been a Conservative Republican. He is a member of the Mount Vernon Methodist Episcopal Church. His travels have been very extensive and varied, he having visited Europe, Africa, Asia, China, Japan, Siam, Malacca, Borneo, Brazil, the West Indies, portions of South America and Canada, and each of the States of the Union. On

account of the delicate state of his health, he passes the winter months of each year on his Florida plantation. His brother, W. O. Saville, is United States Inspector of steamboats at Baltimore. His youngest brother, Rev. Walter A. Saville, is a member of the Kansas Methodist Episcopal Conference.

HAMMOND, HONORABLE ORMOND, was born in Frederick County, Maryland, November 9, 1825. His ancestors were a noble family of England, who having received distinguished favors from Charles the First, refused to submit to the rule of Cromwell, and gathering up their wealth, sought a home in America. Their descendants are numerous in the counties of Frederick and Anne Arundel. His father, Eden Hammond, was a farmer of the first-named county. He married Charlotte Worthington, daughter of Nathan Hammond, of the same county. Ormond was their second child. He lost his father when only nine years of age. He was sent first to a private school, and afterwards for three years to the Academy of Seaford, Sussex County, Delaware. He then still further pursued his English studies at Baltimore, followed by a classical course at Georgetown, District of Columbia, and completed a liberal education at Philadelphia, intending, in accordance with the wishes of his mother, to enter one of the learned professions. This purpose, however, was finally abandoned, and in his twentieth year he engaged as a clerk in a drygoods house in Baltimore, in which he continued for three years, when he removed to his present residence in St. Michael's District. The estate is called "Solitude," and is situated on a branch of the Choptank River. Here since 1847 he has devoted himself to agriculture, and has been for twenty years an active and leading member of St. Michael's Agricultural Society, of which he is now the Secretary. He is an energetic, intelligent, and practical farmer. He was elected in 1867 to the Constitutional Convention of the State from Talbot County, and was recognized as one of its most able members. Clearheaded and hardworking, he took a large share in the business brought before that convention, and served efficiently on its committees. In 1868 he was elected by the Democratic party to the State Senate, in which he was also prominent. In 1870 he was a member of the House of Delegates, and as Chairman of the Committee on Education reported the present school system of the State. In all that relates to the public good, whether agriculture, education, or politics, Mr. Hammond still continues to take a large interest, and the Christian Church finds in him a conscientious and liberal member. He was married, in 1847, to Mary M., daughter of Rev. Luther J. and Maria S. (Keener) Cox, of Baltimore, and sister of Lieutenant-Governor Cox, of Maryland. They have had

eleven children, eight boys and three girls. The eldest son, named for his father, is in the shoe business in Baltimore. The eldest daughter graduated from college with great distinction, and is now a professional teacher. Mr. Hammond is a Mason. He is President of the Workingmen's Building and Loan Association of St. Michael's, and is a general insurance agent. He is held in the highest estimation by all his associates.

CARTER, RICHARD JOHN, was born near Whitelystburg, Kent County, Delaware, November 21, 1820. His father, John Carter, a farmer and consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, lived only until his thirty-fifth year, his death occurring in April, 1828. About the year 1817 he had been united in marriage with Rebecca (Culbage) Edwards, widow of Abner Edwards, an excellent Christian woman, who also died in 1828, a few months after the death of her husband. Their son, Richard John, was sent to school in his sixth year, but left an orphan at the age of eight, he went to live with his uncle, Richard Carter, for whom he had been named, and from that time attended school but two months in the year in the winter season, working the rest of the time according to his strength upon the farm. Of course much that he gained in the two months was lost during the following ten. He remained with his uncle until he was twenty-one years of age. Though he had been treated with kindness he received at that time no other compensation for his years of labor but a freedom suit and a horse. He worked on the same farm afterwards as the leading hand for two years, when he went to live with his married sister, and worked three years as a farm hand for his brother-in-law. In 1847 he, with another young man, took charge of a farm near Ruthsburg, which they cultivated jointly for one year, after which he rented a farm by himself five miles from Centreville, and the same year was married to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of William S. Price, of Union Farm, Queen Anne's County, to which he removed six years later. Here he has since continued to reside, purchasing the property, which includes one hundred and eighty acres of land, from his father-in-law, in 1862, and adding to it thirty-six acres of woodland. In 1865 he purchased the Wye farm, one hundred and ten acres, in 1872 the Denbigh farm, one hundred and fifty-seven acres, and in 1878 the Newmarket farm, of one hundred and nine acres, lying near Queenstown. His property now consists of five hundred and ninety-two acres of excellent land, divided into four farms, and a dwelling and storehouse in Queenstown, which he purchased in October, 1878. Mr. Carter united with the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1837, in which he has been an office-bearer most of the time since. He is now Superinten-

dent of the Sunday-school at Queenstown. His wife has been a member of that church from her childhood. He attributes his success in life as much to her careful economy and wise management as to his own industry. They have five children, one son and four daughters.

TEMPLE, WILLIAM E., Register of Wills for Queen Anne's County, is a native of Templeville, in the eastern part of that county, and was born in 1836. His father, James Temple, a well-known and respected citizen of the same county, served as a member of the State Legislature in 1850. He married Annie, daughter of William Day, of Delaware. Their son William was brought up to a practical acquaintance with agricultural life, and enjoyed only such educational advantages as the common schools afforded. On reaching manhood he established a general country store in Templeville, which, however, he failed to make a success. In 1869 he was elected Sheriff of Queen Anne's County, on the Democratic ticket, and served during the years 1870-71, greatly to the satisfaction of all parties. In November, 1875, he was elected one of the Commissioners of the county on the same ticket, and served in this position with much credit for two years. In November, 1877, he was nominated and elected Register of Wills. This office he fills with efficiency and fidelity, and has earned by his integrity and reliability the confidence of the community irrespective of political creeds. He was brought up in the principles of the old Whig party. Since 1866 he has been associated with the Democracy. Mr. Temple was married in 1857 to Rachel Emily, daughter of Charles Schullely, a farmer, all of the same county. He has had eight children, of whom only three, two sons and a daughter, survive. The family attend the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which Mr. Temple is a prominent and liberal member, and in which he has held official positions for a number of years. He joined the Order of Odd Fellows in 1867. He is a man of great industry and recognized business talent; of unquestioned standing and integrity.

ANATHAN, THOMAS M., Lawyer, was born in Rockingham County, Virginia, in 1828. His ancestors came from Ireland to America in 1770, at the request of an English uncle, surnamed Daniel, a gentleman of prominence, who many years before had settled in the then colony of Virginia, and who, being enfeebled by age and possessed of estates, desired the presence of lineal heirs. He died at the advanced age of

eighty-five. The family settled at Harrisonburg, Rockingham County, Virginia. Mr. Lanahan's father was Thomas Lanahan, an architect by profession; and his mother's maiden name was Margaret Conkling. They had nine children—six daughters and three sons—six of whom are at present living. Of the three sons, John chose the ministry, and has attained to eminence as a clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal Church. William entered into mercantile pursuits and conducted business with success for a long time in Baltimore city. He died in 1869. The subject of this sketch came to Baltimore in 1840, being then twelve years of age. After prosecuting his studies there for some time, he entered Dickinson College, at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, in 1842. From that institution he went to St. Mary's College, Baltimore, where he graduated with distinction in 1847, at the early age of nineteen. Entering the office of Charles H. Pitts, a very distinguished lawyer of that time, he pursued the study of law with such success that in 1849, two years after his graduation at St. Mary's College, he was admitted to practice in the Maryland courts as an attorney-at-law. He immediately began the practice of his profession, and at once attained great prominence, being retained in cases of magnitude and importance. The results of his professional life up to this time have been tersely summed up by an old and distinguished lawyer of the Maryland bar, in an article entitled "Biographical Sketches of the most distinguished Lawyers of the State," published in the *Baltimore Gazette*, December 22, 1877, in which he says: "One of the most successful lawyers of my day has been Thomas M. Lanahan. He commenced life without the advantages of fortune, though favored with an elaborate education he had received at St. Mary's College. By industry and a diligent attention to the interests of his clients, his practice has yearly increased, and for twenty years past has equalled that of any other member of the bar." Mr. Lanahan from the commencement of his career in 1849, has studiously avoided politics, and made his profession his sole occupation. The only departure he has ever made from a settled purpose to avoid political life was in 1860, when from a mere personal friendship for the late Stephen A. Douglas, he consented, on urgent solicitation, to enter into the Presidential campaign of that eventful period, and went as a delegate from Baltimore to the Charleston Convention, when from first to last he adhered with his accustomed firmness to that distinguished statesman. In 1849 he married Matilda Passano, daughter of Joseph Passano. They have one child. Mr. Lanahan's life has been pre-eminently a busy and useful one. His career and the large fortune he has amassed by personal effort and worth teach a lesson to be remembered by youth, and illustrate the fact, that there is no profession in this country that does not offer distinguished honor and great reward to those who seek them with a steady purpose and determined energy, such as he has always manifested.

MOALE, COLONEL SAMUEL, was born in Maryland, 1771. His grandfather, John Moale, was a wealthy English merchant, and one of the earliest settlers in the Province of Maryland. In 1723 he became the purchaser of a large and valuable tract of land, now included within the limits of Baltimore city. He was applied to for land for the purpose of laying out a town, and not only withheld his assent, but hastened to take his seat in the Provincial Assembly, where he defeated the project. He married the daughter of Captain Robert North, who commanded the ship Content, and visited the Patapasco as early as 1723. The latter was one of the original purchasers of lot No. 10, at the northwest corner of Long, now Baltimore Street, and Calvert Street, not then named. The lots, which embraced an acre each, were sixty in number, and were bought from Charles and David Carroll, the sons of Charles Carroll, who was one of the land agents of the Proprietary from 1691 to 1726. In 1732 Captain North built a house on lot No. 2, Jone Street. He was one of the Town Commissioners to lay off a new town called Jonetown. John Moale, Sr., died in 1740, leaving his widow and two sons, John and Richard, to inherit his valuable estate. In 1753 John Moale, Jr., was manager of a lottery to build a wharf. In 1754, besides a homestead, he built a house on the southeast corner of Calvert Street and Lovely Lane. In 1767 he was one of the delegates to the Provincial Assembly, and in 1768 one of the Commissioners to build a court-house and prison at Joppa, on the Gunpowder River, which were subsequently sold by them. During the building of the court-house, the courts were held in a hall over the market-house that stood on the corner lot north of Baltimore and west of Gay Street. In 1773 he was one of the Trustees to erect a poorhouse on Howard Street, and in the succeeding year was a Presiding Justice of the County Court, and a member of the Convention of that year (1774). In 1781 he was Chairman of the Committee to receive General Washington on his visit to Baltimore. In 1782 he became one of the Town Commissioners, and also one of the Associate Justices of the Criminal Court, Samuel Chase being the Chief Justice. The same year he made an accurate sketch of Baltimoretown, which is still in existence. He died July 5, 1798, leaving two daughters, Elizabeth, who married Richard Curson, and Rebecca, who married Thomas Russell, both of whom were leading merchants at that time. The third, John Moale, left one daughter, Ellen, who married the eldest son of the Chevalier de Bernabeau, who was appointed his Catholic Majesty's consul for Maryland, where he came to reside in 1795. He was lost at sea. Samuel Moale, his grandson, was educated at St. John's College, Annapolis, with the view of becoming a lawyer. At the age of eighteen years he left school and went to Baltimore, where he studied law with Samuel Johnson, who was always called "the honest

lawyer." September 19, 1808, Mr. Moale was appointed by the Governor, First Lieutenant of Captain Robert G. Harper's Artillery Company, attached to the Third Brigade of the Maryland Militia in the city of Baltimore. May 24, 1812, he was appointed by Governor Bowie, Captain of the same artillery company, attached to the same regiment, and December 2, 1816, was promoted to be Major of same. March 18, 1818, he was appointed Colonel of the Second Artillery Regiment, attached to the Fourteenth Brigade. He participated in the defence of Baltimore in 1814, being stationed at Fort McHenry during its bombardment; exhibiting, during the action, the utmost coolness and bravery. Whilst the shells were bursting over the fort, a companion asked Colonel Moale, while he was walking on the parapets of the fort, where he was going to dine that day. His characteristic reply was that "they would dine in eternity if they did not fight hard." Colonel Moale's company fired the alarm guns on the appearance of the British in the Patapsco. The company was stationed on the corner of Calvert and Baltimore streets, where Cohen's Bank now stands. These guns were fired in response to guns fired on Federal Hill as soon as the enemy's ships were noticed entering the river. At the age of twenty-five years, Colonel Moale married Ann M. Howard, daughter of Samuel Harney Howard, of Annapolis, the marriage ceremony being performed by Rev. Ralph Higenbotham. The issue of this union were three children, Ellen, who married Samuel Hollingsworth; Susan R. H., who married John Travers; and Samuel Howard Moale, who married Eleanor Gittings. He married the second time Ann G. White, daughter of Abraham White, of Baltimore, by whom he had eight children. Two of them died in infancy. The others were Mary Susan, who married General John G. Foster, United States Army; Frances North, who married General John Gibbon, United States Army; Ann White Moale, who married Doctor Berwick Smith, son of Professor Nathan R. Smith; Henry, a prominent merchant of Baltimore, who married Margaretta E. Elder, daughter of Francis Elder; Colonel Edward Moale, United States Army, who married Jeannie Wilson, daughter of Richard Wilson; Augusta Moale, who married Colonel Wilson Nicholas. John Travers had one son and two daughters, William R. Travers, of New York, a very prominent stockholder, and well known for his benevolence and wit, and Ellen and Mary Travers, of New York. Their grandfather, John Moale, who married Ellen North, daughter of Robert North, was the first white child born in Baltimore. Colonel Samuel Moale was a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, and its Treasurer when the Order built the old hall on St. Paul Street, where the present City Court is now held. His political sentiments were those of the old Federal party. When the Know-Nothing organization came into existence, he allied himself with the Democratic party, the principles of which he con-

tinued to support until his death, which occurred February 21, 1857, at the mature age of eighty-six years. Colonel Moale, in stature, was five feet eight inches. He was of rather a stout build, had a fair complexion, blue eyes, and enjoyed most excellent health. He was very particular in his diet, and remarkably so in his attire. As a chancery lawyer, he occupied the most distinguished position, and enjoyed the same reputation for integrity and faithful attention to the interests of his clients, as did his illustrious legal preceptor, Samuel Johnson. Upright and conscientious to the highest degree, he was implicitly intrusted with the management and settlement of the most important cases and estates. It may be interesting to here relate an incident of his law student days, which was the fact of his then fighting a duel with Judge Hanson. There was no fatal result, however, and the difficulty between him and the Judge was amicably adjusted. Colonel Samuel Moale was a most highly respected and honored citizen of Baltimore. Born before Baltimore was incorporated as a city, he lived to see it become one of the largest and most prosperous cities of America. Having been identified with its early history, its material progress and prosperity, its beneficial institutions, as well as its preservation from British aggression, he well deserves to be classed among the representative men of Maryland.

McCULLOUGH, JETHRO JOHNSTON, was born March 8, 1810, in White Clay Creek Hundred, about four miles north of Newark, New Castle County, Delaware. He was named after Jethro Johnston, a Baptist minister (at one time in charge of the London Tract Baptist Church, located in the lower edge of Chester County, on White Clay Creek), an uncle of Jethro Johnston, who formerly lived at Bay View, Cecil County, Maryland. Jethro J. McCullough was one of a family of eleven children, he having six brothers and four sisters—all of whom he survived. His father, Enoch McCullough, died in 1827, and was buried in the Baptist churchyard at London Tract Church. He was also a native of Delaware, and was by trade a carpet and coverlet weaver. He was a skillful workman, and had the reputation of making superior articles, celebrated for their beauty and durability. When Jethro was only six years and six months old, he was placed at work in the old Roseville cotton factory, located on the White Clay Creek, on the road leading from Newark to Stanton. In this factory he spent about two years of his life, working, as was the custom at that time, for six months of the year, when the days were longest, from sunrise to sunset, and the other part of the year from sunrise to eight o'clock at night. When eight years of age he went into his father's shop, where he assisted in the preparation of work, winding bobbins for the



P. J. McCullough

Engraved by J. H. Smith

weaving of carpets and coverlets, and such other light work as he was able to perform. During this early period of his life his opportunities for acquiring an education at school were very meagre and limited. Some years he attended school for a few weeks in the winter season; but these brief periods of his life were like angels' visits, few and far between. He continued to assist his father in the manufacture of coverlets and carpets until the time of his death, which was in 1827, when the subject of this sketch was in his seventeenth year. In his eighteenth year, after consulting with his mother, who concluded that it was possible for her to manage without aid from him, he apprenticed himself to the millwrighting business for the term of three years. He was to receive as compensation for his services, besides the acquisition of the trade, his boarding and clothing during his apprenticeship, and a suit of clothing of better quality, called a freedom suit, at the expiration of his term of service. In this connection, we mention a circumstance that shows the solid foundation upon which the structure of his life was built, and which displays the kindness of his heart, and the generosity of his nature. His aged mother had become destitute of means and involved in debt. It was an irresistible appeal to his affection, and he agreed with his master to relinquish his claim to the freedom suit, upon condition that the estimated price of it should be paid to her. He also assumed all the debts that she had been obliged to contract during his apprenticeship, all of which he subsequently paid. He continued to work at his trade as a journeyman millwright for about two years, his wages being seventy-five cents and one dollar per day. During this time he discharged the debts of his mother assumed by him, and at the age of twenty-three years found himself square with the world. About this time he began the business of millwrighting on his own account, and soon had a large quantity of work and employed many hands. For a number of years he was the principal millwright in his section, and prosecuted his trade in the counties of Cecil, Chester, and New Castle. He also turned his attention to mechanical drawing, a knowledge of which was of great use to him in his trade. He continued the business of millwrighting for nine years, during which he reaped the benefit of his early training in habits of industry and economy, and amassed a competency, or what in those days was considered a respectable sum for a moderate man. In 1842 Mr. McCullough took an interest in a small rolling mill on Red Clay Creek, near Stanton, and formed a partnership with the former proprietors of it, Messrs. C. P. & J. Marshall. The partnership between Mr. McCullough and the Messrs. Marshall expired by limitation five years from the time it was formed, and Mr. Cullough purchased the North East Forge property, on his own account, February 2, 1847, and went there to live March 16 of the same year. Just before he removed, however, he and some of the other members of the now McCullough

Iron Company, formed a partnership under the name and style of McCullough & Co., and which in 1861 was incorporated as the McCullough Iron Company of Cecil County, under the corporation laws of the State, and afterwards reincorporated by an act of the Legislature in February, 1865, as the McCullough Iron Company. As business grew better, and the means of the firm warranted it, they gradually enlarged and extended their business facilities, and in 1853 purchased the site of the Westamwell Iron Works near Elkton, and erected the Westamwell Mill, which, for a time, was supplied with bar iron from North East. In 1856 the firm purchased the "Stony Chase" tract of land, near North East, adjoining their other property there, and the same year erected the Shannon Mill, which is run by water power, the fall being about thirty-four feet. The machinery in this mill is very massive. The capacity of the works of the firm at North East was increased by the erection of the Shannon Mill, to about eight hundred tons per annum, or double what it was before. In 1857 they purchased, from Mr. Joseph Roman, the Rowlandsville Mill, near the Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad, and near the junction of that road with the Columbia and Port Deposit road. A track from the former runs into each of them, thus giving the company many advantages for the prosecution of the business, which are unsurpassed by any mills in the State. The capacity for these mills is about sixteen hundred tons of sheet iron per annum. Owing to the increased demand for sheet iron, the company found it necessary to erect a steam mill in 1863, at North East. This mill was erected especially for the manufacture of bar iron for the use of the sheet mills at Rowlandsville and Westamwell, the manufacture of bar iron being discontinued at those mills, and the whole power there being used in the manufacture of sheet iron. This company are the sole owners and proprietors of Harvey's patent, and the only one that uses it in the United States, or probably in the world. The introduction of this new feature in their business added much to the demand for their iron, placing it, so far as cleanliness and facility in handling are concerned, upon a level with the best "Russia sheet." About the year 1853, the McCullough Iron Company commenced the manufacture of galvanized iron, being the first to introduce this business in the United States. They sent to Europe for a man skilled in this branch of industry, and for a time had exclusive control of it in this market. They had previously obtained a knowledge of the process by their own ingenuity and study. This branch of the business is conducted at the American Galvanizing Works, located in Philadelphia, at Washington Avenue and Sixteenth Street, the company owning the square between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets and Washington Avenue and Ellsworth Street. After the company commenced the manufacture of galvanized iron, they found it necessary to erect a forge with six fires, and to use two steam-hammers for the manufac-

ture of charcoal iron, it being more suitable for galvanizing purposes than that made with stone coal. They now have two steam-hammers and eighteen forge fires at their works at North East. The present capacity of all the mills of this company in Cecil County, when run on full time, is about four thousand tons of sheet iron per annum, while their forges have the capacity of about five thousand tons of blooms per annum. When all their works are run on full time, they employ directly and indirectly about three hundred and fifty men, and have about four thousand acres of land in Cecil County, from which they obtain a part of the charcoal they use, but obtain annually from other sources, when business is brisk, many thousand bushels. This company also owns the Minquas Rolling Mill, in Wilmington, Delaware, and Mr. McCullough and Mr. McDaniel are interested in the Diamond State Rolling Mill, and the Philadelphia Architectural Iron Works. Many of the hands employed by the company have been in its service for a number of years, and the utmost good feeling and friendship exists between them and their employers. Both the employers and the employes seem to recognize the fact that each have rights that the other should respect, and that their interests are mutual. During his residence in Cecil County his fellow-citizens frequently indicated their appreciation of Mr. McCullough's character by selecting him for positions of public trust. In politics, an outspoken and uncompromising Unionist, he left nothing undone that was in his power to accomplish in behalf of the Government, and freely lent it three of his sons to aid in the suppression of the Rebellion. In 1855, and again in 1859, he was elected County Commissioner. During the troublous times of the war he was elected to the State Legislature, served as a Delegate in the regular session of 1865, and again in the special session of 1866, about which time he moved his family from the county and made his residence permanently in Wilmington, Delaware. He was a consistent and devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal Church from his early manhood to the time of his death, which occurred in Philadelphia, Saturday, May 25, 1878, and contributed largely and generously of his means for the erection of churches, and the diffusion and maintenance of the faith which he professed. He always was an active friend of temperance reform, contributing freely both money and influence in its behalf, and using every laudable means in his power to induce the employes of the company to refrain from the use of intoxicating drinks. On January 2, 1834, he married Miss Elizabeth Tull, of Cecil County, the issue of the marriage being nine sons and one daughter. Of his sons, three, George, Jethro, and John, have served their country in the army, two of whom, with Enoch, the oldest son now living, manage successfully the mills at Rowlandsville. The life of Jethro J. McCullough forcibly inculcates the lessons of sobriety and integrity, of generosity and truthfulness. He practiced daily the habits of temperance

that he urged upon others, and consistently illustrated in his own career the sincerity of his professions.

SILVER, BENJAMIN, the third son of Benjamin and Effie Silver, and one of nine children, was born December 25, 1782, at his father's residence, in Harford County, Maryland. His father was the second son of Gershom and Mellicent Silver, of New Jersey. They emigrated from near Burlington, New Jersey, to Harford (then Baltimore) County, Maryland, about 1760, when their son Benjamin was ten years old. Gershom was a son of John Silver, who, with two brothers came from England to New York, or New Jersey, the time unknown. When he removed to Maryland he purchased a farm of three hundred acres on the south side of Deer Creek, in Harford County, about two and a half miles from its mouth, on which he lived and raised a family of nine children, six sons and three daughters. He died in 1775, when his son Benjamin became proprietor, and married Effie Smith, daughter of Japheth Smith, also from New Jersey. His elder brother William, entering the Revolutionary army, never returned. Benjamin, his third son, the subject of this sketch, was born and spent his early life on the farm above mentioned. His education was such as was acquired at the common schools of that day. Early in life he entered into business for himself. His father having a family of nine children, and possessed of only a small farm, was unable to assist him to any great extent. He being a young man of enterprise and energy, and living near the Susquehanna, early engaged in fishing in that river, and soon extended it to the head-waters of the Chesapeake Bay. He became one of the most extensive and successful fishermen of the State. The fish then (herring and shad) being very abundant in the Susquehanna River and tributaries of the Chesapeake Bay, as well as in the Potomac River, it was a matter of more moment to know how to cure and pack for market in good condition than to catch; the seines had been so lengthened and the equipments so improved that the hauls were at times enormous. He was also largely engaged in agriculture. He had a strong inclination to acquire landed property, and his investments ran in that direction. But the means of improving land at that time were meagre; it was before fertilizers came into use. He used fish-pickle from his own and other fisheries, and largely wood-ashes from the cities, which gave fine crops of wheat, corn, clover, etc. He also grazed cattle extensively. In the war of 1812, when the city of Baltimore was threatened by the approach of the British army under General Ross, he took part in its defence under Colonel William Smith. He gave his children a liberal education, and always took a deep interest in educational matters. His time being much occupied with his

favorite avocations, he never sought nor desired public office, but declined in favor of others. He was appointed Commissioner to disburse the State fund for the education of poor children in his section of the county before the public or common school system was adopted by the State, and served in that capacity for a number of years. He married in 1806 Charity Warnock, daughter of Philip Warnock, of Scotch descent, who came to Maryland in 1774 from the north of Ireland. His ancestors fled from Scotland to Ireland in the time of the persecution. Shortly after his marriage he purchased a farm on Deer Creek, adjoining his father's, on which he lived till his death in 1847, in his sixty-fifth year, from paralysis, a family disease, his father, mother, brother, and two sisters having died of the same. He had nine children, seven sons and two daughters. Several of his sons engaged in the same business as that of their father's, that of fishing and farming. Mr. Silver was a portly gentleman, of a cheerful, pleasant countenance, and strong voice. He enjoyed remarkably good health till near the close of life. In a business point of view he had few, if any, superiors in the county, and he seemed to have an intuitive faculty of reading the character of men even on slight acquaintance. In religion he adhered to the Presbyterian faith, and was from early manhood a liberal supporter of the Presbyterian Churchville church, being a member thereof in the latter part of his life. This church at that time was under the pastoral charge of the Rev. William Finney, a minister universally esteemed. He, in connection with a few others of his neighborhood, erected in 1837, chiefly with their own means, a branch church, known as Deer Creek Harmony Church, for a more convenient house of worship, of which the Rev. William Finney also had charge.

MCCAFFRAY, GEORGE, was born in Baltimore, January 26, 1836, where he spent his early youth, attending various schools, until the age of eleven years, when he entered Mount St. Mary's College, Emmettsburg, Maryland. He remained four years in that institution, and then entered, in a clerical capacity, a mercantile establishment in Baltimore. He served therein, and in another respectable mercantile house, until 1862, when he entered into the Confederate service. Shortly thereafter, in the execution of certain duties for the Confederate government, he was taken prisoner by the Federal forces. He spent some six months in captivity, at the Old Capitol Prison at Washington and at Fort McHenry, when he was released on parole. Among those who were incarcerated with him were Judge Carmichael and State's Attorney Powell, both of Queen Anne's County. Mr. McCaffray's health was so much impaired by his confinement in prison, that it has

never been completely restored. During his service under the Confederate government he had occasion to visit Nassau, West Indies, and whilst on the voyage was shipwrecked off Cape Hatteras. After the war Mr. McCaffray entered into mercantile business in Baltimore, continuing to prosecute the same until 1868, when he was appointed by Governor Thomas Swann, Justice of the Peace for Baltimore city, the responsible duties of which position he has so faithfully and acceptably performed as to cause his retention therein up to the present writing. For two years of the above period he acted as Police Justice of the Northwestern Station in the most satisfactory manner. In 1873 Mr. McCaffray's name was prominently associated with the Democratic nomination for Register of Wills of Baltimore city, and it was generally conceded that he actually had a majority of one in the nominating convention, but by one of those peculiar processes only known in political matters, his opponent was declared the nominee. In 1877, on the death of the then incumbent of the Clerkship of the Superior Court of Baltimore City, a large portion of the Democratic party urged the appointment of Mr. McCaffray to fill the vacancy, on account of his eminent fitness for the position, and his unjust treatment in the nominating convention of 1873. Mr. McCaffray is pleasant and affable to a marked degree, having a kind word for every one. He is a consistent and earnest supporter of Democratic Conservative principles, and is very popular with his party. In 1866 he married a daughter of Michael Connelly, long and prominently known in Baltimore as a successful teacher.

GARNETT, JAMES MERCER, M.A., LL.D., Principal of St. John's College, Annapolis, Maryland, was born April 24, 1840, at Aldie, Loudon County, Virginia, the residence of his great uncle, General Charles Fenton Mercer. His parents were Theodore S. and Florentina J. (Morens) Garnett. His mother was the daughter of Francisco Morens, of Pensacola, Florida, Consul for Spain at that city; her eldest sister married Hon. Stephen R. Mallory, formerly United States Senator from Florida, and afterwards Secretary of the Navy of the Confederate States. The grandfather of Dr. James M. Garnett was James Mercer Garnett, of Elmwood, Essex County, Virginia, who represented his State in the United States Congress, and was a member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1829. His great-uncle, Robert S. Garnett, father of General Robert S. Garnett, who was killed at Carriek's Ford, West Virginia, in 1861, also represented the State in Congress. His great grandfather, Judge James Mercer, was on the Court of Appeals of Virginia, and was a member of the State Convention of 1776. His great-uncle, General Charles Fenton Mercer, represented the Lon-

don district of Virginia in Congress from 1817 to 1839, was a leading member of the Colonization Society, and was the first president of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. General Mercer was the son of Judge James Mercer, of Virginia, and nephew of Governor John Mercer, of Maryland. The father of Dr. Garnett, and his uncle, Charles F. M. Garnett, were both civil engineers, the latter having been Chief Engineer of the State of Georgia, of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, and of the Dom Pedro II Railroad in Brazil, 1856-59. Owing to his father's occupation as civil engineer, Dr. Garnett spent his life as a child in Virginia, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Florida, Kentucky and North Carolina, from which State, at the age of thirteen, in 1853, he entered the Episcopal High School of Virginia, near Alexandria, then under the rectorship of his uncle by marriage, Rev. John P. McGuire. There he remained four years, leaving in 1857 with the first honor of the school, and entering the University of Virginia in the fall of that year. Here he remained two years, graduating in 1859 with the degree of Master of Arts. He taught during the session of 1859-60, and returned to the University in the fall of 1860; to pursue certain studies not embraced in the regular course for the M.A. degree. The disturbances of the country caused the formation of two military companies among the students, and as a member of one of these he went to Harper's Ferry, April 17, 1861, the day of the secession of Virginia. The service there was brief, and he entered the Confederate Army regularly July 17, as a private in the Rockbridge Artillery, attached to the brigade of General T. J. (Stonewall) Jackson, stationed near Winchester. He participated in the first battle of Manassas, on the 21st of that month. The following November he was promoted to the rank of Second Lieutenant, and was soon after assigned to duty by General Jackson on his staff as Chief of Ordnance of the Valley District in Virginia. He served for several months in this capacity, and later as Ordnance Officer of the Stonewall Brigade, and of the division to which that brigade was attached, taking part in General Jackson's Valley campaign, and was engaged in the seven days' battle around Richmond, the second battle of Manassas, and the battle of Sharpsburg. He was promoted to the rank of First Lieutenant in June, 1862. In December of that year, having passed the ordnance examinations, he received the rank of Captain of Artillery for ordnance duty, and was assigned to the charge of the General Reserve Ordnance Train. In this capacity he served through the campaign of Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. In February, 1864, he was transferred and assigned to duty as Ordnance Officer of the division commanded by Major-General R. E. Rhodes, and served with that division until the close of the war, surrendering at Appomattox Court-house, April 9, 1865. The following September he commenced teaching at Charlottesville, Virginia, giving instruction at the same time as Licentiate Instructor to private students in the University of Virginia.

In January, 1867, he was appointed Professor of Greek in the State University near Alexandria, Louisiana. This position he resigned the following July, and accepted that of instructor in ancient languages and mathematics in the Episcopal High School of Virginia. Here he remained two years, after which he fulfilled a long-contemplated purpose of studying in Germany, to which country he went in July, 1869, and spent the following winter in philological studies at the University of Berlin, and the next summer at that of Leipzig, travelling in Italy during the spring vacation. While in Berlin he also devoted some time to the study of the German school system, frequenting especially the Friedrich-Wilhelm's Gymnasium, under the directorship of Dr. F. Ranke, brother of the historian, L. von Ranke. After visiting Paris and London, Dr. Garnett returned to this country in August, 1870, and the following October was chosen Principal of the St. John's College, Annapolis, which position he still occupies. He also fills the chair of History, and of the English Language and Literature. He has devoted himself chiefly to philological studies, especially to the historical study of the English language. He is also greatly interested in all matters relating to education, and to school and college organization. He is a member of the American Philological Association, of the National Educational Association, and the Maryland Teachers' Association. He has contributed occasional articles to the *Educational Journal* of Virginia, and to the *Maryland School Journal*, and is the author of a paper on "University Organization," published in the *Southern Review* for July, 1875, and one on "The Study of the Anglo-Saxon Language and Literature," published in the *Proceedings of the National Educational Association* for 1876. Dr. Garnett is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and is a Democrat in politics. He married, April 19, 1871, Kate H., daughter of Major Burr S. Noland, of Middleburg, Loudon County, Virginia. They have one child, a son, six years of age.

NELSON, HUGH, Physician and Surgeon, was born in Albemarle County, Virginia, October 7, 1842. He is the son of Keating S. and Julia (Rogers) Nelson. His great-great-grandfather, "Scotch Tom," as he was familiarly called, emigrated from Scotland to America before the middle of the last century, and patented large tracts of land near Yorktown, Va. He had several sons, of whom Thomas Nelson, Jr., the great-grandfather of Dr. Hugh Nelson, became very prominent during the Revolutionary period. He warmly espoused the cause of American Independence, and having become very wealthy contributed from seventy-five to one hundred thousand dollars out of his own personal property to assist the colonists in their struggle. He also became a general in the Continental army, and com-

manded the Virginia forces at Yorktown. The British troops got possession of and occupied his house. When his subordinate officers asked him if they should fire on the house and drive them out, he bade them fire and not mind the house. It was nearly destroyed by the operation, but the British were driven out of it. He was a member of the Continental Congress from Virginia, and one of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence. After the war he was Governor of that State. A bronze statue to his memory adorns the Capitol grounds at Richmond, in company with those of Patrick Henry, Mason, Jefferson, and other distinguished sons of the "Old Dominion." His son Hugh Nelson was Judge of the Circuit Court, was afterwards in Congress, and in the United States Senate, and was finally our Minister to Spain. Keating S. Nelson, the father of Dr. Hugh, has devoted himself to agricultural pursuits, and is a considerable landowner in Albemarle County, Virginia. His wife is a native of the same county. The subject of our sketch grew up on the farm; when he was sixteen years of age he attended for one year the Washington and Lee University at Lexington, Virginia. The following year he spent at Hampden Sidney College, Prince Edward's County. Dr. Nelson has three uncles who are eminent doctors, and stand at the head of their profession in Virginia, and has also other near relatives who are physicians. The inherited taste and talent early developed themselves in him; as soon as he was old enough to think of his future at all, the great ambition of his life became to excel as a medical practitioner. But the civil war broke out and sadly disarranged the plans of many young men. He joined the Second Virginia Cavalry, under Colonel Mumford, and served in all the campaigns with that force till the end of the struggle. He was in the seven days' battle before Richmond, the battle of Cedar Mountain, the first and second battles at Manassas, and was at Gettysburg and Winchester, the battle of the Wilderness, and at Spottsylvania Court house. On April 19, 1864, Dr. Nelson married Miss Rose Bentley, of Leesburg, Virginia. After the war he removed to Baltimore, supporting himself and family while pursuing his medical studies. After attending two full courses at the Washington University of that city he graduated with distinction, receiving the vote of every member of the faculty, and also passing the examination in pharmacy before the Commissioners appointed by the State of Maryland. He is devoted to his profession. Since his settlement in the city of Baltimore he has been successfully engaged in the practice of his profession. His wife died in 1876, leaving him three sons, who are in the care of his father's family in Virginia. Although comparatively young in years, Dr. Nelson is making rapid progress in his chosen calling for his life-work, and is held in high estimation by those to whom he gives medical advice, as well as by the community in which he lives. His future can easily be predicted.

FETTERHOFF, HIRAM RICHERT, Physician and Surgeon, was born in Franklin County, Pennsylvania, May 10, 1837. His grandparents were Germans, and emigrated to America in the early settlement of the Cumberland Valley, of which Franklin County forms a part. The Indians had not then deserted it. They took up several hundred acres of land, of which their son Jacob, the father of Dr. Fetterhoff, inherited the mansion farm. Hiram had the misfortune to lose his father when he was but eleven years old. He attended the public school and the Fayetteville Academy, but for the best part of his education he is indebted to his own unaided exertions. Not only did his tastes make him averse to farming, but he had not the necessary physical strength. The idea of being a physician early took possession of him, and he longed to go to college, but was unable. After completing his sixteenth year, he tried one occupation after another, in the vain attempt to satisfy himself. He apprenticed himself to learn cabinet-making, but after a few months was taken sick, and did not return to it; he next taught a public school, studying hard also himself, and at the age of twenty several clergymen of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ, to which he belonged, persuaded him to enter the ministry. But in two years he was compelled to abandon that calling on account of a chronic affection of the throat. Then he tried photographing, became quite proficient in dentistry, and during the war was a military telegraph operator at headquarters of the Signal Corps, Department of the Susquehanna. But his determination to become a physician was now fixed, and these employments were followed merely as a means of support while he earnestly pursued the necessary studies. He became convinced from instances under his own immediate observation of the great superiority of the homœopathic practice, and resolved to devote his life to the great good he saw that through its means he could accomplish. He had now a family, having married at the age of twenty. He had inherited, since coming of age, a sum of money from his father's estate, which, with his own accumulations, and the care and self-denial of his wife, finally enabled him to give his whole time to study. This he pursued with ardor, and graduated March 3, 1869, at the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, among the first in the class. The following month he commenced the practice of medicine at Newville, Cumberland County, Pennsylvania. Homœopathy was in that place comparatively unknown. His successful treatment of several well-known cases which the allopathic physicians had pronounced incurable, gained him in a short time the confidence of the people, and he had soon an extensive practice among the most substantial and intelligent families of the community. But the long distances he was obliged to travel in a country district consumed so much of his time that he had little rest day or night; and convinced that his health would not longer permit such an exhaust-

ing practice, he removed, April 1, 1874, to the city of Baltimore. Here the same energy, fidelity and zeal that has characterized all his undertakings, has been rewarded with success beyond his most sanguine expectations. Wholly absorbed in his professional duties, and believing that singleness of aim is necessary to achieve the highest results, he has paid no attention to politics. Both in Pennsylvania and in Maryland he has been highly honored among his professional brethren. He was a member of the Cumberland Valley Homœopathic Medical Society, the Pennsylvania State Medical Society, and the American Institute of Homœopathy. In the last-named he still retains his membership. He represented in February, 1871, and in the same month in 1873, the Cumberland Valley Society in the Pennsylvania State Homœopathic Medical Society, and also in the American Institute in June, 1871. He was also a delegate from the State Society to the American Institute in June, 1872. He was elected Vice-President of the Pennsylvania State Medical Society in February, 1873. In 1875 he assisted in organizing the Baltimore Homœopathic Medical Society, of which he was elected Vice-President, and the following year was elected President. In 1876 he assisted in organizing the Maryland State Homœopathic Medical Society, and was elected Vice-President. He is a Mason, and a member of several other societies. Dr. Fetterhoff was united in marriage, April 2, 1857, with Mary Ellen, daughter of Major John C. Kees, of Franklin County, Pennsylvania, and formerly of Virginia. They have two children, a daughter, Selina Coleman, and a son, Ira Lincoln. Dr. Fetterhoff is exceedingly kind, genial, and sympathetic in manner. He is a close and careful observer, and a constant student.

HEPBRON, HON. WILLIAM THOMAS, Farmer and State Senator, was born in Kent County, Maryland, within a mile of his present residence, March 8, 1832. His parents were Thomas and Elizabeth (Wilson) Hepbron, both of whom were of Scotch descent. The Hepbron, Wilson, and Stavelly families were the first who settled in that county, the two first named being Mr. Hepbron's direct ancestors. The first Hepbron who came to this country bore the name of Thomas, and the Senator now owns a farm of three hundred acres, which is a part of the original land grant that made up the Hepbron estate. The name Thomas became a common one among the descendants; in the time of the Senator's father there were two others besides himself in the near neighborhood; their friends were in the habit of distinguishing them by number. Senator Hepbron's father was called Thomas third. He was a farmer, and died in 1844, at the age of forty years; his wife also died soon after at the age of thirty-seven, and the young son, twelve years old, was left an orphan. Up to this time he had attended the pub-

lic schools, but was now apprenticed to a blacksmith, with whom he served his time till he was twenty-one years old, but he retained his schoolbooks and pursued his studies by himself most perseveringly. The result was that he grew up exceedingly well informed, and upon a wide range of subjects. He is a well-educated and self-made man. Immediately on coming of age he left the blacksmith's trade and purchased the estate above mentioned, he being one of four or five heirs, and at once went to reside upon and to improve it. Soon after he planted extensive peach orchards. He lived on this farm till 1855, when he was married to Miss Fanny Webb, of the same neighborhood. She received as a wedding gift from her parents a farm adjoining their own, on which they desired their daughter to live, that they might keep her near them; accordingly here Mr. and Mrs. Hepbron have since resided, having as the years passed by added to their landed property, till now they own seven or eight hundred acres, part of it having come to Mrs. Hepbron by inheritance. Senator Hepbron is among the largest peach-growers of Kent County; he also raises large quantities of other farm products. His wife's father was Joseph W. Webb, a large farmer of the same county. He died in 1872, at the age of sixty-five, leaving three children. Senator Hepbron has been a Democrat all his life. In 1857 he was appointed constable, and since that time has taken an active part in political affairs. He was the next year elected to the same office, and continued to hold it till 1861. He was drafted in 1863, but obtained a substitute. In 1862 he was disfranchised, and did not vote from that time nor take any part in politics until 1866. In 1867 he was elected one of the County Commissioners for two years; was re-elected in 1869, and made President of the Board for two years. In 1871 he was appointed Judge of the Orphans' Court, by Governor Bowie, for four years, and at the close of that office, in 1875, was elected to the State Senate by his party for a term of four years. His wife is a member of the Methodist Church, towards which he also inclines; they have four children, Mary Elizabeth, Delia, Wilhelmina, and Addie.

OLER, WILLIAM H., was born in Baltimore, Maryland, September 6, 1818, and was the oldest son of George and Sarah (Fringer) Oler. His ancestors were Germans; three brothers came to this country early in the eighteenth century. One settled in Pennsylvania, one penetrated farther west, and the remaining one, the great-grandfather of Mr. Oler, settled in Frederick County, Maryland. One of his sons removed to Baltimore before the Revolution. He was a carpenter, and had four sons, Peter, John, Jacob, and George, whom he brought up to the same trade. He lived in a log house on what is now Pennsylvania Avenue, near Boundary Street. He was a plain unassuming man, of thorough in-

tegrity, great energy, and prudence. His son George, the father of Mr. Oler, was a master mechanic in the building business in Baltimore, and fought on the side of his country in the war of 1812. His wife was from Carroll County, daughter of Michael Fringer, a tanner by trade. Mr. Oler has one brother, Samuel, and one sister, Margaret, wife of Elisha Whiting, of Havre de Grace. Mr. Oler attended the schools of Baltimore until fifteen years of age, at which time his father died, and he found himself the main dependence and support of his mother and the two younger children. He had also to look after and protect the small property his father had left. At the age of seventeen he entered as an apprentice the tanning and morocco business. His time expired when he was twenty-one, when he went into the same business for himself, and continued in it until 1855, making and losing a good deal of money, but left it at that time with quite a fortune. There was then but one ice firm in the city of Baltimore whose business could be called large. His attention was casually directed to it, and without any great expectations he was led to take hold of it. He commenced with using only one wagon, but the business grew rapidly on his hands, till now he is driving fifty wagons for the supply of the city and retail trade alone, while they do an equally large wholesale business; one customer taking one thousand tons at one time. They have a good deal of property on the Susquehanna River, lands, immense ice-houses, and every appliance, and all kinds of machinery for taking care of and handling the ice, the great blocks of which are carried by steam up an inclined plane to the tops of the ice-houses, which hold seventy thousand tons each. They also own their own barges for bringing it to the city. Occasionally a mild winter causes a failure of the ice crop here, in which case they have recourse to the property which they also own in Maine; the ice is brought from that State in sailing vessels. Mr. Oler has two sons with him in the business, William George and Westley Marion, the former has charge of the building and repair shop where the vehicles are built and kept in order, and their horses and mules are shod. Mr. Oler has been married twice; his first wife was Miss Catherine Hall, and their families were near neighbors in his boyhood. He was married to her in 1845; she died in 1860. She had seven children, four sons and three daughters. His second son, Millard Fillmore, a young man of great promise, died in June, 1877, aged twenty-seven years. Two of the daughters are living, Sarah B., wife of Henry Head, Esq., of Baltimore, and Ella Grace. The maiden name of the present wife of Mr. Oler was Miss Helen Brown, of Baltimore. Mr. Oler is one of the trustees of the Madison Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he has been a member for over forty years, and with which he united when he was sixteen years of age. He has travelled a great deal in the United States and in Canada. In politics he is a Republican, and feels deeply interested in the welfare of the country.

THOMSON, WILLIAM, Journalist and ex-Sheriff, was born in Georgetown, D. C., July 6, 1817. His grandfather came to America, from Torres, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, and settled in Annapolis, Maryland, where the father of this sketch was born. After remaining in Annapolis for a few years the eldest Thomson removed to Georgetown, D. C., where some half a dozen Scotch families from his section of country had settled and engaged in mercantile business. William's father engaged in mercantile pursuits in Georgetown, and died during the former's youth. Mr. Thomson's mother was Elizabeth Baltzer, a descendant of a German family that settled in Pennsylvania in the early part of the seventeenth century. Young Thomson was educated at the best private schools of his native town, and at the age of sixteen years was placed as an apprentice at the printing business, in the establishment of Benjamin Homans, editor and publisher of the *Army and Navy Magazine*, Washington. Mr. Homans discontinuing his printing office two years thereafter, Mr. Thomson entered the office of Duff Green, proprietor and editor of the *Telegraph*, which was the organ of General Jackson's administration. He remained there until he attained his majority, shortly after which he removed to Baltimore. At the time of the breaking out of the American civil war, Mr. Thomson was employed by Moses Y. Beach, of the New York *Sun*, to procure news in advance of the mails. He received a *carte blanche* from Mr. Beach to use the telegraph, establish expresses, or use any means that would accomplish the object. When the telegraph lines were completed to New York and the West, at the suggestion of Mr. Beach, Mr. Thomson removed to Philadelphia, to be in a more central position. He there became a correspondent of all the leading journals of the West, as well as a portion of the New York city press. The New York Associated Press, upon its establishment, endeavored to monopolize the correspondence of the country, but Mr. Thomson frequently excelled them in the obtaining of the freshest news. When Henry Clay delivered his famous speech at Lexington, Kentucky, shortly after the commencement of the Mexican war, there was a general desire throughout the country to learn his views, and consequently, extraordinary rivalry among the leading journals to procure the earliest reports thereof. Mr. Thomson had a corps of reporters stationed at Lexington, and established relays of horses from thence to Cincinnati, which carried the report between the two cities in four hours and a half. From the latter city it was dispatched by wire to the New York *Herald* and other papers. In this feat he distanced the Associated Press and rendered futile their efforts to give the first reports to the public. Mr. Thomson was the first person who used pigeons successfully as carriers of news for the press. In 1848, prior to the laying of the Atlantic telegraph cable, he sent an agent to Halifax with some trained carrier pigeons, the agent taking passage at that place on the Cunard steamer, bound

to Liverpool from Boston, and who, within about ninety miles of the latter city, tied his dispatches (confined in a silk bag) around the neck of a pigeon, which brought the news to Boston, and which was published in the Baltimore *San* twenty-four hours in advance of the Associated Press dispatches. After remaining two years in Philadelphia, Mr. Thomson returned to Baltimore, where he continued to conduct a special correspondence with leading papers. When Honorable Thomas Swann was elected Mayor of Baltimore he appointed Mr. Thomson his Private Secretary, which position he continued to hold during the two terms of Mr. Swann's administration. Soon after our civil war commenced Mr. Thomson was appointed to a clerkship in the United States Custom-house, Baltimore, and in 1865 was elected by the Union party Sheriff of Baltimore, which he held for the usual period of two years. Whilst occupying the Sheriffalty, Messrs. Hines and Woods, who were then Police Commissioners, had certain charges preferred against them. They were tried before Governor Swann and removed from office. The Governor appointed as their successors, Messrs. Young and Valliant. The former Commissioners refused to vacate their positions, whereupon Messrs. Young and Valliant called upon Sheriff Thomson for a *posse comitatus* to enable them to enter upon the duties of their office. Mr. Thomson, whilst in the act of swearing in the *posse*, was arrested by the Coroner, on a warrant issued by Judge Hugh L. Bond, who demanded that Thomson should give bail for twenty thousand dollars that he would not interfere with the functions of Messrs. Hines and Woods, as Police Commissioners. As the Sheriff was liable to a fine of twenty-five thousand dollars for refusing a *posse*, when called upon by the rightful Commissioners, he refused to give the required bail, and he, together with Messrs. Young and Valliant, were committed to Baltimore city jail. After an incarceration of five days they were brought before Chief Justice Bartol on *habeas corpus*. The Sheriff was promptly released and was complimented by the Chief Justice for the manner in which he had performed his duties. The arrest and imprisonment of Sheriff Thomson caused great excitement in Baltimore, and thousands of his sympathizing friends gathered around the jail during his confinement, threatening dire vengeance upon the perpetrators of the outrage. After his retirement from the Sheriffalty Mr. Thomson ceased to take any active part in political matters. He married in 1843 Miss Mary Delano, of Washington. He has three sons and a daughter. The oldest son, William J. Thomson, is a Paymaster in the United States Navy, and the second son, Curtis H. Thomson, is a Past Assistant Paymaster in the same service. Mr. Thomson has always manifested a great pride in his Scottish ancestry, and is a member of the Caledonian Club of Baltimore. He is a gentleman of genial disposition, possesses a vast fund of general and varied information, and is a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church, in which he manifests a more than ordinary interest.

THOMAS, COLONEL GEORGE P., Merchant, and President of the Maryland Life Insurance Company; was born April 1, 1828, in Frederick County, Maryland. His father was a farmer in prosperous circumstances and brought up his son to the same vocation. At his death, however, which occurred when Mr. Thomas was but twenty years of age, George started out to seek his fortune in a wider field than was offered him on the paternal acres. His first venture was in Winchester, Virginia, where he remained but a short time, as in January, 1849, we find him removed to Baltimore, associated with a former resident of Frederick County, in the management of the Globe Inn, which then stood at the corner of Baltimore and Howard streets. After eighteen months in this occupation Mr. Thomas became a clerk in a wholesale drygoods house, where he acquired a thorough knowledge of business, and a considerable acquaintance in the business community. After serving for some time in the drygoods house, he entered the wholesale wine and liquor trade, and in August, 1852, became a partner in a house engaged in this business, which was successfully carried on for fourteen years. In 1866 Colonel Thomas withdrew from this firm and established a new house in the same business, of which he retained the entire control in his own hands. In the prosecution of this business, in which he is still engaged, he has been remarkably successful. During these years, Colonel Thomas, as he is generally called from having been appointed, with the rank of Colonel, upon the Military Staff of Hon. E. Louis Lowe, when Governor of Maryland, was called upon at various times to fill different positions of honor and trust. In 1852 he was elected as an independent candidate for the City Council from the Fourteenth Ward, in which he then resided, and served as Chairman of the Committee on Internal Improvements during that session of the Council. In 1855 he was again elected to the Council from the Twelfth Ward, having removed his residence to that part of the city, but at the close of the session of 1856, in which, as before, he proved himself a useful and valuable member of the Council, he withdrew entirely from politics, that he might have more time to devote to his private affairs. This decision has not prevented him, however, from taking an active part in a number of important public enterprises. In 1868 he was appointed by Hon. R. T. Banks, Mayor of the city, a member of the Board of Water Commissioners, which position he still holds, having been reappointed successively by Mayors Vansant, Latrobe, and Kane. The ten years for which Colonel Thomas has been a member of the Water Board have been the most important in its history, for during that time the works conducting the water from Jones's Falls were completed, and the far more extensive and important works, introducing the bountiful supply from the Gunpowder River, have been undertaken and carried well toward completion. In



I am sincerely
Yours,
James H. Hayes

1876 Mayor Latrobe tendered to Colonel Thomas, who had been in no way an applicant for it, the position of City Collector, one of the most responsible and honorable in the gift of the city, and which carries with it also under the present law, the office of State Collector. This position, after some hesitancy, Colonel Thomas concluded to accept, and held until March, 1878, discharging his trust with great fidelity and honor. During the two years of his administration the revenues of the city, received and turned into the City Treasury by him, amounted to more than eight millions of dollars. Conspicuous among the evidences of energy and wisdom displayed by him are the results accomplished by him in the establishment of the Maryland Life Insurance Company. Recognizing the value of such institutions in promoting habits of thrift, economy, and providence, and the importance in a financial point of view of retaining in his own city a portion of the vast sums which are intrusted to these companies, Colonel Thomas was, in 1865, the originator and prime mover in the establishment of the company referred to, which was the first Mutual Life Insurance Company ever successfully established in Baltimore. The necessary subscriptions were obtained chiefly through his personal efforts, he himself heading the list of subscribers to the guaranteed capital required, and receiving the first policy of insurance issued from the office of the company. The company was organized in July, 1865, by the election of a Board of nine Directors, of whom Colonel Thomas was one, and at the first meeting of the Board he was elected President. To this position he has been unanimously re-elected each succeeding year, and has conducted the business, in all its details, in a manner most conducive to its success. The assets of the company now amount to over a million of dollars, and it holds a position of unquestioned credit in the community. It owes not only its first institution, but largely the success which has attended it, to the liberality, foresight, enterprise, and energy of its President. Colonel Thomas has for twelve years served as a Director in the Home Fire Insurance Company of Baltimore, and in the Eutaw Savings Bank, two of the leading corporations of the city. In private and social life, his ever-ready courtesy, his kind good nature, and true-hearted friendship, make him as warmly regarded, as in his more public relations he is highly esteemed.

HODGES, JAMES, Merchant, was born August 11, 1822, at Liberty Hall, Kent County, Maryland. He is the eldest son of Honorable James and Mary Hanson (Ringgold) Hodges, and is descended from William Hodges, a member of the Anglican Church, who came to Maryland, from Virginia, about

the year 1665, and settled on a tract of land, between Gray's Inn Creek and Chesapeake Bay, known as "Liberty Hall." He died in 1697, leaving his eldest son and heir, Robert Hodges, who died in 1736. The latter left a son, Captain James Hodges, who served with credit during the Revolutionary war. He married Sarah Granger, and died in 1816. His eldest son, James Hodges, of "Liberty Hall," was born in 1759, married, in 1797, Mary Claypoole, and died in 1815, leaving a son, Honorable James Hodges, father of the subject of this sketch. He was a farmer of the old Maryland type, genial and generous in disposition and hospitable to the greatest degree. He represented Kent, his native county, in the Legislature of Maryland, in the sessions of 1823 and 1824. He married in 1821 Mary Hanson Ringgold, and died in 1832, leaving five children, the eldest of whom is James Hodges, a prominent Baltimore merchant. Mary Hanson Ringgold was the youngest daughter of Doctor William and Martha (Hanson) Ringgold. Her father was the son of Major William Ringgold, a memoir of whom is contained in this volume. For a period of over two centuries the Ringolds have been among the leading families of Maryland. "At the period of the Revolution they were conspicuous for their patriotism, and have been represented in the halls of Congress and upon the battle-field." James Hodges is lineally descended from six of the earliest settlers of Kent County, Maryland, viz., William Hodges, who settled in the county in 1665; Thomas Ringgold, in 1650; Andrew Hanson, in 1653; Simon Wilmer, in 1688; Thomas Hynson, in 1650, and Marmaduke Tylden, grandson of Sir William Tylden, in 1658. They were all members of the English Church and prominent in the annals of the county, as many of their descendants are also distinguished in the history of the country. James Hodges, at an early age, gave indications of unusual talent, and his father resolved to educate him for the bar, but dying during the boyhood of James, and having left his estate seriously impaired, Mrs. Hodges, with the hope of opening up new opportunities for the advancement of her children, removed to Baltimore and procured a commercial situation for James. The position was not congenial to his tastes, but being without influential friends in the city, he was compelled to be content with it, and he proceeded with great steadiness of purpose to make the best use of the position, resolved to acquire mercantile knowledge, and reconstruct by all honorable means the shattered fortunes of his family. In his early career this was the controlling thought of his life. Encouraged by that hope he rapidly advanced in business knowledge, and soon became a valued and trusted clerk. In 1846 the house of Hodges Brothers was established. At the period of its organization, the firm consisted of James and William Ringgold Hodges, aged, respectively, twenty-three and twenty-one years. Two additional members have since been added, Robert Hodges and William Penn Lewis. Few importing drygoods houses in this

country have enjoyed more uniform success within a similar period. Its annual sales and importations are believed to be equal to those of any establishment of a like character in the Southern States. It has fifty clerks and salesmen under employment, and is perfect and thorough in its organization. In 1853 James Hodges went to Europe and placed his firm in direct communication with the best British, Irish, and Continental manufacturers, thereby greatly augmenting his business. One of the firm has since paid semi-annual visits to Europe, to make purchases, which has greatly contributed to make Baltimore attractive as a drygoods market. The present elegant warehouse of Hodges Brothers, 23 Hanover Street, was erected and occupied by them, January, 1857. Mr. Hodges has been conspicuous in the discussion of the leading questions of his day, respecting the wellbeing and prosperity of Baltimore. In a series of able articles, published in the *Baltimore American* in February, 1856, he earnestly advocated the bill then pending for uniforming the city police. At a meeting of citizens assembled in Monument Square, September 1, 1859, to devise means to check the lawlessness that had prevailed in Baltimore for four years, under the reign of "Know-Nothingism," Mr. Hodges delivered a most effective speech, which produced a profound impression upon those who were seeking political reform. The ensuing election was fought, on the part of the "Reformers," by the organization effected at that meeting. The ruffianly clubs of Baltimore were reinforced by armed rowdies from Washington. At an early hour of election day the mob took forcible possession of almost every voting-place in the city. In the Fifteenth Ward, Mr. Adam B. Kyle was murdered, and it was afterwards discovered that the outlaws had resolved upon killing James Hodges and George M. Gill. Mr. Hodges commanded one of the squads, previously organized for protection, and engaged freely in the several fights for equal rights. Under the present municipal system, established through the persevering efforts of the Reform party of 1859, the reputation of Baltimore as a city of law and order, will compare favorably with any of equal population in the world. February, 1860, a large meeting was held at the Maryland Institute to protest against the passage of a bill by the Legislature to empower a party of Philadelphia speculators to create a stock company with a capital of two million dollars, and authority to issue bonds to the amount of one million dollars additional, to lay railroad tracks on certain streets in Baltimore. As the road and equipments would cost only seven hundred thousand dollars, a feeling of intense opposition to the scheme sprung up in the commercial and financial circles of the city. Mr. Hodges addressed the meeting and denounced the bill in earnest and scathing terms. The effect of the meeting was fatal to the gigantic imposition. In a series of communications to the *Baltimore American*, January and February, 1861, Mr. Hodges demonstrated the wisdom, expediency, and propriety of

running the city passenger cars on Sunday. He was compelled to argue against a number of controversialists on the Sabbatarian side, but came out a victor in the contest. The cars commenced running on Sundays in May, 1867, and all the good results predicted by Mr. Hodges were realized. During our civil war Mr. Hodges, though a conscientious and patriotic lover of the Union, was yet a sympathizing friend of the South. He opposed the coercive policy of the North, and wrote a series of newspaper articles in defence of Maryland's sympathy with the South, and claimed that the commercial welfare of Baltimore depended upon its unbroken connection with the Southern States. During the progress of the war he did all that a Baltimorean could do, under the law, to administer relief to the sufferings of Confederate prisoners, and to the border population of the South. After the war he availed himself of the earliest opportunity, at the banquet given to the delegates to the Odd Fellows' Convention, at the new Assembly Rooms, August, 1865, to publicly advocate the reconstruction of the Union upon the basis of the equality of all citizens before the law, and the equal rights of all the States under the Constitution. In 1868 Mr. Hodges was appointed a delegate, with the late Albert Schumacker, then President of the Board of Trade, to represent that body in the convention which met at Philadelphia to organize the National Board of Trade, and was the author of the proposition submitted to Congress in 1869 by the Executive Council of the National Board of Trade, to establish a new department of the government to be known as the Department of Commerce, to which should be referred all questions connected with the foreign and domestic trade and transportation of the country. In 1872-3 Mr. Hodges became deeply interested in the currency question. At the annual banquet of the Shoe and Leather Board of Trade, given at Bannum's Hotel, January, 1873, he delivered a notable speech on that subject, in which he reviewed our national banking system, pointing out its advantages and defects, and strongly advocating an early resumption of specie payment. In the spring of 1873, Mr. Hodges, being urged by many of his fellow citizens, consented to the use of his name as a Democratic candidate for the mayoralty of Baltimore, subject to the decision of the nominating convention of the party. An influential journal of the day, independent in politics, noticed the first mention of his name in that connection, and earnestly commended him as "a gentleman of culture, a merchant of deservedly high reputation, a public-spirited citizen, one who can grasp comprehensively the true interests of this port, and point out the real source of its future development and prosperity." Mr. Hodges, finding that the requirements of a successful canvass were incompatible with his tastes and sense of manly independence, withdrew from the contest. The same year Mr. Hodges was appointed by Judge Robert Gilmore, as foreman of the Grand Jury of the Criminal Court of Baltimore. In 1874 he was unanimously nomi-

nated, without notice, and afterwards elected President of the Mercantile Library Association of Baltimore. June, 1875, he was elected a delegate from the Eleventh Ward to the Mayoralty convention that nominated General Ferdinand C. Latrobe as the Democratic candidate for Mayor, and was unanimously elected President of that body. He took an active part in the campaign, delivering earnest and eloquent speeches on municipal, State, and national politics. In 1877 he was made foreman, by Judge William Fell Giles, of the Grand Jury of the United States District Court for the District of Maryland. On May 4, the same year, he was unanimously elected by the City Council, one of the Finance Commissioners of Baltimore, his associates being the Mayor, President ex-officio, and Enoch Pratt. During his occupancy of the above position a five million dollar loan of five per cent. was substituted for the five million dollar six per cent. water loan, which matured in July of 1875, which accomplished a saving to the taxpayers of Baltimore of fifty thousand dollars per annum. Few enterprises have been undertaken in Baltimore, designed to promote its progress and embellishment, which Mr. Hodges has not aided by liberal contributions. In January, 1878, he was chosen Director of the National Union Bank of Maryland. In May of the same year he was commissioned by the President of the United States, on the nomination of Governor John Lee Carroll, Honorary Commissioner to represent the State of Maryland at the International Industrial Exposition at Paris, with Doctor Thomas H. Buckler as his colleague. He was a member of the Franco-American Commercial Treaty Congress, which met in Paris, August 7, 1878, and with Robert M. McLane represented the Board of Trade of Baltimore. He was one of the committee that reported, August 10, 1878, a basis for a treaty of commerce between France and America. He made several speeches in France, in the Congress, and on other public occasions. In the highest mercantile circles at home Mr. Hodges is regarded as a business man of the best standard, intelligent, enterprising, honorable in all his transactions, and admired as the successful founder of one of the best organized commercial establishments in the United States. Few merchants have done more to elevate the social, moral, and intellectual status of the commercial occupation, and he has availed himself of every fitting opportunity to call the attention of the public to the vast and increasing importance of providing for an advanced commercial education in the schools and colleges of this country. He is frank, affable, and generous in disposition, and ever ready to assist a worthy object. As a citizen he is public-spirited, contributing liberally his time and means to advance the welfare of the community. He is deliberative and cautious in the formation of an opinion, but unsituated and prompt in the execution of his resolves, having more than ordinary independence and force of character, accompanied by a readiness to take the full responsibility of his convictions of duty.

GROOME, HON. JAMES BLACK, EX-GOVERNOR and United States Senator, son of Colonel John Charles Groome (whose biography in this volume contains the genealogy of the family), was born in Elkton, Cecil County, Maryland, April 4, 1838. Beside the fortune of birth, he has had such advantages as wealth and social position bestow, and has by an honorable career reflected credit on his ancestors. Before completing his preparatory studies, his close application thereto so affected his eyesight, that he was compelled to abandon his intention of taking a collegiate course, and for several years thereafter to undergo medical treatment. He then entered as a student of law in his father's office, and was admitted to the Cecil bar in the spring of 1861. He soon attained to a creditable position and remunerative practice. Like his father, he has the reputation of a high-toned and honorable lawyer. Social in his personal intercourse, affable in his manners, courteous and considerate to all, he has always been a general favorite in society, but delayed matrimonial alliance until February 29, 1876, when he married Alice L. Edmondson, daughter of Colonel Horace Leeds Edmondson, of Talbot County, Maryland. Politically, Mr. Groome has always been a zealous and consistent Democrat. He fully identified himself with that party at the outbreak of the civil war, was active in keeping up and maintaining its organization through all its defeats, until in the fall of 1866, it again secured a majority in Cecil County. In 1867 he was elected a member of the Reform Convention, called to frame a new Constitution for the State. His first speech was on the Usury Laws, and was generally considered, and so pronounced by the press of the State, as an able and masterly effort. From 1867 to 1871, Mr. Groome evinced no desire for political preferment, but was always active in the canvass of his county for the success of his party. In 1871 he was elected to the House of Delegates. At that session he at once took rank as one of its prominent members. Early in the session an election was held for United States Senator. After a number of ballots had been taken, there were but three of the ten gentlemen voted for that received a larger number of votes than Mr. Groome. He then stated that he was not a candidate, asked privilege to withdraw his name, and declared his preference that the Senatorial contest should be speedily ended by the success of any prominent Eastern Maryland Democrat rather than protracted in the hope that he might be successful. During the session he not only took an active and leading part in the debates of the House, but was an indefatigable worker on the several committees of which he was a member, especially the Judiciary. At the close of the session, Mr. Groome had made a reputation rarely acquired by so young a man; a legislator in his first term. He was opposed to the nomination of Horace Greeley for the Presidency, but acting with his party, he accepted a place on the electoral ticket, and entered actively into the canvass. In 1873 he was

again elected to the Legislature, and was abundant in labors during that session. He was chairman of the Judiciary Committee, was a member of the Committees on Ways and Means, and on Elections. Early in the session an election for United States Senator took place, and Governor William Pinkney Whyte was chosen; Governor Whyte resigned, and it became necessary for the Legislature to fill the vacancy. A large number of prominent gentlemen were named for the place; but such was the popularity of Mr. Groome, that in the caucus he received sixty-two of the seventy votes cast on the first ballot. In a few days after he was elected Governor by the unanimous vote of his party. Many congratulatory letters were addressed to him by prominent members of the Republican party, among them the Hon. J. A. J. Creswell, a native of Cecil County, a former law student of his father, and an intimate associate of Mr. Groome from his early youth. Mr. Groome was inaugurated Governor of Maryland on Wednesday, March 4, 1874. Governor Groome's first official act was so graceful a compliment to an old friend of his father, and does credit alike to his heart as well as his head, that the writer deems it worthy of notice. When Colonel John C. Groome was a candidate for Governor, at a dinner party in Chestertown, some one present inquired of Colonel Groome what would be his action on certain matters in case of his election. The Colonel playfully replied, he had decided on but one official act, and that was to make his friend, Mr. George W. Spencer, who sat at the table, an aid on his staff, with the rank of Colonel. Immediately Mr. Spencer was congratulated, and thereafter was often awarded that title. Seventeen years after the son was made Governor, and before congratulatory handshaking was over after his inauguration, he directed the Adjutant-General to issue a commission to Mr. Spencer, as one of his aids, with rank of Colonel, thus ratifying, as he said, the act of his father. During his official term, a number of speeches and addresses delivered by him added largely to his reputation and acceptability as an orator. His message to the Legislature was conceded to be a creditable and able state paper. When John Lee Carroll was nominated for Governor of Maryland, Governor Groome gave him his heartiest support and best efforts in the canvass. After the election Governor Groome was placed in a position of delicacy in the case of the contest over the Attorney-Generalship. Divesting his official position of partisan bias, he met the issue in a frank, manly, and honorable manner. His action gave very general satisfaction to men of both parties. During his term of office, he maintained at all times the dignity of his position and increased his popularity. The executive mansion at Annapolis was conducted with true Maryland hospitality, and Governor Groome retired from office universally respected. At the last session of the Legislature he was elected United States Senator from Maryland for the term of six years from the 4th of March, 1879. His competitors were Hon.

George R. Dennis, U. S. S., Ex-Governor Philip F. Thomas, Hon. Robert M. McLane, Hon. Montgomery Blair, Hon. Samuel Hambleton, Judges John M. Robinson, Joseph A. Wickes, Frederick Stump, and others. Yet with all this array of talent and influence against him, on the final ballot in the Democratic caucus, Mr. Groome received fifty-one of the eighty votes cast. It is rarely the case that so young a man has occupied so many honorable and prominent positions. Not yet forty years of age, he has been a member of the Reform Convention, twice a member of the Assembly, Governor of the State, and now her representative in the United States Senate, where he will doubtless do credit to himself and his State.

GILL, GEORGE M., Lawyer, was born February 15, 1803, in Baltimore, Maryland. His grandfather, John Gill, was a landed proprietor of Yorkshire, England. His maternal grandfather, Colonel William Lowry, a native of Ireland, came to Baltimore at an early period of its history. He had many of the best traits of the Irish character, hospitality, frankness, wit, and energy. His ability being known, he became for several years surveyor of the port of Baltimore. Mr. Gill's father, coming from England in the latter part of the eighteenth century, located and married in Alexandria, Virginia, and after a few years settled in Baltimore. He brought from England a sufficient amount of money to enable him to make a comfortable settlement in the New World. As Notary Public in the city of Baltimore for about half a century, his business, embracing attention to Custom-house matters, insurance adjustments, and various other branches, was quite large, and occupied both his own time and that of a number of clerks. He died in Baltimore at the advanced age of ninety-one years. George M. Gill was fortunate in having a father who bestowed much care on his early training. He received a thorough academic education, graduating at St. Mary's College, Baltimore. He then studied law, and was admitted to the Baltimore bar in 1823, since which time he has continued in active practice with success. He has always been very pronounced in his political views. Formerly he was an old-line Whig, he is now a Democrat. About forty years ago he was a member of the City Council. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1867. But during most of his life he has subordinated politics to business. He has been a Director of the Susquehanna Railroad, the York and Cumberland Railroad, and the Western Maryland Railroad. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church. In 1830 he married Ann W., daughter of Thomas McEldey, of Baltimore. She died in a few years thereafter. He

then married Ann McKim, daughter of William L. Bowly, of Baltimore. He has eight children living, seven daughters, five of whom are married, and one son, John Gill, Jr., a practicing attorney in Baltimore. After completing his preparatory studies Mr. Gill was thrown upon his own resources. This, instead of daunting him, served only to arouse his energies, and to bring into more speedy play those traits of industry, perseverance, and astuteness, which have so characterized his professional career. By his exact knowledge of law, clear insight into the probable issues of a suit, sagacious management of his cases, and conscientious regard for the best interests of his clients, he built up a high reputation and a large practice. For a number of years he has appeared but little in open court. Real estate investment, the management and settlement of estates, referee matters, and other office business, occupy almost his whole attention. For these his legal skill and practical mind give him peculiar adaptation. He is one of the oldest members of the Baltimore bar, and is held in high esteem as a thorough Christian gentleman.

BOZMAN, JOHN LEEDS, son of John and Lucretia (Leeds) Bozman, was born at "Bellville," the family estate on Oxford Neck, August 25, 1757. His father, in 1731, held the office of Deputy Commissary-General, and his grandfather, Colonel Thomas Bozman, was successively Deputy Surveyor-General, High Sheriff, Commissioner and Justice of the Peace of the County, and Deputy Commissary-General of the Eastern Shore. The mother of John Leeds Bozman was the daughter of John Leeds, one of the Commissioners and Justices of the Peace for the county of Talbot, and Clerk of the Court, from the year 1738 to the outbreak of the Revolutionary war. When he was but ten years old John L. Bozman lost his father, and the direction of his education was assumed by his maternal grandfather. His academic education was obtained at the Back Creek Academy, in Somerset County, a school of high reputation in its day. He graduated in 1783 from the University of Pennsylvania, and it having been determined that he should make the profession of the law his calling, he was sent to England and entered as a student at the "Middle Temple," London, his grandfather defraying his expenses. On his return to Maryland he was admitted to the bar and practiced for many years in the various courts of the county and State. From 1789 to 1807 he served as Deputy Attorney-General under Luther Martin, his warm friend and associate. He did not acquire distinction as an advocate. He devoted much of his time to literary pursuits. He contributed to the papers and wrote several pamphlets on political, civil, and social subjects. He had collected the

materials for a history of Maryland, which his health permitted him to continue only from the settlement of the State to the year 1660. It was, however, considered of great value on account of the extent of its researches, and was published by the State authorities in 1837, Mr. Bozman having died in 1823. The influences of his birth and education little inclined him to sympathy with the democratic institutions of our country; he was essentially an aristocrat, and one of his essays was suppressed on account of tendencies of this nature. In his history he takes no pains to conceal his antipathy to the Puritans, both in England and America, while towards the Roman Catholics he manifests the utmost liberality. Mr. Bozman was a nominal adherent of the Protestant Episcopal Church. He advocated colonization, and the retention of the negro in a state of slavery as long as he remained in contact with the white man, but was exceedingly kind and indulgent to his own slaves. He never married.

HILL, HON. WILLIAM BEANS, Judge and State Senator, was born November 13, 1813, at Woodlawn Homestead, Prince George's County, Maryland, eldest son of Dr. William and Ann (Smith) Hill. The family came to America with the first Lord Baltimore, and obtained a patent of the estate now called "Woodlawn," consisting of twelve hundred acres of land, which descended through five Clement Hills to Dr. William Hill, and finally to the subject of this sketch, whose home it now is. The first representative of the family signed himself Surveyor-General of the province of Maryland. Mr. Hill has in his possession an ancient document, dated 1692, which is a commission issued probably to the son of the first Clement Hill, appointing him Surveyor-General of the Western Shore. On his mother's side, his grandfather was Dr. Clement Smith, of Calvert County, who was with Commodore Dale when he was captured by a British man-of-war and imprisoned at Portsmouth, England. They made their escape by burrowing under the prison walls, and returned to America. His great-grandfather, Clement Hill, was for many years Commissioner of the Land Office with his brother-in-law, Mr. Stuart, of Anne Arundel County. His great-grandmother was Miss Carroll, sister of Archbishop Carroll, and married Richard Brent, of Richland, Virginia. Mr. Hill was educated at St. Mary's College, Emmettsburg, Maryland, graduating in 1831, when he returned to his estate, where he has ever since remained. Previous to the war he had one hundred and thirty slaves. He was appointed Judge of the Orphans' Court by Governor Pratt, which office he held one year. By a change in the Constitution, the office

became elective, when Judge Hill was elected by the people for four successive terms, making a period of sixteen years. He was elected a fifth time, but resigned his position on account of severe family affliction. Judge Hill held no public position till he was elected to the State Senate in 1877 for a term of four years. He married in 1834 Catharine B., second daughter of Richard Smith, Cashier of the United States Branch Bank of Washington city. He has four children living, William Murdock, who resides in New Orleans, and has a son and a daughter, Ann S., Helen M., wife of Mr. Buchanan Beale, of Washington city, and Richard Smith Hill. His wife died in 1872.

DUFFEY, HUGH, Druggist, was born in Philadelphia, August 23, 1836. His parents were Roger and Eleanor (O'Neill) Duffey. His father was a hatter. The subject of this sketch attended the schools of his native city from his seventh until his fourteenth year. He then came to Maryland, where he was apprenticed to Dr. Brilton Evans, of Worton, Kent County, to learn the business of farming. But soon after Dr. Evans removed to Hillsborough, and young Duffey was employed in his office, learning among other things the compounding of medicines. Developing in this manner a taste in that direction, he applied himself earnestly to acquire a knowledge of the business, and also spent some time as a clerk in a store. On arriving at a sufficiently mature age, Mr. Duffey taught school for a number of years, and acquired a very superior reputation in that profession. In 1865, at the age of twenty-nine years, he commenced the drug business on his own account. By integrity, uprightness, economy, and close attention to business, he soon placed his affairs on a substantial basis, and is now in independent circumstances. Mr. Duffey united with the Methodist Episcopal Church in his twenty-first year, and attributes to this step a large share of the prosperity that has attended him. As an exhorter, class leader, and superintendent of the Sabbath-school, he has served his church with ability and acceptance. As a friend of popular education he has been active and decided, and has served as trustee of the public school of his town. He has been devoted to the cause of temperance, giving to it his time and energies since his early manhood. He takes advanced ground in favor of local option; has served in the county conventions of the State, and is a member of the State Alliance. He is also a Good Templar. Mr. Duffey was married, May 31, 1860, to Catharine, daughter of John Lee, of Hillsborough, Caroline County, and has five children living, of whom three are sons. All that he is he owes in large measure to his own exertions, and wherever known is highly respected for his many exemplary traits of character.

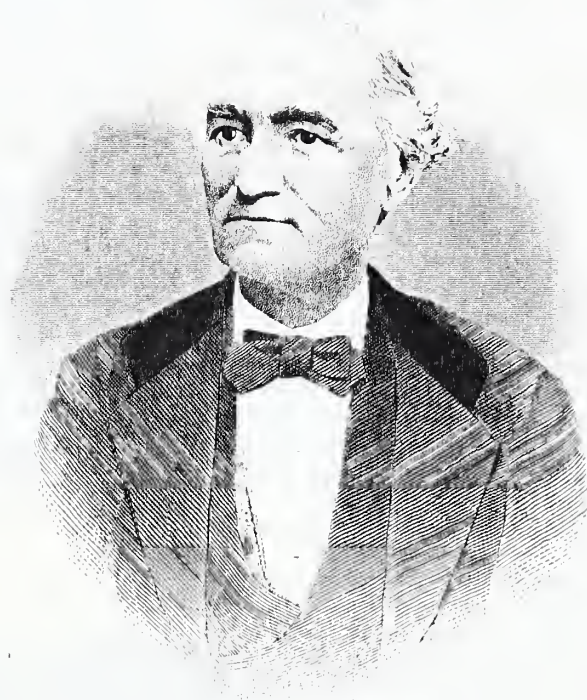
BENSON, JAMES, was born in St. Michael's, Talbot County, Maryland, July 18, 1818. His father, Charles Benson, was a merchant, and descended from one of the oldest families of that county. He was born in 1790, and died in 1864. He married Rachel, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Esgate, also of an old family of that county. She died in 1842, in her fifty-sixth year. She joined the Methodist Episcopal Church when only five years of age, and for fifty years was a devoted member of that communion. Her son James united with the same church in his fourteenth year, and attributes to that step the success and happiness of his life. He attended school from his sixth to his sixteenth year, assisting in his father's store when not engaged in his studies. From the age of seventeen until he obtained his majority, he served as an apprentice to his uncle, Robert Benson, shoe dealer in Baltimore, remaining with him six months afterward, when he returned home and conducted the shoe business as a branch of his father's store, until March, 1841. He then removed to St. Michael's and commenced business for himself. He was succeeding well when in November, 1843, he lost all his property by fire. To rally from this disaster was the hard struggle of his life, but he succeeded and continued in business until November, 1856, when his health suffering from the confinement of his store, he purchased a small farm, called "Elberton," two miles from St. Michael's, to which he removed. Here his health improved, and he added to the employments of the farm the business of General Agent and Collector for St. Michael's. In 1867 he purchased the estate known as "Maiden Point," and resided there until December, 1875, when he returned to the town of St. Michael's. He still continues the same business. His agency includes land sales, fertilizers, insurance and general claim collection. He was Collector of State and County Taxes for Talbot County for the years 1862 and 1863, and for election districts numbers three and five, for three years afterward. Mr. Benson has been conspicuous all his life in the Methodist Episcopal Church, having held every lay office, and is now Recording Steward of St. Michael's charge. He has been largely instrumental in the building of their beautiful new church, which is an ornament to the town. He was married, in November, 1841, to Elizabeth, daughter of Edward and Elizabeth Harrison, of Talbot County. Her father was formerly a large shipbuilder of Baltimore city. She became the mother of fourteen children, only four of whom are now living. Losing his wife in February, 1861, Mr. Benson was again married, to Mary Anna, daughter of Perry Benson, of Royal Oak, Talbot County. By this union he has one child. Mr. Benson has been a remarkably useful man, filling every position in life to which Providence assigned him; whether as a church member, a citizen of the community in which he lives, or as the head of a large and interesting family, with credit to himself and with benefit to others.

PHELPS, HON. CHARLES E., Lawyer, was born in Guilford, Vermont, May 1, 1833. His father, Hon. John Phelps, was a lawyer of reputation in that State. His mother, Mrs. Almira Lincoln Phelps, is the author of a series of elementary treatises on botany, chemistry, natural philosophy, and geology, which have been for many years widely used as textbooks, over one million copies of the various editions having been sold. Her reputation as an authoress, and also as a practical and successful educator, attracted the attention of the Trustees of the Patapsco Female Institute, of which Hon. Thomas B. Dorsey, Chief Justice of Maryland, was President, and upon their invitation, seconded by the Right Rev. Bishop Whittingham, Mr. and Mrs. Phelps removed to Ellicott's Mills in 1841, and assumed charge of that establishment, which soon became an assured success. Hon. Charles E. Phelps is a descendant in the eighth generation from William Phelps, who emigrated from England to Massachusetts in 1630. On his mother's side, he is descended from Thomas Hooker, known as the "founder of the Connecticut colony," and from Samuel Hart, one of the colonial champions of religious liberty in opposition to the intolerant code known as the "Blue Laws." Becoming a resident of Maryland in his early childhood, he attended the Rock Hill Academy, and in 1844 a private school in Baltimore, becoming an inmate of the family of Professor N. R. Smith. He afterwards passed four years at St. Timothy's Hall, under the care of Rev. L. Van Bokkelen, and graduated at Princeton College in 1852. His legal studies he pursued at the law school at Cambridge, and in the office of Robert J. Brent. After spending some time in foreign travel, he commenced the practice of his profession in Howard County and in the city of Baltimore, removing thither in 1856. The political situation was at that time disturbed by the disorders which had begun to characterize the local rule of the so-called Know-Nothing organization. To suppress the disturbances which grew out of it, the "Maryland Guard" was called into existence, of which Mr. Phelps was one of the originators, Captain of a company, and afterwards Major. He was not altogether unprepared for these duties, St. Timothy's Hall having been something of a military school, and he had imbibed strong military tastes in very early life from a residence of several months within the walls of Fortress Monroe, while on a visit to an elder brother, an officer of artillery. In the municipal election of October, 1860, the Reform party nominated the Hon. George William Brown for Mayor, and among their candidates for the City Council, presented the name of Mr. Phelps for the First Branch from the Twelfth Ward. This party had the gratification of seeing all their candidates elected over their Know-Nothing opponents by large majorities. The Reformers carried every ward in the city, and ninety-six precincts out of one hundred, making the revolution complete. As chairman of

the Committee on Police, Mr. Phelps presented an elaborate report on the relations of the city to the State, as affected by the legislation organizing a State police; recommending such revision of the city ordinances as were required, and calling attention to some of the powers vested in the Board of Police Commissioners, which seemed liable to future partisan abuse, with a suggestion of remedies. The sectional difficulties shortly after culminating in civil war, no action was taken on this report. On the memorable 19th of April, Mr. Phelps was Major in the Maryland Guard, which was assembling at its armory, surrounded by an excited multitude. He found a large majority of its members either in full sympathy with the prevalent spirit of hostility to the Federal troops, or passively yielding to it; and a very small minority endeavoring, like himself, vainly to stem the current. The orders that at length came from the civil authorities, were such as were applauded by the crowd, and were entirely satisfactory to the majority of the men. Mr. Phelps declined to obey, and withdrew, forwarding immediately a formal resignation of his commission. He was urged to reconsider his determination, and was offered the command of a detachment to assist in burning the railroad bridges. Receiving intelligence from an official quarter, which, however, proved incorrect, that a Confederate force from Harper's Ferry would be in the city on the next day, he left with his family on the morning of the 20th for Philadelphia, where he remained till the attitude of resistance was abandoned. In August, 1862, he accepted the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the Seventh Maryland Volunteers, a new regiment of infantry raised and commanded by Hon. Edwin H. Webster, then a member of the House of Representatives. In November, 1863, on his re-election to Congress, Colonel Webster resigned, and Colonel Phelps was commissioned and succeeded to the command. The First, Fourth, Seventh, and Eighth Maryland Regiments were brigaded together, and the Maryland Brigade was constantly in active service. On the first day of the battle of the "Wilderness," Colonel Phelps had a horse shot under him. At Spottsylvania Court-house, May 8, 1864, he succeeded to the command of the brigade, after the fall of Colonel Denison, severely wounded. The fall of General Robinson, also severely wounded, placed him in command of the division, or its remnant, while in the act of charging a line of breastworks on Laurel Hill. The assault was repulsed with heavy loss, and Colonel Phelps, while leading the column, had his horse killed under him, was wounded and taken prisoner. For his "gallant conduct" in this action, he was subsequently commissioned Brevet Brigadier General. The day after being captured, while on the road to Richmond under a guard of the enemy's cavalry with over three hundred prisoners, the party was overtaken near Beaver Dam Station by General Custer's brigade, and a brief skirmish resulted in the rescue of the prisoners, and the capture or dispersion of their guard. Colonel

Phelps being severely wounded, suffered excessively for want of proper attention during the ten days which followed of rapid marching and frequent fighting. The wounded far exceeded the means of transportation, and many were left behind. In his efforts to keep with the command, Colonel Phelps overstrained his powers of endurance, and after reaching Bottom Bridge, was unable to proceed further. Hearing of this, General Sheridan kindly took him in charge, placing his own travelling wagon at his disposal for the residue of the march. He was in Baltimore an invalid when that city was in imminent danger of capture after the defeat of General Wallace at Monocacy in July, 1864, and volunteering his services to Major-General Ord to assist in the defence, he served on his staff till the invasion was repelled. Honorably discharged from the service in September, 1864, on account of disability from his wound, aggravated by subsequent exposure, Colonel Phelps was nominated, by acclamation, in the Congressional District Convention of the Union party, which met shortly after in Baltimore, to succeed Hon. Henry Winter Davis in the Thirty-ninth Congress. He accepted the nomination in a speech defining his position as "radical in war and conservative in peace." In that Congress he served on the Committees on Naval Affairs, and on the Militia. He opposed by speech and vote the radical measures and policy of reconstruction, and advocated the restoration of the Southern States without further condition than the abolition of slavery, but voted, under the modified shape which it finally assumed, for the Amendment known as Article XIV. He also strongly opposed his veteran colleague, Governor Frank Thomas, in the measures he sought to introduce looking to the restoration, by Congressional enactment, of the Republican supremacy in Maryland. As a representative from Maryland, and a member of the Committee on Naval Affairs of the Thirty-ninth Congress, the duty devolved on Mr. Phelps of sustaining the claims of the city of Annapolis as the permanent site of the Naval Academy, which during the war had been temporarily removed to Newport, Rhode Island. His efforts, both in committee and in the House, were actively devoted to demonstrating the unrivalled advantages of Annapolis, and were largely instrumental in securing the appropriations for the erection of new buildings there for the use of the Academy, which practically settled the question. In 1866 Mr. Phelps was nominated to the Fortieth Congress by the Conservatives, and elected after a struggle of great bitterness, out of which emerged the Democratic Conservative party, a name which has ever since been retained. His election, though secured by a large majority, was formally contested by his radical opponent, who, however, finally withdrew. In February, 1867, he was offered an executive appointment as a Judge of the Court of Appeals of Maryland, to fill the place of Judge Cochran, deceased, but the contest for his seat in the House of Representatives being then pending and ac-

tively pressed, this appointment was declined. In the Fortieth Congress he was placed upon the Committee of Appropriations. In Congress he pursued an independent course, voting with the Democratic minority upon political questions, such as reconstruction and impeachment, and with the Republican majority upon questions of finance and the public credit. Declining to embark in a contest for a renomination, Mr. Phelps, after a service of four years in Congress, returned to the active practice of his profession, in partnership with John V. L. Findlay, with whom he is still associated. In 1872 he was appointed by Governor Whyte, State Manager of the House of Reformation for Colored Children, in Prince George's County, to which position he has been reappointed by each succeeding Governor. He took no part in the so-called Reform campaign of 1875, but after the election made a speech at the Maryland Institute to an immense mass meeting, presided over by Professor N. R. Smith, which was received with great *ecclat*, and elicited the warmest congratulations of his friends. On July 4, 1876, by the invitation of the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, he delivered the Centennial oration at Druid Hill Park. In October of the same year, he delivered the address before the Agricultural and Mechanical Society of Harford County, at their annual exhibition at Bel Air. General Phelps has served for several years as a member of the Board of Public School Commissioners of Baltimore, and for a portion of the time as President of the Board. He has also served at a number of Diocesan Conventions of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Maryland, as a lay delegate. Since 1856 he has been a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, attending occasionally its annual meetings, at one of which, held in Dubuque, Iowa, in 1872, he read a paper upon the "Application of the Mechanical Philosophy of Heat to Cosmical Motion." Upon the breaking out of the riot in Baltimore in July, 1877, caused by the attack of the mob on the Maryland Guard, while marching against the railroad strikers, it was decided by Governor Carroll to raise two new regiments of infantry for thirty days' service, the command of one of which was offered to General Phelps. He at once commenced recruiting the Eighth Regiment Maryland Guard, and the next day went into camp with four companies, two more being soon after added, when further recruiting was stopped. Shortly before the expiration of the term of enlistment, the newly raised regiments were paid off and mustered out. General Phelps was married, in 1868, to Martha, daughter of William Woodward, one of the oldest and best-known merchants in Baltimore. General Phelps was an able and popular commander, a thorough disciplinarian, and in action exhibited great coolness and bravery. As an orator, he is impassioned, cogent, and remarkably effective. A thorough student of the law, he masters his cases and presents them before the court and the jury with remarkable effect and success.



Geo. Linton

BACKUS, REVEREND JOHN C., D.D., was born in Albany, New York, in 1811. At an early age he was sent to the New York University. Leaving there he entered Harvard, where he graduated in 1831. Accepting theology as a profession he became a student at Princeton, where he remained three years. In 1835 he became a licentiate, and in December of that year was called to New Orleans. *En route* he stopped at Baltimore, where, owing to the death of Mr. Nevins, the pulpit of the First Presbyterian Church, which the deceased had long and acceptably filled, was vacant. An invitation to preach was extended to Mr. Backus, and was accepted. He produced such a favorable impression as to result in his election in 1836 to officiate as the permanent pastor. He was installed as such on September 15 of that year. The First Church structure was then located on the site occupied now by the United States Court-house, corner of North and Fayette streets. The last services held therein were in 1860, and the final one of them was made the occasion of an interesting historical discourse upon the origin and progress of Presbyterianism in Baltimore, and its early church structures, delivered by Mr. Backus. In 1861 Doctor Backus was made Moderator of the Assembly. In 1875 he requested permission to resign the charge, which request was granted, so far as to release him from the duties and responsibilities of his office, on condition, however, that his future relations to the church would be that of Pastor Emeritus. Doctor Backus is liberal in his religious views. In person he is tall, slender, and erect, and presents a strikingly clerical appearance.

HAGNER, PETER, was born in Philadelphia, October 1, 1772, and died at Washington, July 16, 1850. He was appointed a clerk in the Treasury by General Washington in 1793, and Third Auditor by President Monroe, upon the creation of that office in 1817. He served under every administration for fifty-six years, with high approbation and esteem, resigning his office to General Taylor in 1849. Congress repeatedly devolved on him the settlement of large and important claims, and twice by direct vote expressed its appreciation of his valuable services. The office of Third Auditor, before the institution of the present Court of Claims, became at one time so prominent from the calls made upon its chief by Congress, that John Randolph of Roanoke once, pausing in debate for an apt phrase to express his sense of the influence of the Emperor Nicholas in the affairs of Europe, styled him the great *Third Auditor of Nations*. In the *Union* of October 24, 1844, its editor, the late Thomas Ritchie, commenting upon the retirement of Mr. Hagner, said: "No government could ever boast of a more able,

honest and efficient officer. He has been the model of what a public servant should be; no higher compliment can be paid to a public officer than to say of him, 'He is as virtuous as Peter Hagner.'"

COLTON, HON. GEORGE, State Printer and Editor and Proprietor of the *Maryland Republican*, was born in Portsmouth, England, October 31, 1817. His father, John Colton, was a native of the same place, while his mother, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Moore, was born in Little Hampton. His father was a soldier in the British Army, and was one of the number who stood for the draft to go to the battle of Waterloo, but fortunately was not drawn. Having been honorably discharged from the service, he emigrated to the United States in 1819, settling in Leonardtown, St. Mary's County, Maryland, where he died at the age of fifty-two, and his wife at the age of forty-three. They had a family of eleven children, eight of whom, Elizabeth, William, Richard, George, Ann, Joseph, Mary, and John, grew to maturity. Only George and John now survive. The former was left an orphan when about twelve years of age, and enjoyed few opportunities of education. Entirely dependent on his own resources, he apprenticed himself when fourteen to a tailor and served six years. During that time he devoted all his spare moments to reading and study, and pursued this course through many years, till he was not only well acquainted with books but also with public affairs. Having mastered his trade he at once started in business for himself, and successfully prosecuted it for several years in Leonardtown, and afterwards in West River. But his mind was too active for the confinement of the shop, and he finally opened a store for general mercantile business, which was very successful, till in 1847 he had the misfortune to lose all his hard earnings by fire. He then went to Baltimore, and compounding with his creditors for sixty cents on the dollar obtained receipts in full, but promised to pay the balance if he was ever able. Fourteen years later he paid the remaining forty cents with full interest for the whole time, an act which speaks with more force for his integrity and honor than volumes of praise. During the administration of President Polk Mr. Colton was Postmaster at West River, and in 1852 received an appointment to a position in one of the State Tobacco Warehouses in Baltimore, which he held for nearly seven years. During that time he became well and favorably acquainted with the leading men of the State, and this acquaintance, and the regard in which he is held among them, has ever since given him great influence in political councils. In January, 1860, he was appointed Purveyor of the Baltimore City and County Alms,

house, before the division was made. In 1865 he purchased the *Maryland Republican*, published at Annapolis, one of the oldest newspapers in the State, having first been issued in 1809. This introduced him to the most congenial employment of his life, he having always had a fondness for literature and been a constant contributor to the press for many years. Entering upon the task with enthusiasm, and continuing it with untiring zeal, his enterprise and ability have made this one of the most influential weekly newspapers in the State. Mr. Colton had for many years been very prominent in politics, and at the close of the war was one of the recognized leaders of the Democratic party in Maryland. Untiring in his activity, his influence was widely felt. His keen intellect, the extent of his information, his quickness of thought and suggestion in every emergency, his native force of character, and ability to carry the party counsel to a successful issue, made him a power not only in his own organization but in the State. From 1868 to 1874 he was a Representative in the General Assembly from the Nineteenth Ward of Baltimore, and to no man was the legislation of that period more indebted. For the last ten years he has been either directly or indirectly, the printer to the State, a position he has filled with general acceptance. He is also a Director in the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, besides holding several minor offices. Among the last it may be mentioned that he was a Visitor to the Industrial School for Orphan Girls, and a Trustee of the Bay View Asylum. He has several times been a member of the City Democratic Convention, and is one of the leaders in all the party councils. Though so active in politics, Mr. Colton has found time to interest himself greatly in agriculture, and his fine farm containing one hundred and fifty acres near Jessup's Cut, in Howard County, is under a high state of cultivation. His blooded stock is unsurpassed in the State, while his great variety of fowls and their superiority make his collection one of the finest in the United States. At the Maryland Fair in 1878 he received, on his different varieties, over fifty first premiums. Mr. Colton was married, September 27, 1842, to Miss Lydia Jane Hamilton, a lady of rare excellence. They have had five children, the eldest, Wesley Hamilton Colton, is one of the officers in the Criminal Court of Baltimore. Luther F. Colton is one of the proprietors of the Maryland Hotel at Annapolis. The eldest daughter, Hannah Moore, married Charles A. Wailes, State Commissioner of Insurance, and died in 1873, at the age of twenty-five. She was a lady of remarkable beauty and loveliness of character. Her husband followed her in 1876. They left two children, Elizabeth Leonard, and Mary Hamilton Wailes. The fourth child of Mr. Colton is Carrie Lee, who is at home with her parents; their youngest, George, Jr., died in early childhood. Mr. Colton is now a gentleman of sixty years of age, but with such excellent health, freshness of countenance, and vivacity of manner and expression as to appear less than fifty. He

is of medium height, has a massive forehead and clear penetrating eyes. He is exceedingly pleasant and genial. A thoroughly self-made man, he owes his great success in life and long-continued prominence in political affairs solely to his native genius, and to his abilities as a leader.

SYLVESTER, J. J., LL.D., F.R.S., was born in London, September 3, 1814. He was chiefly educated in St. John's College, Cambridge, England, passing his examination at the University as second wrangler in 1837. For several years he pursued the study of law, intending to devote his life to the legal profession, for which he had peculiar fitness. He was for several years Professor of Mathematics in University College, at that time styled the University of London; for fifteen years the Professor of Mathematics, at the head of a numerous staff, in the Royal Military Academy of Woolwich. For a short time, when a very young man, he held the same position in the University of Virginia, United States. For some time he was Mathematical Adviser to certain Assurance and Reversionary Companies in London, and for several years after quitting the Royal Military Academy, was Examiner to the University of London. He has received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the Universities of Dublin and Edinburgh; has been Fellow of the Royal Society of London for forty years; Honorary Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, and in 1854 was one of the nine annually elected by the committee of the Athenæum Club, London. He received from the Royal Society of London the gold medal for his mathematical researches. He is a corresponding or foreign member of the Institute of France, of the Royal Academies of Sciences of Berlin and Göttingen, the Imperial Academy of Sciences of St. Petersburg, the Royal Academy of Sciences of Naples, and other learned societies of England, France, Italy, and America. For over twenty years he has been editor of the *Quarterly Journal of Mathematics*, published in Cambridge, England. He was one of the original founders of the Mathematical Society of London, in which he held the office of president next in succession to the late Professor De Morgan, a position now filled by the eminent Physicist and Mathematician, Lord Rayleigh. He is at present editor-in-chief of the *American Journal of Mathematics*, published under the auspices of the Johns Hopkins University of Baltimore; author of various works on Mathematics and Mechanics, embracing from one to two hundred memoirs published in the *Transactions of the Royal Society of London*, the *Philosophical Magazine*, *Crelle's Journal*, the *Transactions of the Institute of France*, the *London and Dublin Mathematical Journal*, the *Quarterly Journal of Mathematics*, and other English, French and Italian journals.

He is the author of a valuable little work entitled *The Latus of Verse*. In some of his leisure hours he has amused himself with writing poetical pieces, some of which have been published, and possess great merit. He discovered the proof of the celebrated theorem of Newton on algebraical equations, which for upwards of a century and a half had remained undemonstrated. He is the joint founder, with Professor Cayley, of Cambridge, England, of what is known as *The Modern Algebra*, which is as much more general than the old algebra as the old algebra is more general than arithmetic; and of which Professor Sylvester has recently discovered an application to chemical science, which has excited great attention among chemists. He is the author of the *Theory of Linkage*, founded on Peaucellier's remarkable discovery of a method of converting circular into rectilinear motion, a problem of mechanism which had previously been supposed impossible to be effected; and has invented several new instruments which have been exhibited in the recent loan collection at South Kensington Museum and elsewhere in England, among which may be mentioned the Plagiograph, which, while it magnifies or diminishes like an ordinary pantograph, turns the figure copied round through any desired angle; and a geometrical fan for causing any number of radial bars to open or close simultaneously through equal angles, which the well-known English optician, Mr. Browning, has proposed to apply to the construction of a cheap form of automatic spectroscope.

CRISFIELD, HON. JOHN WOODLAND, Representative in the Thirtieth and the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, from the First Congressional District of Maryland, and one of the most distinguished lawyers of the State, was born in Kent Comty, Maryland, in 1808. His father was Arthur Crisfield, a farmer and gentleman of great uprightness of character. He was held in the highest esteem by the community in which he lived, and his death in 1825, when the subject of this sketch was in his sixteenth year, caused widespread regret. Mr. Crisfield's mother was Miss Elizabeth Woodland, a lady of more than ordinary abilities. She died in 1841. Young Crisfield received his principal education at Washington College, Maryland. In 1828 he commenced the reading of law in the office of his cousin, and brother-in-law, Henry Page, a gentleman of distinguished legal abilities, and a leading member of the bar in his day. After two years of study Mr. Crisfield was admitted to the practice of law. After some time spent in travel he located in Indiana, with the view of practicing his profession. He was admitted to the bar of

that State, but was soon called back to Maryland for the settlement of an estate. He concluded to remain in this State, and opened a law office, in 1832, in Princess Anne, Somerset County, where he has continued to reside to the present time. From very early life Mr. Crisfield manifested an eager interest in the fortunes of the Whig party. Henry Clay was his ideal of the patriot statesman, and Daniel Webster his mentor as the exponent of the Constitution, and the rights of the General Government arising therefrom. He became in 1840 an ardent supporter of General Harrison for the Presidency, being at that time editor and proprietor of the *Somerset Herald*, whose columns display the earnestness and warmth with which he contended for the triumph of his party. In addition to his editorial championship he canvassed his county, delivering able and eloquent addresses in behalf of Whig principles. In 1847 he was nominated by the Whig party as its candidate for Congress in the First Congressional District of Maryland. His Democratic competitor was Judge Samuel D. Lecompte, of subsequent Kansas notoriety. Mr. Crisfield was elected and served on the floor of Congress with such distinguished Marylanders as Ligon, McLane, Evans, Chapman, and Roman, as his colleagues. The Mexican war was then in progress, which he opposed, and made a strong speech, during the session, in favor of citizens carrying their property, of whatever kind, into the Territories. During the session he attended a meeting in Washington, composed of influential politicians, who sought to smother General Taylor as a candidate for the Presidency, his star then beginning to be in the ascendant. He was made Secretary of this meeting before its purposes became known to him; opposed its design, and earnestly combated its abettors. In March, 1849, he resumed the practice of his profession, and peremptorily declined a reelection to Congress, not because his interest had grown less for his party or country, but because his circumstances required that he should provide for a growing family. In 1850 he was elected a member of the State Constitutional Convention. During the seven months of its session he participated actively in its transactions. Two questions of great importance to the interests of the State were before that body: first, that of representation, which, prior to that period, was based on geographical lines. The Chesapeake Bay, dividing the counties on either side of it, made a supposed diversity of interest. A geographical representation gave each of the counties four representatives, while the city of Baltimore had but two. The other question was the Judiciary. Hitherto the judges had been appointed; now it was sought to make them elective. Mr. Crisfield opposed change, desiring an independent judiciary, but his wishes and efforts failed. Upon the disruption of the Whig party in 1855, when many of its members entered what was styled the American party, Mr. Crisfield found himself detached from any political organization, being unable, conscientiously, to join the new one. He ran for the judgeship of his

district, but was defeated by sixty votes, by the candidate of the American party, which was then sweeping everything before it. After this period he voted with the Democratic party, but never affiliated with it, and ever since 1855 has been a man, as he expresses it, "without a party." At the breaking out of the American civil war he was known as a Conservative or Union man, and, believing secession to be revolution, threw himself strongly against the action that sought to dismember the government. Whilst absent from home, and not only without solicitation on his part, but even against his wishes, he was nominated by the Union party for the Thirty-seventh Congress. He delivered speeches throughout his district in favor of the Union, which were remarkable for their logic, earnestness and power. He was triumphantly elected, and his course in Congress evidenced him a Union Conservative, not antagonizing slavery, but arraying himself against what he regarded as the extremists of both sections. His speech on greenbacks as a legal tender occasioned great dissatisfaction with extreme Republicans, but his positions were amply sustained by Judge Chase, in the Supreme Court, afterward. His attitude on slavery and other questions, concerning the management of the war, were distasteful to the party in power, and though a candidate for the Thirty-eighth Congress, he was not elected. As a lawyer, Mr. Crisfield has been engaged in many of the most important cases on the Eastern Shore. The case of Chelton and Henderson, which made a stir at the bar, and was decided as a leading case by the Court of Appeals, and gained by him, is well known. Among other cases in which he was engaged may be mentioned *Payne v. Wrightson*, a breach of promise suit, costing the defendant one half of his estate, by verdict of jury; case of *Lawson and Goodsell*, one of riparian rights, and of great importance, involving the rights of all landowners on the tidewater of the State; and that of the Commonwealth against *McCotter*, who was hung, the evidence being entirely circumstantial. The able manner in which he has conducted all his cases has given him a reputation among the members of the bar as one of the ablest lawyers in the State. Mr. Crisfield has been largely identified with the public improvements of his portion of Maryland. In 1866 he located the town of Crisfield (called after him) on the Chesapeake Bay. The site of it was a marsh, but the town now has a population of two thousand. His means and energy were put forth to build the Eastern Shore Railroad. He was President of the company that built it, and was instrumental in making the road a success, though at great pecuniary cost to himself. Mr. Crisfield has been three times married, first to Miss Ellen R., daughter of George Johnson, of Somerset County; second, to his cousin, Julia Ethelin, daughter of Dr. Henry Page, of Kent County. She was a sister of the celebrated lawyer, Henry Page, of Cambridge, Maryland, and mother of Henry Page, State's Attorney of Somerset County, and who bears the name of his mother's family, by

act of the State Legislature of 1844, by consent of his father and the urgent request of his grandmother, Mrs. Dr. Page, mother of Henry Page, deceased, of Cambridge. The third marriage was in 1843, to Miss Mary W., daughter of General George Handy, of Somers 1 County. She is still living.

WISONG, WILLIAM A., Secretary and Treasurer of the Safe Deposit and Trust Company of Baltimore, was born April 1, 1819, at Woodsborough, Frederick County, Maryland. He was the eldest of twelve children. His father, Isaac Wisong, was of French descent. He was a native of Shepherdstown, Virginia. He had three brothers, Joseph, John, Lewis, and two sisters, Sarah and Margaret. Isaac Wisong was originally a shoemaker in Virginia, but he subsequently removed to Frederick, Maryland, where he went into the drygoods business at that place. His mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Baer. She had three brothers: William, a chemist in Baltimore, Dr. Michael, a physician of the same city, and Dr. Jacob, a physician of Frederick. William A. received his early education at an academy, such as that period afforded where he lived. At an early age, 1832, he came to Baltimore with his uncle, William Baer, and entered the drug store of Mr. P. S. Chappel, in whose establishment he served for several years. He then formed a copartnership with Mr. Kettlewell, and under the firm name of Wisong & Kettlewell conducted the drug business for a brief period. He next engaged in the glass business, connecting with it daguerreotype and artists' materials, in which he continued with success for some years. He disposed of this business to William King & Bro. Mr. Wisong then entered the Internal Revenue service, in which he was very successfully employed for about nine years. At the close of that term he accepted the responsible positions of Secretary and Treasurer of the Safe Deposit and Trust Company, which he has most acceptably filled for the last six years, and in which he still continues. This company was originally chartered by the General Assembly of Maryland in 1864, under the title of the Safe Deposit Company of Baltimore, but at the January session in 1876, the act of incorporation was amended and the name changed to the Safe Deposit and Trust Company of Baltimore. It is authorized by its charter to take charge of and execute trusts, to act as executor, administrator, assignee, guardian of minor children, and in other fiduciary capacities. The executive ability and integrity of Mr. Wisong fully qualify him for his position and entitle him to the entire confidence of his fellow-citizens. The President, Vice-President, and Board of Directors, together with himself, are among the ablest and best-known business men of Baltimore. Mr.

Wisong, in connection with J. Dean Smith, President of the Young Men's Christian Association, called the first public meeting in reference to the formation of a Children's Aid Society of Baltimore, which was subsequently founded September 18, 1860. It was first intended for females only, but its benefits have since been extended to the other sex. The resolution to establish such a society set forth as the object, "To provide homes for poor, neglected, and abandoned children as have no homes, and as are being raised in vice and crime." This resolution received the indorsement of Hon. Thomas Swann, Mayor, Charles Howard, President Board of Police Commissioners, George P. Kane, Marshal of Police, and Hon. Hugh L. Bond, Judge of Criminal Court. The society was subsequently endowed by Henry Watson, Esq., and was named in his honor. It has four separate departments, namely: The children's department, the girls' home department, sewing machine department, and the department for instruction in cutting and fitting garments. It is now in its eighteenth year, and has met with deserved success. Mr. Wisong is its Corresponding Secretary. He has the credit of being the originator, also, of the Prisoner's Aid Society, in which he takes a deep interest. Governor Bradford appointed him to visit prisons in other cities, in which he collected much valuable information. He is neither a politician nor a member of any secret society. He is a member of the Third English Lutheran Church, and has been Superintendent of its Sunday-school for thirty-five years. He is also Superintendent of a Sunday-school in the Maryland Penitentiary, numbering about five hundred, which school he organized over seventeen years ago, and has continued its Superintendent ever since. In his religion as in his daily business he is faithful in all things, making the word of God his rule of action and conforming his life to its teachings. He is extremely modest; and though frequently called upon to address public Sunday-school meetings forbids the publication of his name as one of the speakers. He married Miss Caroline W. Munder, by whom he had six children, not one of whom lives to bless his household.

years, and continued to attend principally in the winter. At the age of fourteen he commenced attending Buckingham Academy, then under the direction of Rev. Alexander Campbell, a Presbyterian minister. In his eighteenth year he began the study of medicine under his father, who had an extensive and laborious practice. After attending three courses of lectures in Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, he graduated in 1838, and immediately entered upon the practice of his profession in connection with his father, which continued until 1850, when his father retired, leaving the office and practice to his son. In 1868 Dr. Hilary Pitts was elected President of the Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad; its duties requiring all his time, he relinquished his profession, to which he had devoted thirty years. He was elected to the State Senate in 1856, and served in the session of 1856-7. He served also in the House of Delegates in 1867, having been elected by the Democratic party, with which he has always affiliated. The doctor has travelled extensively through that portion of the United States which lies east of the Rocky Mountains. He has been a Mason since 1845, and is now (1879) a member and Treasurer of Evergreen Lodge, No. 153. He has been married three times; first, to Miss Mary Williams, daughter of John J. Williams, Esq.; next, to Miss Rebecca A. Bowen. His last wife was formerly Miss Mary Ann Collins. All the parties of these several marriages being of Worcester County, Maryland. He has five children living, of whom Dr. John J. W. Pitts is engaged in the practice of medicine in Berlin, Maryland. The founding and building up of Ocean City on the Atlantic coast, about seven miles from Berlin, has been one of the chief labors of the doctor's life. This famous resort has five large hotels, some of them erected at the cost of several thousand dollars. It is claimed that the beach there is the best on the coast, having no dangerous undertow. The thousands who have received so much pleasure at Ocean Grove, or regained health, are mainly indebted for this pleasure and profit to the foresight, energy, and perseverance of Dr. Hilary Pitts.

PITTS, HON. HILARY ROBERT, President of Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad, was born in Berlin, Worcester County, Maryland. His ancestors were English, who early settled on the Peninsula. His father is Dr. John R. Pitts. His mother, Miss Julia Mitchell, was a daughter of Colonel Mitchell, of Worcester County, who served in the Revolutionary war. His parents were married in 1814, and settled near the town of Berlin. Hilary was the oldest of four children, and began going to school in the country at the age of eight

COUNCELL, WILLIAM HENRY, was born near Wye Mills, in Talbot County, August 26, 1830. His parents, Richard Tubman and Anna Maria Council, were of the Roman Catholic faith. His father died when he was but seven years of age, and his mother when he was only eleven. Their Christian example made an impression on his mind that has influenced him throughout his life. He was left by their death with people of little cultivation; no pains were taken to send him regularly to school, and he grew up with a very limited education. At fifteen, awaking to a full realization of

His orphaned and friendless condition, and the necessity of making his own way in life, he apprenticed himself to Alexander Graham, Editor of the *Easton Gazette*, to learn the printing business. The six years of his indenture he served out with such diligence and earnestness, that all the secular days he lost from business in that time, from sickness or any other cause, amounted to less than a week. It was to him also an education, and supplied the deficiencies of his earlier years. On reaching his majority he worked four years as a journeyman, and in 1857 purchased the paper on which he had been all this time employed, and commenced business for himself on a borrowed capital of about four thousand dollars. Resolved to liquidate this debt as speedily as possible, he worked day and night, late and early, alternately setting type and editing his paper, until the obligation was fulfilled. Many years ago, he became connected with the Methodist Protestant Church, of which he is still an active and consistent member, and to which he is warmly attached. Mr. Councell was in his youth a Democrat, but at an early age embraced the principles of the Whig party, and voted for General Winfield Scott for President. At the beginning of the disturbances in 1861, he took a decided stand for the Union, and has ever remained a firm and enthusiastic Republican. In 1865 he was appointed Postmaster of Easton by President Lincoln, in which office he was continued through the administration of Andrew Johnson, and through both terms of President Grant. In 1877 he was again appointed by President Hayes. In all these appointments the only opposition he received was at the first one, and he has retained the fullest confidence of the government.

FIERY, HONORABLE NATHANIEL, Member of the House of Delegates, was the son of Joseph and Catharine (Schuer) Fieri, born at Hagerstown, Maryland, October 23, 1813. His father and grandfather owned large property in land and slaves, and were men of wide influence. Their ancestors were among the early settlers of the State. The maternal ancestors of Mr. Fieri came from Pennsylvania to Maryland many years ago. Both families were of German extraction. He was educated at Gettysburg College, Pennsylvania, from which he graduated, B. A., in 1864, intending to prepare for the Christian ministry in the Lutheran Church, but his father purchased a large milling property, which, added to his farm, made his duties so onerous that Nathaniel was called home to assist him. The result was that he became interested in his new vocation, gradually lost sight of his original purpose, and became a merchant miller, entering into business on his own account in 1867, and continuing it to the present time. He was never ambitious of political preferment, but accepted the nomination of

his party in Washington County, in the autumn of 1877, as candidate for the popular branch of the Legislature, the canvass resulting in his election, he being one of the three Democrats elected in his county. All the other successful candidates were Republicans. He has been appointed on several committees, and is an active and useful member of the House. He was married in 1869 to Miss Mary A. Spielman, of his native county, and has four children, Edgar, Max Joseph, Lela, and Mary. He and his wife are members of the Lutheran Church, and active in religious and benevolent work. Like his father, he has always been identified with the Democratic party.

SEEVERS, WILLIAM RUSH, was born March 29, 1815, in Frederick County, Virginia. His paternal grandfather came from Germany. There is a tradition in the family that his ancestors descended from the French Huguenots who emigrated to Germany during the persecutions in France. His father, Henry Seevers, a native of Pennsylvania, moved to Virginia in early youth. His mother, Hannah Grapes, was a native of Virginia. The former was nearly ninety years of age at the time of his death. The latter died at about seventy-one years of age. They had eleven sons and one daughter. Four of the sons and the daughter are still living. The second son, James Seevers, is in his eighty-seventh year. William R. Seevers, the youngest son of Henry Seevers, received his early education near the place of his birth, where he studied the common English branches, Latin and mathematics. After leaving school, and assisting his father for a few years on the farm, he at the age of sixteen became clerk in a country store for about two years. In his eighteenth year he became Deputy Sheriff of Frederick County, and then of Clark County, and continued in the discharge of the duties of his office for about eight years. At this time also he was one of the Directors of the branch of the Farmers' Bank of Virginia at Winchester. In 1846 he began the mercantile business on his own account, at Summits Point, Jefferson County, Virginia. He was also Postmaster of that place for about five years. Here he continued until 1851, when he removed to Baltimore and engaged in the cotton brokerage business with his brother, A. F. Seevers, and subsequently in the cotton commission business, in which he continued until 1867. He then, in partnership with Mr. George F. Anderson, bought the Paragon Flour Mills, which he and Mr. Anderson have ever since carried on. They have sold as high as four hundred thousand dollars worth of flour and other products of the mill in one year. Their flour is considered equal, if not superior to any manufactured in the State. Though not a partisan, Mr. Seevers has always been firm in his political views, siding with the Democratic party.

He married Miss Emily E., daughter of Mr. Roger Humphreys, of Jefferson County, Virginia. Her mother was a Miss Wager, a niece of Robert Harper, who was the first settler of Harper's Ferry, and from whom that place took its name. They have four daughters living. Mr. Seevers has gathered together a good library of useful and standard works, which he has thoroughly read and digested. He is strictly a self-made man. Beginning life without any capital he accumulated enough to begin the mercantile business, and by industry, perseverance, and strict integrity has greatly added to his means. He has not only gained a competency, but has gained it with the confidence and good will of his fellow-merchants. By them he is looked upon as a successful and reliable business man, and a useful and estimable citizen.

FRIEZE, JOHN THOMPSON, Merchant and first Mayor elect of the city of Havre de Grace. Is of German-Irish extraction. His paternal grandfather, Simni Frieze, emigrated from Germany and settled in Maryland. He married a Miss Reese. Their children were Noah and Jesse. Jesse having been accidentally killed at Delaware City, Noah was left the only surviving representative of the family. His maternal grandfather, George Thompson, a Protestant, emigrated to this country from Ireland and settled in Cecil County, Maryland. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Hugh and Margaret Lyon, of Cecil County. His father, Noah Frieze, married Rebecca Thompson. Their children were Jesse, David Clinton, and John Thompson Frieze. Jesse and David Clinton died in childhood, leaving John Thompson, the subject of this sketch, the only surviving child. He was born in Port Deposit, Cecil County, Maryland, August 15, 1826. Both of his parents died before he was thirteen years of age, without leaving any means for his support and education. He was then taken into the home of his uncle, John J. Thompson, a stonecutter by trade, in Port Deposit. His uncle had a family dependent on his daily labor for his support, and the addition of young Frieze was a prospective burden which he felt illly able to bear. But he cheerfully undertook the care of the homeless boy. Not feeling able to send him to school, his early education was very limited. By his industry and thrift young Frieze managed through the summer to earn and save money enough to enable him to attend, during one winter, the academy at Port Deposit, then under the charge of John H. Brakely, A.M., Principal. He realized the importance of improving his opportunities, studied hard and made rapid progress. His intelligence and energy and the character he sustained for morals and good conduct prompted Messrs. George W. Kidd & Co., merchants, to offer him a situation as clerk in their store at that part of Port Deposit known as Rock

Run, at a salary of fifty dollars per year and his board. He submitted this proposition to his uncle, who did not approve of it, fearing that the boy was of too tender years and might be thrown into associations whose influence for evil would result in his ruin. But the lad decided to avail himself of this offer, which, young as he was, he could see was a favorable opening to relieve him from the drudgery of day labor. He accordingly entered into the engagement, and continued with that firm until they retired from business and sold out to Messrs. S. and T. Janney. The new firm desiring his services he entered into an engagement with them. During this time Mr. Andrew Lyon, who for many years had been largely and successfully engaged in merchandising at Rock Run, Cecil County, and was also engaged in the same business at Havre de Grace, having had opportunity to observe the indications of business qualifications in young Frieze, as well as of his integrity and moral worth, tendered him a situation as clerk in the store at Havre de Grace. As this enlarged his opportunity to gain business knowledge he accepted Mr. Lyon's offer, and, June 28, 1847, left the home of his childhood, and with all his earthly possessions tied up in a bundle, crossed the Susquehanna bridge and walked down the tow-path of the Tidewater Canal to his destination, where he at once entered on duty with his new employers, Lyon, Bayard & Co., of Havre de Grace. While in this situation a large and wealthy firm in another branch of business tendered young Frieze a clerkship at a much higher salary than he was then receiving; but in that situation he saw no prospect of promotion, and beside he had determined to adhere to one calling and make himself master of that, so that flattering offer was declined. Subsequently, a merchant of Port Deposit sought to secure his services, first as a clerk, and afterwards by the tempting offer of an interest in the business. Each of these offers, which were more remunerative than the pay he was then getting, were declined, partly from a grateful sense of the favor shown him by his employers, and because he believed that in due time he would make himself of such importance to them in their business that it would be to their interest to take him into the firm. It is worthy of note that from the age of thirteen years he never had to seek a situation, but situations were repeatedly tendered him. On the death of Mr. Bayard, one of the members of the firm, Mr. Frieze was offered and accepted an interest in the business, when the style of the firm became A. & G. T. Lyon & Co., and has so continued to the present time, Mr. A. Lyon, the capitalist, and Mr. Frieze, the active business man of the firm. The house enjoys undoubted credit, and is the leading mercantile firm in Havre de Grace. Mr. Frieze's personal popularity, industry in his calling, and honorable dealings, have contributed much to the largely increased business of the firm. As in business, so in politics, "the place has sought the man, and not the man the place." For twenty six years he was annually elected one of the

Town Commissioners, was elected by the people School Commissioner for the county, and, January 6, 1879, was elected the first Mayor of the city of Havre de Grace. In 1870 he consented to be a candidate on the Republican ticket for the House of Delegates, and led his ticket by a large majority. In 1872 he was a candidate of the same party for State Senator, and, though the Democratic majority in the county was 1089, he was defeated by only 212 votes. During the administration of Governor Thomas Holliday Hicks he was commissioned an aid on the Governor's staff, with the rank of Colonel. During the civil war, Colonel Frieze was an active Union man, and in various ways rendered the government good service. Educated religiously, under Methodistic influence, he has ever been an active and liberal supporter of that church, with a generous sympathy towards other denominations. When the large and fine Methodist Episcopal Church at Havre de Grace was built, he was one of the building committee, and up to the present time is one of the trustees. In the progress of the town, now city, of Havre de Grace, he has always taken an active part for the interest of the people, yet never forgetting the home of his childhood, which he always speaks of with kind feeling. He was President of the Havre de Grace Building Association, and at its close its members testified their appreciation of his services by presenting him with a gold-headed cane. He was also President of the Susquehanna Building Association, and at its close was made the recipient of a handsome present from its members. At present he is President of the Chesapeake Building Association. As a public speaker, Colonel Frieze possesses more than ordinary qualifications. An incident illustrative of the scriptural precept, that bread cast upon the waters shall return after many days, prompts the writer, who has known Colonel Frieze from his early youth, to introduce it here. Before Mr. Thompson died, he sent for his nephew, and placed in his charge his effects and family. How faithfully and gratefully that trust has been kept is demonstrated by the fact, that Colonel Frieze has looked after the widow and children, all of whom have since died and been buried by him, and at the present time the widow and child of one of the sons is provided for by him. Such instances of grateful remembrance are as rare as they are praiseworthy, and deserve honorable mention. On November 11, 1858, he married Elizabeth, daughter of Joshua and Elizabeth Green, of Havre de Grace. She is a descendant of a Hessian soldier, who, after coming to America, revolted at fighting against a people who were struggling for their liberty, deserted the British army, and settled in Harford County. Their children are, George Thompson, William Sprigg, Robert Wells, and Thomas Bacon Frieze. Colonel Frieze is a man of medium stature, unassuming manners, modest deportment, and pleasing address. He has accumulated considerable wealth, and wears his good fortune and honors with an easy grace.

ALLSTON, JOSEPH BLYTH, Attorney-at-law, was born in Georgetown, South Carolina, February 8, 1833. He was the eldest son of Joseph Waties Allston, planter, an officer in the war of 1812, and a gentleman of decided influence in his State. Mr. Allston's grandfather was Benjamin Allston, also a planter of South Carolina. The Allstons were of English descent. Their ancestors in America settled in South Carolina in the early part of the eighteenth century. Mr. Allston's mother was Mary Kerr Allan, daughter of William Allan and Sarah (Haig) Allan. Mr. Allan was a native of Scotland, and settled in Charleston, South Carolina, in 1790, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits. The early youth of the subject of this sketch was spent on Waccamaw Neck, Georgetown County, South Carolina, where he attended the All Saints' Academy. At the age of fourteen years he went to Charleston, and afterwards attended a school then known as Mr. Coates's Academy. After remaining there two years, he entered the South Carolina College, at Columbia, South Carolina, where he graduated in 1851, taking high honors. He then commenced reading law in the office of Petigru & Lesesne, at Charleston, and was admitted to the bar at Columbia, in the spring of 1854. After graduating he made a tour of Europe, which extended over a period of two years, and on his return established himself in the practice of his profession in Charleston. In 1859 he removed to his native county to assume charge of his property, and there and in the adjacent county of Horry, he continued his legal practice. When the American civil war broke out, Mr. Allston raised a company in Georgetown County for service in the Confederate cause, which he commanded. Subsequently he was appointed, upon the recommendation of Lieutenant-General Pemberton, as Captain of Company B, First Battalion of Sharpshooters. Whilst in command of the same, he participated in the battle of Pocotaligo, where he received two wounds. He rendered service on Combahee, James Island, Georgetown, and in the defence of Fort Sumter, under Major Elliott. In the spring of 1864 he accompanied the South Carolina forces to Virginia, which were placed under the command of General Beauregard. He was engaged in the battles of Walthall Junction Creek, near Petersburg, and Drury's Bluff, in which latter engagement he was severely wounded, being incapacitated for military duty, and sent home until December of that year. On his return from South Carolina he met his command under orders for Wilmington, North Carolina, to meet General Benjamin Butler, and was engaged in the different actions which occurred there, until he was finally captured at Town Creek, on Cape Fear River, February 20, 1865, whilst covering the rear of his brigade, and in command of his regiment. He was recommended by his commanding generals for promotion to the Colonelcy of the regiment. He was incarcerated in the Old Capitol Prison at Washington, and at Fort Dela-



Lewis Turner

ware, remaining in captivity until the close of hostilities. On his return to South Carolina he resumed the practice of his profession in Georgetown, and was elected by the State Legislature, District Judge for his county. He resigned that position in 1867, and removed to Baltimore on account of the Reconstruction Act of Congress, where he has been practicing his profession ever since. He gives special attention to chancery and admiralty practice, and commercial law, and has tried many interesting cases. Mr. Allston married, in 1857, Miss Mary C. North, daughter of John North and Jane (Petigru) North. The issue of the marriage was five children, four of whom are living. Mr. Allston is a grandnephew of the celebrated painter, Washington Allston. He is an excellent lawyer and a gentleman of general intelligence. He stands high among his professional brethren and in the esteem of the community.

TURNER, LEWIS, was born in Baltimore, June 15, 1810. His parents were William and Elizabeth (Huber) Turner, both of Baltimore. William Turner's father and brother came to Baltimore from England about the year 1795. Lewis's maternal ancestors were German. His parents had five children, namely, Maria, Lewis, Charles (a local preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church), George W., and Elizabeth, of whom the subject of this sketch is the only survivor. Lewis's mother died when he was eight years of age, and his father eight years afterward. In the meantime his father married again, leaving no issue by that union. Becoming dissatisfied with his stepmother, Lewis went to his aunt, Julia Ann Beard, and made his home with her. She being very poor, he obtained employment at fruit-picking and other services in the suburbs of the city. The limited early education he received was mainly acquired in the Sunday-schools. At eleven years of age he entered the service of Major George Keyser, who, with his brother William, kept a china and queensware store on Howard Street, with whom he remained three years. He then determined to learn a trade, and in pursuance of that purpose apprenticed himself to a Mr. Woodward, a boot and shoemaker. He continued at that business for three years and a half, becoming in that time very expert, and giving promise of unusual excellence, but his health beginning to fail he was compelled to abandon the shoemaker's bench and seek other employment. He selected the butchering business, and served an apprenticeship of three years and a half with Mr. Frederick Neibling. Having become thoroughly competent, he left Baltimore, July 4, 1831, with a friend, for Lancaster, Ohio, whose mother lived in that town. Together they commenced the butchering business with highly favorable prospects, but they were both taken sick, when Mr. Turner returned to Baltimore and commenced the same line of business in that city, March 1, 1832.

On May 3 following he married Margaret, daughter of Captain Dominick Bader, of the German Yagers, who with others was captured at Bladensburg in the war of 1812-15. Her maternal grandfather was a Methodist local preacher. Her ancestors were among the early settlers of Pennsylvania. They have had nine children, all of whom but one are living and comfortably settled in the world. In 1835 Mr. Turner became a member of Whatcoat Methodist Episcopal Church in Baltimore, his wife being a member at the time. For many years he was a teacher in its Sunday-school. More recently they have transferred their membership to Mount Vernon Church, on Monument Square. His son, Lewis, Jr., coming of age, Mr. Turner transferred the butchering business to him, May 5, 1857, who has since that period conducted it very successfully. In 1856 Mr. Turner accepted the Presidency of the Baltimore Butchers' Hide, Tallow, and Cattle Association, being a position of great pecuniary responsibility and intricate labor. This trust he held for ten years, resigning in 1866, and subsequently, unsolicited, was appointed by Governor Oden Bowie to the office of State Weigher of Live Stock. The Governor desired to make Baltimore the great Southern Cattle Market, and he tendered this position to Mr. Turner on account of his well-accredited practical knowledge of cattle and the cattle trade. The improvements he made in the stock-yards, and his satisfactory administration of the office, have been greatly appreciated by the large community engaged in this branch of trade. Mr. Turner was also the founder and President (for six years) of the Butchers' Loan and Annuity Association, being still in successful operation, also Director for many years and Vice-President of the Baltimore City Loan and Annuity Association (formerly Real Estate and Savings Bank). He has dealt largely in real estate and been very successful in such transactions. Several years ago he retired from active business. Mr. Turner's children are William, who married Mary Elizabeth Clark; Lewis (his father's successor in the butchering business), married Emma Lawson; Louisa, married, first Francis W. Hoover, second, Dr. Adam I. Gosman, druggist; Isabella, married William W. Stinchcomb, hide dealer, Georgetown, District of Columbia; Laura Vinton, married James Albert Nicholson, butcher; Margaret Bryson, married John N. Matthews, grocer; Francis Virginia, married Morris A. Thomas, banker; and Kate Lipscomb, married Joseph D. K. Horner, merchant. Mr. Turner's first child, George W., died at the age of six years.

LYON, ANDREW, Merchant and Farmer, is of Scotch-Irish descent. His great-grandfather settled on the Susquehanna River, in Cecil County, Maryland, early in the eighteenth century and engaged in farming. Here his grandfather, Hugh Lyon, was born, and from his birth until his death resided, following the

same vocation. He married Margaret Sterrett, and had five sons and three daughters. His son James married Maria, daughter of Captain Thomas Taylor, of Principio, Cecil County, and had two children, named William and Lydia; John married Elizabeth, daughter of Abraham Knight, of Havre de Grace, Harford County, and had one child, who died young; Margaret Sterrett married Benjamin Vandivier, of Port Deposit, and had children; George Taylor, merchant at Havre de Grace, married a daughter of William and Eliza Pennington, of Havre de Grace, and has children. Andrew, the subject of this sketch, was born October 29, 1798, and married in 1828, Sarah Bayard, of Havre de Grace. Andrew Lyon's son, Oliver T., married Lydia DuPon, daughter of Dr. DuPon, of Georgia. She was descended from the French Huguenots. They have three sons. Oliver resides in Sherman, Grason County, Texas, and is extensively engaged in the lumber business. John B., another son, is farming the home place, and Leander G. is a merchant at Port Deposit. Mr. Lyon's daughters are Rachel, Susanna, Lucy E., and Alice Mary. The latter married William Reckefus, of Elkton, and has one child, Charles Haines Reckefus. Mr. Lyon spent his early life on the farm and performed all kinds of work pertaining thereto. He attended school during the winter months only, as was the custom of farmers' sons at that day. His educational advantages were therefore not very great; but being ambitious to excel in whatever he undertook, he made the most of his opportunities. While thus engaged on the farm he manifested a disposition for trading and business enterprises, and employed his leisure in buying and selling such commodities as he found profitable to trade in in his immediate vicinity. When about twenty-two years of age he embarked in fishing, then an extensive and lucrative business on the Susquehanna River. This, his first business venture, netted him five hundred dollars profit, which he afterward invested in merchandising, with John Brown, at the upper end of Port Deposit, known as Rock Run, under the firm name of Brown & Lyon. After the death of Mr. Brown, Mr. Lyon took Hugh Steel into partnership, and the firm became Lyon & Steel. Subsequently Mr. Steel withdrew, and was succeeded by John Lumsden, and the firm name became Lyon & Lumsden. They continued in business together for a number of years, and then sold out to John Lyon and John Van Nort. During all these changes Mr. Lyon was the head of the mercantile house and conducted a large and prosperous business, maintaining an unshaken credit at home and in the cities where they purchased their supplies. Previous to Lyon & Lumsden retiring from business at Rock Run, they in connection with John B. Varnall and John R. Bayard, under the style of Lyon, Bayard & Co., opened a store at Havre de Grace, which they conducted successfully until Mr. Lumsden withdrew to engage in business in Baltimore, and was succeeded by George Taylor, the firm name being changed to A. Lyon

& Co. The death of Mr. Bayard necessitated another change, and John Thompson Frieze became a member of the firm, under the title of Lyon, Brother & Co. Subsequently, the death of Mr. Varnall changed the style of the firm to A. & G. T. Lyon & Co., under which they have continued the business until the present time; Mr. Lyon here, as at Port Deposit, being the head and managing director of the several firms, doing the largest and most profitable mercantile business of any house in Havre de Grace, maintaining all the time, during the several panics and disasters that the country has experienced in those years, undoubted standing in business circles. In 1837 they built their first warehouse, and in 1863, finding that increasing business demanded enlarged accommodations, they erected the commodious storehouse building which they have ever since occupied. In addition to his other enterprises, Mr. Lyon engaged again in fishing, about 1849, and for five or six years prosecuted that business quite extensively and profitably. Mr. Lyon has from his birth resided on the same tract of land on which his fathers for three generations preceding him lived and died. He has given to his farming operations such attention as to yield him handsome returns, at the same time enriching himself by merchandising. His wealth has not been acquired by a gripping penuriousness; but, on the contrary, he has been noted for liberality to his family and leniency to those indebted to him. Educated in the faith of his fathers, he is identified with the Presbyterian Church, but is liberal to other orthodox denominations. Being of a retiring disposition and devoted to his business, he has never accepted office, except the Judgeship of the Orphans' Court of his county, a position for which he was eminently qualified, and which he filled with credit to himself and advantage to others. Indeed it may be said that no judge of that court ever guarded more carefully the interests of the widows and orphans. As an evidence of the estimation in which Judge Lyon is held as a man of sound judgment in financial matters, he has been annually elected a Director in the Cecil Bank and the Cecil National Bank, from the organization of those institutions until the present time. The writer of this sketch sat at the board with him for several years and remembers that in doubtful cases Mr. Lyon's opinions always carried weight. His counsel and advice are much sought both in Cecil and Harford counties. Mr. Lyon's father served in the war of 1812. In the late civil war Mr. Lyon was an unconditional Union man, and gave his son Oliver, then but nineteen years of age, to the army, who served during the war, and was promoted from a private to the rank of First Lieutenant in Colonel Rogers's regiment. Mr. Lyon was orphaned in early life, and the estate of his father being financially involved for all or more than its value, Mr. Lyon, by his own efforts, paid off the debt and thereby succeeded in retaining the old homestead and kept the family at home. The estate has been kept in the family for nearly two hundred

years, with every prospect of descending to his posterity for several generations. Judge Lyon is tall, of athletic frame, of good physique and strong constitution. Though now over fourscore years of age, he is very active, almost daily travelling back and forth from his home in Cecil County to his place of business in Havre de Grace, and bids fair for years of usefulness yet to come.

MAHON, JOHN J., was born in Baltimore, Maryland, August 13, 1851. His parents were James and Ann (Larkin) Mahon. They both came from Ireland to Baltimore about the year 1840, and were married in this country. The subject of this sketch attended the St. Vincent School on Front Street, Baltimore, for seven years, and St. Francis College, at Loretta, Cambria County, Pennsylvania, for three years. Graduating in 1865, he entered the printing office of Mr. Sherwood, in Baltimore, and served an apprenticeship of six years, but before the expiration of that time, he became actively engaged in politics, to which he finally devoted himself entirely. In 1873 he was appointed finder in the State Tobacco Warehouse, but the same year he was elected Sergeant-at-Arms of the Second Branch of the City Council, and resigned the former position. He was re-elected in 1874, but before the expiration of his term of office, was tendered a position as private messenger to Mayor Kane, which he accepted. On the election of Mayor Latrobe, he handed in his resignation, which was declined till the first of the following month. In the canvass for city officers in the fall of 1878, he was nominated without opposition by the Ninth Ward to a seat in the First Branch of the City Council, and was elected by eleven hundred and nineteen votes, while his opponent received but ninety-six. He is the youngest member who has ever taken a seat in the Municipal Legislature. He is a member of the Democratic party, and is a successful leader in politics, for which he has a natural taste. Mr. Mahon is a member of the Catholic Church. He was married, May 6, 1869, to Mary E., daughter of Owen Ward, at that time a member of the City Council, and has three children living, Mary, Maggie, and John.

MCDOWELL, WILLIAM SURLIS, D.D.S., son of John and Elizabeth McDowell, was born in the city of Philadelphia, June 22, 1822. He is of Scotch-Irish descent, and his ancestors came to this country in the middle of the last century, in order that they might enjoy that religious freedom which they were denied at home. James P. McDowell, his

grandfather, settled in Pennsylvania, and during the Revolutionary war was in command of a chosen company of Scotchmen, known as the "Scottish Grenadiers." At the battle of Germantown, while doing skirmish duty, they were separated from the main body of the army, and their retreat cut off by the British troops. Resolving not to be captured, they carved their way through the enemy's lines with their heavy claymores, carrying their wounded with them, and leaving none but dead comrades on the field. In this engagement, Captain McDowell was wounded so seriously that he was compelled to retire from active service, and settled in Philadelphia, where he devoted himself to mercantile life. His son, John McDowell, entered the United States Navy early in life, and during the war of 1812-15, held commission as Commander, and rendered his country good service until his capture and confinement in Dartmoor prison, England. At the close of the war he was released and returned to Philadelphia, and in 1820 he married Miss Elizabeth McGee, of Philadelphia. Owing to business misfortunes, his eldest son, the subject of this sketch, was early thrown upon his own resources, and being thus debarred from the usual school privileges, he assiduously devoted all of his leisure time to the acquisition of knowledge, and by his own efforts, while yet a boy, secured a proper English and the elements of a classical education. Being desirous of entering the dental profession, he took a preparatory course in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, in 1840, under the preceptorship of Professor Patterson. Upon the completion of his studies, he commenced the practice of dentistry in his native city, associating himself with Dr. Charles Corfield. In June, 1850, he married Miss Elizabeth Edenborn, daughter of Philip Edenborn, of Philadelphia, and granddaughter of the Hon. Jacob Edenborn. The same year he removed to New York, and in the latter part of 1853, owing to the ill-health of his wife, he was compelled to seek a climate more congenial to her, and removed to Baltimore. Here he associated himself with the late Dr. C. O. Cone, and continued to assist him until the death of the latter in 1858, when he succeeded to the practice, which has largely increased in his hands. His marked abilities have made for him a most enviable reputation, and have won for him the respect and esteem of his contemporaries, while his social qualities have gained for him many friends. His two sons, Charles C. and William J. McDowell, are prominent physicians in the same city.

TYSON, HON. H. H., Member of the House of Delegates, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, December 6, 1845. He is the only son of Joseph W. and M. Louisa (Hewlings) Tyson. His father was a lawyer and a man of great prominence, holding in the course of his life many important positions.

He was for several terms a Representative in the Pennsylvania Legislature, was Commissary-General, also Assistant Postmaster General under President Tyler. He was at the head of his profession, and declined further office because he could not afford it. He removed to Howard County, Maryland, about 1848. Mr. Tyson was educated at St. Timothy's Hall, a classical school near Baltimore, till he was fifteen years old. Before he was sixteen he left home and joined the Confederate Navy; going to Richmond he was appointed Acting Midshipman by President Davis, and entered the service on the Potomac, first on the steamer Richmond, whose former name was George Page. He remained on this steamer till the army evacuated the line of the Potomac, and was her Captain for some weeks before she was destroyed to prevent her capture. He then went to Mobile and served on the steamer Morgan for two years, and returned to the James River in the fall of 1864 to be examined for promotion. He spent the winter on the school ship, and in the spring and summer of 1865 was on the James River as Past Midshipman on the ironclad Richmond. He remained on the ironclad till she was destroyed at the time of the evacuation of Richmond. Then the fleet was turned into the Summer Brigade, and went to Danville, Virginia, where he acted as a Lieutenant of infantry, and was then transferred to artillery and given command of three pieces. He reported to Johnson at Greensboro, North Carolina, and was paroled, the war having closed. He was then less than twenty years old. He made two visits to Europe to recover his health, which had been shattered by pneumonia and Southern fever. In 1870 he returned home and settled down upon a farm in Howard County, where he still resides. In 1874 he first became active in politics, and in 1877 was elected to the Legislature of Maryland for two years from January, 1878. He was married in 1874 to Miss Julia C. Tyler, of Alabama, grand-daughter of President Tyler, and has two children, Louise and Allan.

HEALEY, MAURICE ALOYSIUS, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad in Maryland, Mayor of Cumberland City, and late Auditor of the Circuit Court of Alleghany County, was born August 4, 1842, at Cumberland City, Maryland. He was the third son of Dr. Thomas A. and Emily C. (Hoffman) Healey of that city. His father was an eminent physician, enjoying a large practice, and standing at the head of his profession. He died in that city in 1871. His mother and his mother's mother, a lady of seventy-nine years, and a sister, compose his family. His grandfather on his mother's side, Major Frederick Hoffman, was an officer in the war of 1812. His grandfather, Michael Healey, was a large farmer and distiller in Ireland. He came to America in 1818, and settled in Baltimore, afterwards removing

to Cumberland, taking a large contract on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and died shortly after its completion, at the age of seventy-six. He was a man of high character and wide influence, and universally respected; of great force and energy, and at one time wealthy. His mother's grandfather, Dennis Claude Lieutaud, was one of the largest sugar and coffee planters on the Island of San Domingo previous to the insurrection. He owned seven large plantations, and over fifteen hundred slaves. With his family he was driven from the island at the time of the massacre, and they succeeded in making their escape, with their jewels and part of their money, on the ship called the "Ten Millions," by reason of the fact that it sailed from the island with its wealthiest residents on board, and loaded with their treasures to that amount. The captain of the vessel during the voyage turned pirate, made prisoners of his passengers, and landed them penniless on the coast of Florida. After peace was supposed to have been restored, Mr. Lieutaud returned to San Domingo to take possession of his property, supposing he would be allowed to remain. After he had been there three or four days, the massacre was resumed. His faithful servants warned him of it, and hid him in the chimney of one of their houses, where he was compelled to remain forty-eight hours. From his place of concealment he witnessed the sickening and horrible sight of the butchery in cold blood of all his relatives, except his own immediate family. He was a man then under forty years of age, of jet black hair, and it is said that during his concealment his hair became permanently white. He finally escaped at night by being carried in a chest to a United States vessel by two of his old servants, and made his way to Baltimore with some means; for although when he made his first escape he was unable to take all his plate and money with him, on returning to the island he was rejoiced and surprised to find that his house had not been burned, and that his faithful servants had prevented its being sacked. When warned of the second massacre, he and two servants spent the night in secreting the plate and money, some of which he brought away with him. He died in Baltimore a year or two after reaching that city. Mr. Maurice A. Healey was educated in the best schools of Cumberland, delicate health preventing a full collegiate course. He commenced the study of the law with Thomas De Veemon, Esq., January, 1861. In August of the same year, his sympathies being with the South, and the sentiment of his town being overwhelmingly loyal, he was obliged to leave, and went to Virginia, crossing the Potomac by wading it at night at Patterson's Creek, in company with several others. He went to Winchester, and joined the heavy artillery company under Captain William Baird. Shortly afterwards, in December, 1861, he joined the regular army, in the West Augusta Artillery, under General "Stonewall" Jackson, and was in that battery in the battle of Kernstown and in several smaller engagements. In March the battalion was

turned into infantry as Company L of the Fifth Regiment of the Stonewall Brigade. He was in that regiment with Jackson through the Valley campaign, when on account of physical inability, and his term of service having expired, he was honorably discharged, and went to Richmond for six weeks; after which, having recruited in health, he re-enlisted for the war under General William E. Jones, in Company F, of the Seventh Virginia Cavalry, afterwards designated by General Lee in a special order, as "The Laurel Brigade of the Army of Northern Virginia." This was in 1862. He served with that brigade till July, 1864, when he was appointed Assistant Engineer to Colonel John A. Haydon, Chief Engineer of General Beauregard's army, and served in that capacity until the close of hostilities, when he was paroled at Newberry Court-house, South Carolina, and sent to New York by the Government on the steamer Fulton. He was the seventh man pardoned by Andrew Johnson. His whole family were in the Southern army; his father was a surgeon, and his brother, now Dr. Thomas M. Healey, of Washington, was Captain of Engineers on the staff of General Joseph E. Johnson. His brother Frederick was in the cavalry service under General Beddeford Forrest. He returned to Cumberland with his father on Christmas day, 1865, penniless. They rented a room, and gradually acquired a little means. After a time they gathered about them the other members of the family, who had been scattered through the South. Young Mr. Healey resumed his legal studies in 1866, and was admitted to the bar in 1867. In 1868 he was appointed Auditor of the Court, which he held till January, 1878, when he resigned. In 1876 he organized a company for the purpose of building a railroad from Cumberland to the State of Pennsylvania, there to connect with the Bedford division of the Pennsylvania road, for the purpose of introducing that road as a competitor of the Baltimore and Ohio road. For this enterprise he secured the aid of the city of Cumberland to the amount of sixty-five thousand dollars, and procured confirmatory acts from the Legislature. He was elected to the City Council in May, 1877, and made President of that body. He is unmarried, is a Democrat, and in religion is a Roman Catholic.

HOFFMAN, JOHN, Merchant, was the eldest son and second child of Daniel and Mary (Schrote) Hoffman, and was born in Baltimore in 1796. At twenty one years of age he with David Whiteford, the husband of his elder sister Elizabeth, were admitted as partners to the old-established grocery business of his father. The firm was known in later years as that of Daniel Hoffman & Company. Mr. Hoffman was married in 1819 to Margaret Ann, daughter of Captain John Peterson, who established the first line of

packet ships between Baltimore and Richmond, Virginia, before the introduction of steamboats on Chesapeake Bay. They had twelve children, six sons and six daughters. Mr. Hoffman was successful in business, and happy and highly respected in life. He died suddenly in 1846 in the fiftieth year of his age. In 1862 his second son, John, made the purchase of a farm in St. Mary's County, and was proceeding down the bay at night in a schooner to pay for it, when the schooner was run down by a Brazilian man-of-war, and sank at once. Mr. Hoffman and a colored woman on board were drowned. He is supposed to have been in the cabin of the vessel. Eight months afterward his body was washed ashore on Kent Island in a wonderful state of preservation, appearing as perfect as though life had just departed. He left a widow and two children, William and Alice. The remaining eleven children of the elder John Hoffman are yet living; the eldest is Dr. Daniel P., following whom are David and Eliza, twins, Emily, Laura, Mary, Louisa, Henry, Adeline, William and George.

BROWNE, REV. NICHOLAS MANLY, third son of Hugh and Eliza (Manly) Browne, was born in North-East, Cecil County, Maryland, September 16, 1837. His father was born near Belfast, County Down, Ireland, in 1784. When he was seven years of age he came with his parents to America. They landed at New Castle, Delaware, and started at once for the West, intending to make Ohio their future home. Arriving at Battle Swamp, Cecil County, Maryland, the severe illness of one of the family compelled them to stop, and after remaining a week or two, they decided to settle in that place. His father died soon after, and the care of the family soon came to devolve in large measure upon Hugh, he being the eldest son. This early responsibility doubtless had great influence in developing those traits of character that made him remarkable through life, and an object of such affectionate regard by all his family and descendants. He apprenticed himself at the age of twenty-one to learn a mechanical trade, and served three years, after which he commenced business for himself. By untiring industry and economy, in a few years he accumulated a competency, the income from which gave him a comfortable support during the remainder of his life. He retired from business at the age of fifty. He served in the war of 1812; the principal service he rendered was in the defence of Baltimore. The captain of the company to which he belonged failed to make a proper return of the register of the company, in consequence of which his name, with those of his comrades in arms, cannot be found among the military records of that period. He

was for many years a vestryman of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the parish where he lived. He died at the age of eighty-one years, and was buried by the Order of A. F. and A. M., of which fraternity he had been a member of long standing. His son Nicholas, the subject of this sketch, bears the name of his maternal parentage, his mother's maiden name being Manly, and a member of her family, named Nicholas, was a clergyman of prominence in the earlier settlement of the country. He received the benefit of the best schools near his home, and for a time the instruction of a private tutor. He possessed a strong natural inclination for mercantile pursuits, and engaged a short time as a clerk with the leading merchant of the town where he lived. At the age of sixteen he became impressed with the truth that religion is the only real basis and groundwork of usefulness, and connected himself with the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was remarked even at this early age for the justness of his dealings, and as being inflexibly true to his word, prudent in his conduct, and courteous in his deportment. Without expressing himself decidedly, his father yet strongly intimated his desire that he should make the study and practice of medicine the business of his life. But his son was already considering the duty of a higher calling, and after long and careful reflection, determined to give himself to the work of the Christian ministry. In 1856, in company with the Rev. R. Laird Collier, now an eminent minister of the Unitarian Church, he entered the only Theological seminary of his denomination at that time, at Concord, New Hampshire, and remained three years. At the end of the second year he had completed the three years' course in Hebrew; this enabled him to improve the last year in general reading, preparatory to his entrance into the ministry. He graduated in the class of 1859, being then twenty-one years of age. Immediately upon his return home, he was assigned to the charge of a church at Holmesburg, Pennsylvania, where he remained until the session of the Philadelphia Conference, into which body he was received as a member on trial. At that session he was appointed as pastor of a church in Morrisville, Pennsylvania, where he continued during the years 1860-61. The next year he was assigned as junior pastor on Millington Circuit; in 1863 to Easton, Maryland, in 1864 to Centreville, and in 1865 to Chestertown in the same State. While at Chestertown he was married, January 8, 1866, to Miss Clinton C. Cook, the youngest daughter of Honorable Clinton Cook, who was a prominent member of the bar in that town. The three following years Mr. Browne spent on Kent Island as pastor of the church of his denomination. He was then appointed to a charge in Dorchester County, Maryland, where he also spent three years, and was placed in charge of the church at Salisbury. At the session of the Wilmington Conference in 1875, Bishop Janes, the senior Bishop of the Church, appointed him Presiding Elder of the Salisbury District.

His first report of Church work, made to the Conference, received from Bishops Scott and Ames the highest compliments. His power to judge of the fitness of men for the places best adapted to their peculiar qualifications has secured for his department some of the best talent of the Conference. Mr. Browne has been an active worker in the Temperance cause. While he has not allowed his judgment to be influenced by impracticable schemes for the furtherance of the movement, he does not hesitate to avow himself a radical in abating what he conceives to be the greatest curse of the age. He has always voted with the Democratic party, but is a Conservative in politics, and reserves the right to choose from either side the men to whom he gives his suffrage; openly declaring his purpose never to vote for any man who encourages or is addicted to the use of intoxicating drinks. Mr. Browne is large-hearted and liberal in the use of his private means; his character and administrative ability are of a high order, and his talents as a preacher and his influence as an earnest and conscientious church officer are greatly esteemed in his denomination. He has one child, Hugh Cook Browne, now in his twelfth year.

LEWIS, FRANK SPENCER, D.D.S., was born in Harford County, Maryland, October 29, 1852, being the second son and youngest child of Joseph H. and Hannah (Spencer) Lewis. His father came from Cecil County. The ancestors of the family, who were of Welsh origin, resided in that county and in New Jersey for several generations. His father lost his parents in early childhood and was brought up by his relatives. Dr. Lewis was educated at the Oakland School, in Harford County, which he attended till he was sixteen years of age, when he commenced to learn dentistry, having decided to make that his profession, entering for that purpose the office of Dr. Hoops, on Eutaw Street, Baltimore. After five years of thorough and careful study and preparation he graduated at the Baltimore Dental College in 1873. His proficiency and attainments were held in such high esteem by the faculty of the college that he was chosen the following year as Assistant Demonstrator to the classes, in which position he gave great satisfaction, and his services were highly appreciated; but finding that it required more of his time than he could spare, he resigned after one year. Dr. Lewis settled on Green Street, where he soon built up a good practice, which is steadily increasing. He is a member of the Alumni of the Baltimore Dental College. He devotes himself exclusively to his profession, and as he is yet a young man, his professional career promises to be one of great success. He is a member of the Fifth Maryland National Guards. His father and mother,



James K. Polk

who still reside in Harford County, are members of the Society of Friends, and Dr. Lewis loves the faith of his fathers. On December 13, 1877, he was united in marriage with Addie, daughter of Prof. A. J. and Mrs. E. L. Schad, of Baltimore. Prof. Schad is of German descent, and is a professor and a well-known composer of music. His wife is descended from the St. Leonard family of England.

GEORGE, ISAAC S., President of Traders' National Bank, Baltimore, was born in Baltimore, July 9, 1818. His father, the late James B. George, was born in Baltimore County, near Govanstown, in 1794. In early life James B. learned the art of shoemaking. He took an active part in the war of 1812, and particularly in the defence of Baltimore, having been stationed at Fort M'Henry during the memorable bombardment of 1814. He was an active member of the Old Defenders' Association until his death, February 1, 1869. In 1852 he represented the city in the State Legislature as a temperance man. In his general bearing he was most unpretending. He was possessed of a high degree of natural ability, marked firmness, and a general suavity of manners, which endeared him to all. His personal popularity was unbounded, being the outgrowth of inflexible integrity, combined with universal philanthropy, giving him a strong hold upon public confidence, and causing him to be called upon to fill many positions of honor and trust. He was a great admirer of Masonic rites, and acknowledged to be one of the brightest workmen of that honored order. He was of French descent, his ancestors being Huguenots, who were forced to leave their homes on account of religious persecution. They came to America in the early part of the year 1700. The Georges of Revolutionary times took an active part in the struggle for liberty, and were prominent in the battle of Brandywine. The name was originally spelled Georgia, which orthography was not abandoned until Mr. George had nearly reached maturity, his old indentures of apprenticeship having been thus spelled. Mr. Isaac S. George's maternal ancestry were Scotch-Irish, strongly wedded to the Calvinistic faith, and were members of the old Second Presbyterian Church, under the pastorate of Dr. Glendy. His mother, Mary Ellen Stewart, was born in Glasgo, Ireland, in 1800, and was brought to this country by her parents when but one year old. The parents of Mr. George occupying a very humble position, and being compelled to struggle through adverse circumstances, were unable to bestow upon him such an education as they desired. Leaving school at the age of thirteen years, he went to work with his father at the shoemaking business. At this he continued until 1841, when he commenced a small shoe

store on his own account at No. 76 Centre Market Space. There, by close attention, hard labor, rigid economy, and perseverance, he succeeded in building up a profitable trade. In 1867 he was compelled, through chronic affliction, to withdraw from active business. In 1864 his son, I. Brown George, being then of age, Mr. George established the house of Isaac S. George & Son at No. 252 Baltimore Street, soon after which he erected the iron-front building northeast corner of Baltimore and Liberty streets, into which the firm moved and successfully conducted the business until 1875, when the senior partner retired, leaving the business in charge of his son, who still conducts the commission boot, shoe, and rubber trade at the same place, occupying the entire building. Mr. George has pursued an upright course through life, and has therefore won the confidence of the public. His likes and dislikes are very strong, and he maintains his opinions with tenacity. His course in general has been marked by conservatism. In early manhood he took much interest in attending lyceums, meanwhile never claiming any literary taste or distinction. He was one of the founders of the "Murray Institute," first presided over by Rev. Dr. James Shrigley, an institution which reflected marked social influence, and as a Debating Society became exceedingly popular. Being strictly a man of business and giving close attention thereto, he found no time for mental improvement. For books he had no relish; "nature," as he has said, "never designing him for a student, had so perverted his taste as to cause an aversion to reading or study; thereby throwing him altogether upon his powers of observation for the practical knowledge he possesses." Through such agencies as force and sagacity he has worked his way through life, and made for himself a pathway leading to popular indorsement, the evidences of which rest in the many prominent positions, public and private, which he has occupied. He has always manifested an unwavering loyalty to the General Government. On reaching his majority, he became identified with the Whig party, because of his profound love for Henry Clay, and he acted with that party until its practical dissolution on the death of that statesman. When the Know-Nothing movement was inaugurated, Mr. George arrayed himself against it; becoming prominent in the Reform movement, which sought to stay its tendencies. He was nominated as one of the candidates of the Reform party for the Legislature. Being defeated at the election, he, with his colleagues, contested their right to seats in that body, but without success. Subsequently, as a choice of evils, he supported Mr. Breckinridge for the Presidency. Under Mayor Brown, he was a member of the Water Board, recognized as one of the most important commissions under the city government. At the breaking out of the war of 1861, Mr. George identified himself with the Conservative Democrats, supporting the Government as an entirety, and maintaining loyalty thereto. While denying

the right of secession, he was, nevertheless, in strong sympathy with his Southern brethren. Centring his hopes in the Conservative party, he was honored with the nomination for State Senator, on the ticket headed by General McClellan for President of the United States. After the close of the war, when the freedom of the ballot was once more accorded to Maryland, he was selected to represent Baltimore in the Constitutional Convention of 1867; after which he was chosen by the Sixth Ward to represent it in the First Branch of the City Council, and was made Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means. For many years he took an active part in the management of the Maryland Institute for the Promotion of the Mechanic Arts. After serving two years as its President, he declined a re-election. In 1868 he was elected President of the Atlantic Fire and Marine Insurance Company, and held the position until it was manifest that underwriting was not profitable to that company; when, at his suggestion, the company went into voluntary liquidation, discharging in full all its obligations. In 1872 he was appointed by Mayor Vansant one of the Visitors of Baltimore City Jail, which he held for six years, being President of the Board the last two years. He has been for many years an active Director in the Associated Firemen's Insurance Company. In 1874 he was elected President of the Traders' National Bank, which position he still fills. As a business man, Mr. George has contributed his share to the development and prosperity of his native city; and he still maintains a deep interest in all measures appertaining to its welfare. His religious views are of the most liberal type. In his early youth he was reared in the faith and modes of worship of the Methodist Episcopal Church; but, following the lead of his father, he became interested in Universalism, and for several years was identified with its up-building and extension in Baltimore. In later years, though not a member of the Church, he has returned to the forms of service in which he was first educated. He is now a regular attendant at Madison Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church. At the same time, he never permits his mind to be warped by any theological dogmas; accepting only such as accord with his own judgment of God's infinite goodness. Being a firm believer in immortality, and recognizing a Divine Providence, he relies to the fullest extent on God's mercy, which must in the fullness of time culminate in the salvation of the whole human family. Mr. George married Miss Elizabeth A. Mann, a daughter of the late William Mann, a native of England. Miss Mann was born in Halifax, while her parents were *en route* for this country. They have had eleven children, six only of whom are living. The position which Mr. George occupies in life has been attained by indefatigable industry, unusual perseverance, undaunted courage, and strict integrity, elements of character which, if combined in one man, serve to fit him in an eminent degree to be a prominent and useful citizen.

PACA, WILLIAM, was born, October 31, 1740, at Wye Hall, in Harford County, Maryland. He was the second son of John Paca. He received a liberal education and was graduated Bachelor of Arts, June 8, 1759, at the college at Philadelphia, during the administration of Rev. William Smith, D.D. He adopted the profession of law, studied in the office of Stephen Bordley, in Annapolis, and was admitted to the bar, April 11, 1764. At an early period of his life he served in the Legislature of Maryland, and became noted for his ability and patriotic devotion to the rights of his fellow-citizens. By the Maryland Convention, held in Annapolis from the 22d to the 25th day of June, 1774, he was appointed one of the deputies to attend the Continental Congress, and served by successive appointments until 1778. He was appointed by the Convention of Maryland, held in Annapolis from the 8th to the 12th day of December, 1774, one of the Committee of Correspondence of the Province of Maryland, and also was made one of the "Council of Safety" by the Convention held in Annapolis from July 26 to August 14, 1775. On August 2, 1776, he affixed his signature to the Declaration of Independence. On August 17, 1776, he was elected one of the committee "to prepare a declaration and charter of rights and a form of government for Maryland;" and was an active and leading member of the Convention which formed the first Constitution of the State of Maryland. Upon the organization of the government of the State, he was elected to the first Senate of Maryland. On March 9, 1778, he was appointed Chief Judge of the General Court of Maryland, and filled that position until his successor, Robert Hanson Harrison, was appointed, March 10, 1781. Subsequently, he was appointed by the Continental Congress Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals and Admiralty. On November 15, 1782, he was elected the third Governor of the State of Maryland, and succeeded Thomas Sim Lee. In 1784 he was elected Vice-President of the Society of the Cincinnati. During his gubernatorial term, he evinced much interest in the cause of religion and education, and was, in an especial manner, the friend and fostering patron of Washington College at Chestertown. He was a member of the Maryland Convention that ratified, April 28, 1788, the Constitution of the United States. On December 22, 1789, he was appointed by President Washington Judge of the United States Court of the District of Maryland, and served in that position until his death in 1799. He married twice. His first wife was Mary Chew, of Anne Arundel County, Maryland, the third daughter of Samuel and Henrietta Maria (Lloyd) Chew, who died, leaving a son, John P. Paca, who married Julianna Tilghman, daughter of Richard and Mary Tilghman, and is now represented by the children of Joseph and Sarah (Paca) Rasin, of Kent County, Maryland. In 1777 Mr. Paca married his second wife, Anna Harrison, of Philadelphia. She died in 1780, leaving a son, who died in infancy.

HANSON, COLONEL GEORGE ADOLPHUS, Lawyer and Author, was born December 30, 1830, at "Woodbury," his father's country seat, near the head of Sassafras River, in Kent County, Maryland. He was educated at the College of St. James, in Washington County, Maryland, during the presidency of Rev. John B. Kerfoot, D.D., now Bishop of the Diocese of Pittsburgh; was graduated Bachelor of Arts, July 31, 1851, and delivered the Latin Salutatory Oration for his class. On the first Monday of the ensuing October, he commenced the study of law in the office of William J. Ross, of Frederick, Maryland; completed his preparatory legal studies at Dane Hall, Cambridge, Massachusetts, and was admitted, October 19, 1853, to practice law, by the Circuit Court for Frederick County, Maryland. In due course he received the degree of Master of Arts from his *Alma Mater*. He was married, September 23, to Courtney Cordelia Barraud, a lady of rare culture and rare intellectual endowment, born July 1, 1836, in Norfolk, Virginia, and the daughter of Dr. Daniel Cary and Mary Lawson (Chandler) Barraud, of Norfolk, Virginia. She, on her father's side a Huguenot, was the granddaughter of Dr. Philip Barraud, a distinguished personage of Norfolk, who was the son of Daniel Barraud, the intimate friend of the Earl of Dunmore, in ante-revolutionary times, and a zealous patriot in 1776. Her father, on his mother's side, was descended from Colonel Thomas Hansford, who, November 13, 1676, died "a martyr to the right of the people to govern themselves." Her mother was the granddaughter of Colonel Anthony Lawson of revolutionary fame, who was the great-grandson of Colonel Anthony Lawson, conspicuous in Virginia in the suppression of the Bacon Rebellion in 1676, who was the son of Thomas Lawson, who came, at an early period, to Virginia, with Captain John Smith. After his marriage he continued to reside and practice law in Frederick, Maryland, where his six children were born, viz.: Alexander Barraud Hanson, Barraud Hanson, St. George Courtney Hanson, Mary Susan Hanson, Edward Anderson Hanson, and Catharine Annika Hanson. In 1865 he was elected Vice-President of the Frederick County National Bank. In 1868 he was threatened with loss of sight, and compelled to abstain from reading, writing, and the practice of his profession. He was appointed by Hon. Oden Bowie, by commission, dated September 17, 1869, Aid-de-camp to the Governor of Maryland, with the rank of Colonel. In the hope of securing the permanent restoration of the failing health of his wife, he purchased from his cousins, September 23, 1870, Radcliffe Hall, an estate in Kent County, Maryland, one of the homes of his ancestors, and removed his family there from Florida, April 13, 1871. Mrs. Courtney Cordelia (Barraud) Hanson departed this life, August 4, 1871, in full communion with the Protestant Episcopal Church, and is interred in the same vaulted grave with her two youngest children in the Hanson burial-ground in Chester Cemetery, near

Chestertown, Maryland. Colonel Hanson is the author of several published addresses, lectures, letters, pamphlets, reviews, and of a work of fiction, which was reprinted in England. During his residence at Radcliffe Hall, July 18, 1871, he was admitted to the bar of Kent County, and in November of the same year moved to Baltimore city, where he completed and published in 1876 his work, *Old Kent: The Eastern Shore of Maryland: Notes illustrative of the most ancient records of Kent County, Maryland, and of the Parishes of St. Paul's, Shrewsbury, and I. U., and Genealogical Histories of old and distinguished Families of Maryland and their connection by marriage, etc.* He was appointed, March 4, 1876, by the United States Centennial Commission, one of the Centennial State Board of Maryland. He was a member of the Congress of Authors, assembled in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, July 1, 1876, and on that occasion, by invitation of the Committee on the Restoration of Independence Hall, presented a memoir of Hon. Benjamin Contee, member of Congress in 1787, 1788, 1789, and 1790. In 1877 he again returned to Kent County, and July 27, 1877, assumed the editorship of the Chestertown *Transcript*, a weekly newspaper. On April 23, 1878, he resumed his profession and commenced the practice of law in Chestertown. On May 10, 1878, he disposed of the newspaper, having in a short period greatly increased its usefulness and circulation. He has been actively connected with several literary societies; was one of the seven founders of the Irving Society, at the College of St. James, and is at present a member of the Maryland Historical Society, and a corresponding member of the Maryland Academy of Sciences. He was one of the first advocates of local option in the State of Maryland, and when the act of 1878, chapter 161, was enacted, he boldly denounced the license system as a brutal wrong, pronouncing the revenue accruing from it to be blood-money, accursed by God and man, and became prominently identified with the Independent Temperance movement in Kent County. He wrote and reported the platform resolutions, unanimously adopted August 6, 1878, by the first regularly organized Temperance county convention ever held in Kent, and was the author of the "Address of the Central Committee to the People of Kent County, Maryland," issued September 17, 1878. On November 5, 1878, the Temperance ticket was carried in Kent County by 590 majority. He is the eldest son of Colonel Alexander Baird Hanson, a memoir of whom is contained in this volume. In politics he is a Democrat, an ardent Southerner in all his sympathies, and faithfully attached to the ancient traditions of Maryland. He is an Episcopalian, as all his forefathers were. In Freemasonry, he is Senior Warden of Chester Lodge, No. 115, at Chestertown; Past High Priest of Enoch Royal Arch Chapter, No. 23; Past Grand King of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Maryland; Past Eminent Commander of Jacques De Molay Commandery of Knights Templar, No. 4, and

of the Thirty-second Degree in the Ancient and Accepted Scotch Rite. On August 4, 1870, he was constituted the representative of the Most Excellent Grand Royal Arch Chapter of the State of Louisiana, at the Grand East of the Royal Arch Chapter of Maryland, and still occupies that position. On November 20, 1878, he was appointed by the Grand Lodge of Maryland, Grand Inspector of Kent and Queen Anne's counties.

MERRYMAN, JOHN, of Hayfields, was born at Hereford Farm, Baltimore County, Maryland, August 9, 1824. His father was Nicholas Rogers Merryman; his mother Ann Maria Gott. His grandfather, John Merryman, was born at the same farm, and was a merchant and farmer. In connection with James Calhoun, Hercules Courtenay, Thomas and Jesse Shillingsworth, he took an active part in securing the act of the General Assembly incorporating the city of Baltimore. He was President of the Second Branch of the first City Council, James Calhoun was Mayor, and Hercules Courtenay, President of the First Branch. The families of Merryman and Rogers emigrated from Herefordshire, England, about the middle of the seventeenth century. There were frequent intermarriages in the families. The maiden names of John Merryman's grandmother and great-grandmother were Sally Rogers. The records of the court of Baltimoretown for 1659, show that Nicholas Rogers was clerk of the court, and Charles Merryman Foreman of Grand Inquest. In 1839, having had but limited advantages of education, he entered the hardware store of Richard Norris in Baltimore. In the winter of 1841 he accepted a situation tendered him by his maternal uncle, Samuel N. Gott, in his counting-room at Guayama, Porto Rico, West Indies. He returned home in July, 1842, and was induced to remain and take charge of several farms belonging to his uncle, John Merryman. In 1843 he settled at Hayfields, and the next year married Ann Louisa, daughter of the late Elijah Bosley Gittings. They have ten children living. In the year 1847 he was Third Lieutenant of Baltimore County Troops; and in 1861 was First Lieutenant of Baltimore County Horse Guards. Captain Ridgely having tendered the services of the Horse Guards to the Maryland State authorities, April 19, 1861, they were accepted the next day, and mustered at Towson-town, from whence they proceeded to Monument Square, Baltimore, where they received orders to take a position on the right of the infantry, on Fort Avenue, in South Baltimore, to repel a mob supposed to have in contemplation an attack on Fort McHenry. There being no signs of a mob, towards morning they returned to Monument Square, and were dismissed to reassemble at Towson-town that day. Lieutenant Merryman was detailed with a small force to establish a post at the Hayfields House, there having been a large number of troops located in the immediate neigh-

borhood, owing to the destruction of the railroad bridges between Ashland and Baltimore. Learning that a United States officer had been sent to Ashland to have the troops returned to Pennsylvania, Lieutenant Merryman rode to Ashland, and was introduced to Major Belger, and offered to render him or the troops any service required; and if necessary would slaughter his cattle to supply them with food. Major Belger distinctly stated his business. He soon learned there was an interference on the part of the Pennsylvania authorities, who, notwithstanding the order of the President of the United States, to pass the troops around, determined to push them through Baltimore. It was believed the result of the attempt would have been the destruction of the soldiers, and, perhaps, of Baltimore. Acting upon this information, the Governor of Maryland ordered that the bridges should be destroyed on the Northern Central Railway, after the troops passed north, to prevent them returning with Sherman's battery, and other reinforcements, as intended by the Pennsylvania authorities. The Lieutenant received instructions from Captain Ridgely to execute the Governor's order; but he exercised his own discretion, and instead of destroying a number of valuable structures, he burned one bridge, south of Parkton, and a few trestles above that point. This effectually prevented the return of the troops by that route. In reply to the Lieutenant's report, the commanding General issued an order, commending in high terms the manner in which the Governor's order had been executed. A few weeks afterwards, at three o'clock on the morning of May 25, 1861, Lieutenant Merryman's house was surrounded by United States soldiers, and he was arrested and conveyed to Fort McHenry. While there he was indicted for treason, the overt act being the burning of the bridge and trestles, which was done in the execution of his sworn duty as an officer of the militia of Maryland. He immediately sent a petition for a *habeas corpus* to Chief Justice Taney, and he ordered the General in charge to present Mr. Merryman before him, in the United States Court-room, in Baltimore, May 27. The order was disobeyed, and the United States marshal was directed to bring General Cadwalader before the Chief Justice on Tuesday, May 28, for contempt. This order was not executed, for the reason that the President of the United States, instructed the General to resist the marshal. Upon receiving the return of the marshal, the Chief Justice declared his decision in these words: "It is, therefore, very clear, that John Merryman, the petitioner, is improperly held, and is entitled to be immediately discharged from imprisonment." The opinion in the case is very long, and fully sustains the decision. Mr. Merryman declares his sympathies with the South in the late controversy, but acknowledges the constant and persevering services of a number of friends, who were Union men, in protecting him from prosecutions. Although bound over to answer at trial for treason, he was never brought to trial. Having been surrounded by Whig associations, he took no

prominent part in politics until the Know-Nothing party was organized, in opposition to which he became active in Democratic ranks, and in 1855 was nominated for the House of Delegates; but the Know-Nothings secured the election. Two years afterward the same nomination was tendered him, but preferring the position of County Commissioner, that nomination was made, and he was elected, receiving one hundred and fifteen more votes than the gubernatorial candidate received in the county. He was made President of the Board. At the expiration of his term he declined a renomination. In 1870 he was elected Treasurer of the State of Maryland, and in connection with Governor Oden Bowie, succeeded in placing the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal upon a much better footing than they found it. The net earnings in the two years of their administration were four hundred and forty thousand dollars. He was a member of the House of Delegates in 1874. As early as 1849 Mr. Merryman took an active part in the affairs of the Maryland State Agricultural Society, and was its Vice-President for Baltimore County in 1852, and President in 1857, which position he held until the beginning of the war. In 1866 he issued a circular to the active members of the society, inviting them to meet at his office in Baltimore, when it was reorganized under the name of the Maryland State Agricultural and Mechanical Association, of which the late Ross Winans was elected President. In 1877 the Carroll County Agricultural Society invited the State Association to hold an exhibition in connection with it upon their grounds at Westminster. The Presidency of the State Association being vacant, on account of the resignation of A. Bowie Davis, Mr. Merryman was elected to fill the vacancy, and conducted the exhibition very successfully. For many years he has given special attention to Hereford cattle, and sheep for mutton. For the cattle he received a bronze medal and diploma at the Centennial Exposition in 1876, and is rewarded for his attention to sheep-raising by the highest prices given for the best mutton reaching the Baltimore market. Mr. Merryman is also a member of the Executive Committee of the United States Agricultural Society, and Vice-President for Maryland of the National Agricultural Association; he is also one of the Trustees of Maryland Agricultural College. He established the house of John Merryman & Co., dealers in fertilizers, in Baltimore in 1865. Mr. Merryman's ancestors and their descendants have always been church people. His grandfather, John Merryman, represented St. Paul's Church in a convention held in Annapolis in 1773. He has himself been Register, Treasurer, and Vestryman of Sherwood Church and Parish in Baltimore County, since 1845, and its only delegate to diocesan conventions for thirty years. Mr. Merryman's children are: Nannie G., Bettie, N. Bosley, a merchant of Marietta, Georgia, where he married Willie McClosky, John, D. Buchanan, E. Gittings, William D., Louisa G., James McKenney, and Laura F. and Roger B. T., who died in infancy.

GROOME, COLONEL JOHN CHARLES, Attorney-at-Law, was born at Elkton, Cecil County, Maryland, June 8, 1800. He was the son of Doctor John and Elizabeth Black Groome. Doctor John Groome was a distinguished and popular physician at Elkton, and repeatedly represented Cecil County in the State Legislature. He was the son of Charles Groome, of Kent County, Maryland, who was a prominent man in old Kent, and Register of Chester Parish from 1766 until his death in 1791. Charles Groome was the son of Samuel Groome, a distinguished citizen, and a churchwarden of St. Paul's Parish as early as 1726. John C. Groome, the subject of this sketch, after being prepared for college, entered Princeton at an early age, and graduated with the highest honors of his class. He read law with the Honorable E. F. Chambers and Levin Gale, Esq., and afterward graduated at the Litchfield Law School. He commenced the practice of law at Elkton in 1825. He soon took high rank as a lawyer, and thereafter, until his death, had a most extensive and lucrative practice. He enjoyed and justly deserved the reputation of an honest and conscientious lawyer, which secured him great influence in his profession. He was eminently a peacemaker, and sought to adjust claims and disputes without recourse to the courts. Few men have had so many law students. Among the number were the Honorable Alexander Evans, Honorable Hiram McCullough, Honorable John A. J. Creswell, Honorable J. Jewett, and Honorable James B. Groome, all of whom have served in Congress. Indeed, so numerous were his law students, that he was called the father of the Cecil bar. In politics, Colonel Groome was an old-line Whig, but he was never a politician in the usual sense of that word. In 1833 the Senate of Maryland, which then filled its own vacancies, selected Colonel Groome, without consulting him and before he was aware of the intention of that body, to fill a vacancy that had occurred. He yielded to the importunities of his friends and served the three remaining years of the Senatorial term, but could not be induced to accept a re-election. For twenty years afterward his professional duties, the management of his large landed estate, and his disinclination to public life, prevented his acceptance of office. He, however, filled many important business positions, and his wise counsels always carried weight with those with whom he was associated. In 1856 Colonel Groome, with many other old-line Whigs, supported James Buchanan for the Presidency. In 1857 the Democratic press throughout the State of Maryland advocated his nomination for Governor. The Democratic State convention made no nomination, but recommended all opponents of "Know-Nothingism" to support Colonel Groome as an independent candidate. He thus ran in opposition to Thomas Holliday Hicks, the nominee of the American party, and received a majority of the votes cast in the State outside of the city of Baltimore. In personal appearance Colonel Groome had decided

advantages. He possessed a handsome person, a fine open countenance, and a most pleasing address. He was a man of generous impulses, great natural tact, and of a genial vivacious disposition, polished and refined in manners, and of a remarkably social nature, together with an unusual share of wit and humor, which made him very popular and caused him to be regarded as a "society favorite." On December 6, 1836, he married Elizabeth Riddle Black, a lady of rare personal attractions, culture, and refinement. She was the daughter of Judge James Rice Black, of New Castle, Delaware, who for many years was a distinguished Judge of the Superior Court of that State, and highly esteemed for his ability as a lawyer, as well as for the fidelity with which he discharged his judicial duties. He was the son of James Black and his third wife, and James Black was the son of James and Jeannette Wallace Black. Colonel John Charles Groome died November 30, 1866, leaving a widow and four children. His son, James B., married, February 29, 1876, Alice L., daughter of Colonel Horace Leeds Edmondson and his second wife, Mrs. Maria Dawson, of Easton, Talbot County, Maryland. They have one child. Maria Stokes Groome, daughter of Colonel J. C. Groome, married April 27, 1864, Honorable William M. Knight, only son of William Knight and his first wife, Rebecca D. Ringgold, daughter of Samuel Ringgold, of Pleasant Hill, near Chestertown. Their children are William, John C. Groome, Elizabeth Black, Ethel, James Groome, and Maria Stokes. Elizabeth Black Groome, daughter of Colonel J. C. Groome, married June 13, 1866, Honorable Albert Constable, son of Judge Albert and Hannah Archer Constable. Their children are Alice, Arline, Albert, John C. Groome, Henry Lyttleton, Claire, and Reginald. Jane S. Groome, daughter of Colonel J. S. Groome, married January 31, 1872, Dr. John Janvier Black, son of Dr. Charles H. Black, and grandson of Dr. Samuel H. Black, of New Castle, Delaware. Their children are Elizabeth M. and Armytage. John C. Groome, a son of great promise of Colonel J. C. Groome, died in 1860, in the twenty-first year of his age.

MITCHENER, WILLIAM ALLEN, Lawyer, second son of Charles H. and Martha (Elliott) Mitchener, was born in New Philadelphia, Ohio, May 10, 1846. Commodore Jesse D. Elliott, of the United States Navy, during the war of 1812-15, was an uncle of Mrs. Mitchener. Her father, Captain Wilson Elliott, was in the regular army in the same war, and another brother of her father was a captain in the regular service, but on account of some dissatisfaction he left the United States service and joined the British Army, in which he was an officer, and in one of the battles was directly engaged against his own brother, Captain Wilson

Elliott. Hon. John Pyn, now a member of the British Parliament, is a near relative of Mrs. Mitchener's family. Charles H. Mitchener, the father of the subject of this sketch, was a lawyer of high standing in New Philadelphia, and a member of the last Constitutional Convention of Ohio. He was twice defeated for Congress by Hon. John A. Bingham, late minister to China. He died in April, 1878, at the age of sixty-one. His widow still resides in Ohio. Their son, William A. Mitchener, attended the best schools in New Philadelphia till he was fourteen years of age, when he entered a printing office, where he remained three years, learning the business of compositor. When he was seventeen years of age he purchased *The Guernsey Jeffersonian*, which in company with his brother he conducted successfully for three years. He then went to Washington, D. C., where he started *The Campaign Digest*, a Democratic campaign paper, which continued for three months and had a circulation of 10,000 copies. While thus engaged he commenced and eagerly pursued, at night, by himself, the study of law, and attended lectures at the National Law University, from which institution he graduated in 1872. He immediately opened an office in Washington for the practice of his profession, which he continued for two years. At the end of this time he removed to Baltimore, and was at once made President of the National Bonded Collection Bureau, which represents the collection interest of over nineteen hundred business houses of Baltimore. This position Mr. Mitchener still continues to hold, and the business prospers greatly under his able management. In 1874 he was united in marriage with Frances Devereaux Northrop, of New Haven, Connecticut. They have one child, Maud Mitchener. In politics Mr. Mitchener is a Democrat; in religious belief and preference he inclines to the Presbyterian Church. In September, 1878, he commenced the issue of a weekly journal entitled *The Maryland Law Record*.

GRIFFITH, HON. HOWARD, Farmer and Legislator, was born March 20, 1821, in Montgomery County, Maryland, where he now resides. His parents, Greenbery and Prudence (Jones) Griffith, the latter of whom is still living, were also natives of Maryland, their ancestors coming to this country among the early settlers. His father was a brave officer in the war of 1812. Mr. Griffith received only such education in the English branches as the common schools of that time afforded. Early in life he settled upon the farm where he still resides. He has been a successful farmer, and has added largely to his estate. He has been engaged extensively in raising and shipping stock. In local politics he has been quite prominent in his section for a number of years. From 1852 to 1856 he was one of the Commis-

sioners of his county, and a member of the State Legislature in 1860-61, the majority of whose members were arrested by order of the Federal authorities during the called session of the Legislature at Frederick City. Mr. Griffith, however, escaped arrest, having been at home on a visit, and was on horseback returning to Frederick City, when he was informed of what had transpired, and prudently turned again homeward. He was chosen again to the House of Delegates in 1876, and returned to the session of 1878. He was married in 1847 to Miss Sarah Chiswell, who died in 1859, leaving him four children, two sons and two daughters. His eldest son, Charles G., is a farmer and miller; William T. is also a farmer. The names of his daughters are Georgia and Julia. Mr. Griffith is a highly respected and useful member of the House.

MCLAUGHLIN, DANIEL, second son of George and Mary A. (McCadden) McLaughlin, was born, December 6, 1831, in the city of Baltimore. He enjoyed the advantages of the best public schools of the city till he was eighteen years of age, when he was apprenticed to Mr. John Armiger, a prominent builder of Old Town. While learning that business he attended the Drawing School of the Maryland Institute, during the evenings of four winters, with the view of perfecting himself as an architect. He served out his apprenticeship faithfully, and worked for several years as a journeyman at his trade. About the year 1857 he entered into partnership with Mr. John Q. A. House in the same business. They continued together six or seven years, and their business was very prosperous, but during this time, in 1861, Mr. McLaughlin also entered into partnership with his brother Robert in the shoe business. Their first plan was simply to buy the shoes and sell them, but the existence of the war made it impossible to obtain them, and they were compelled to commence manufacturing. The business experienced the vicissitudes of all new enterprises, but their determined energy and readiness to adopt all new improvements in their line of business, soon turned the tide in their favor. The McKay sole-sewing machine, which had just been introduced, was of great service to them. The business soon grew to such proportions as to require the whole time and attention of Mr. McLaughlin, and he withdrew his connection with the building partnership. In April of the same year, in the last draft, his services were demanded in aid of his country, and feeling that it was his duty to go, that his life was not more precious than that of others, he entered the army. His five brothers had all been drafted at different times during the war, but had all procured substitutes. At the beginning of the contest his brother Henry enlisted and saw two years of service. He was taken prisoner,

and for six months endured the horrors of Belle Isle. All the family were strong Union people, and assisted the cause of their country to the extent of their power. Mr. D. McLaughlin had been in the army about three months, when the news of the fall of Richmond reached his company at Sandy Point, Virginia, and they returned to Tenallytown, near Georgetown. On July 31, having proceeded to Washington, they were honorably discharged at the Delaney House, D. C. Mr. McLaughlin at once resumed business. The brothers were then located on Calvert Street corner of Mercer, and were prospering finely. Soon being unable to fill the orders they received, they decided to remove to 79 East Monument Street. In this place they had the advantage of steam-power, and by the use of machinery they were enabled to meet the steadily increasing demand for their manufactures. Upon the introduction of each new machine, Mr. D. McLaughlin learned to operate it himself, and became an expert in that branch of the business. The knowledge and experience he had obtained in building proved of great use to him, for in 1875 the retail salesroom of the company, on the corner of Gay and Mott streets, was erected under his supervision, and in 1877, the business having greatly enlarged, the brothers decided to build a new factory, and Mr. D. McLaughlin superintended the erection of the large and magnificent four-story building on the corner of Baltimore and Eden streets, to which they removed in November of that year. It is surmounted by a tower one hundred feet high, from which floats the banner of the company, which can be seen to a great distance. They have at their manufactory, also, one of the finest retail salesrooms in the city. They employ about fifty hands and make all styles of shoes for men, women, misses, and children. At one time a wholesale salesroom was established at 318 West Baltimore Street, and the brothers John and William were included in the partnership; but the business is now owned and conducted by Daniel and Robert McLaughlin exclusively. M. D. McLaughlin was married in March, 1872, to Miss Mary E. Rouse, of Baltimore. He attends the Universalist Church, but has never formally connected himself with any denomination. He inclines to the principles of the Republican party, but reserves the right to vote for the best men on any of the tickets. He is a member of the Society of Odd Fellows.

MOOORE, HON. THOMAS BAILEY, Merchant, was born in Quantico District, Wicomico County, Maryland, October 10, 1823. His parents were Benjamin and Hetty (Bailey) Moore. His mother died when he was only six years of age, and he lost his father three years later, after which he was taken to the home of his uncle. From his sixth to his sixteenth year he attended the district school. At the age of seven-

teen he apprenticed himself to learn the carriage-making trade, at which he faithfully served till he attained his majority. He then, in connection with his brother George, purchased a farm, and for three years they devoted themselves to the cultivation of the soil. But while fond of farming his early tastes strongly inclined him also to mercantile pursuits, and after a long and careful consideration the brothers finally sold their farm, stock, and implements, and set out for the West, to see what inducements that portion of the country might hold out to them. Stage-coaches then afforded them the only means of conveyance over the route they traversed. They went through Ohio, Kentucky, and Missouri. In travelling through these States the striking contrast between the towns, villages, and farm-houses in the free State on one side of the river and in the slave State on the other side showed Mr. Moore in the strongest light the evils and curse of slavery, and settled his convictions in regard to it for life. Still the strong home ties prevailed, and after their wanderings the brothers returned and began mercantile life in Quantico. As was largely the custom with country merchants at that time they sold ardent spirits; but Mr. Thomas Moore, believing it to be his Christian duty, obtained the consent of his brother George, then his partner, and abandoned that objectionable part of his business, and thereafter prospered in all his worldly affairs. During that year, 1847, he united with the church of his parents. Mr. Moore is still a merchant, and also a landowner. In early life he was a Whig. In 1857 he was elected by the American party to the State Legislature for two years from January, 1858. On the breaking out of the war he strongly espoused the cause of the Union. In 1862 a mass meeting was held in Princess Anne, Somerset County, Maryland, for the purpose of sustaining the Crittenden resolutions, maintaining the right and necessity of the war in the defence of the Union. Of this meeting Mr. Moore was chosen President. In 1865 he was nominated and elected a Commissioner for Somerset County, and served in that capacity for the two years following, when he retired from the Board with the good will of both political parties. As an evidence of the regard and esteem in which he is held by people of all political creeds, it may be stated that he and his brother are frequently found named in the wills of individuals of entirely different political sentiments, leaving in their hands the settlement of large estates. In 1869 Mr. Moore organized the Order of the "Knights of Pythias" in Quantico, becoming himself one of the charter members, and was constituted Prelate of the Order. The society still exists in a flourishing condition, and owes its success in great measure, from the beginning, to the energy and ability of Mr. Moore. It has now over fourteen hundred dollars in its treasury. In 1848 Mr. Moore married Rachel W., daughter of Major Ralph Lowe, of Wicomico County. They have had but one child, Mary Elizabeth, who died in the fourth year of her age. In 1876 Mr. Moore was

elected lay delegate of his district for the Wilmington Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and took a prominent part in the action on the Presiding Eldership, and other matters of church policy.

HOFFMAN, WILLIAM H., was born near Gunpowder Falls, Baltimore County, Maryland. He is now well advanced in years, of the third generation of the family of that name who have been operating continuously, for one hundred and two years, a paper-mill erected at the place of his birth, and the first ever erected in the State. Mr. Hoffman's grandparents on his father's side, William and Susanna Hoffman, came to America from Germany, near Frankfort, about the year 1765, and landed in Philadelphia. He had learned the trade of paper-making in the Fatherland, and after his arrival in this country worked for a Mr. Sheets at paper-making for two years, to pay the expenses incurred in coming here. After a few years, he rented a small paper-mill, near what was then called Dunkertown, in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. Having saved a small amount of money, about the year 1776 he went to the province of Maryland, and selected the locality where the subject of this sketch was born, about two miles and a half from Mason and Dixon's line. Mason and Dixon's line, of which so much used to be said in the days of the anti-slavery agitation, was established but a short time previous to Mr. Hoffman's settlement. There is a large stone planted at the end of each mile. These stones were brought from England, some of them having a crown cut on them, and others a P on one side and an M on the other, denoting that on one side is Pennsylvania and on the other Maryland. It is said that a road two rods wide had been cut along this line; but little traces of it, however, are now to be found. Indian relics have been gathered there, showing that these aborigines had once inhabited the territory. The land is hilly throughout that district, and not very productive; but where not rocky, good crops are raised. It was here the original William Hoffman, finding the water very clear and pure, together with most excellent advantages for obtaining water-power, built the first paper-mill. The process of manufacturing paper was then slow, it being nearly all handwork, but little machinery being used or known. He made a good deal of paper under the circumstances. Nearly all, if not all, the paper on which the Continental money was printed was made by Mr. Hoffman in that mill. Congress deeming it inexpedient to remain in Philadelphia, had removed to York, Pennsylvania, which is only twenty-two miles distant from the mill, and there held a session and issued the Continental money. Mr. Hoffman acquired a good deal of land there, for which he paid one dollar per acre, and so secured some of the most valuable water privileges in Baltimore



Yours Truly
W. K. Hoffman

County. He died at the age of seventy-one years, and he, with his five sons, who lived and died there, are all buried in that vicinity. His son, Peter Hoffman, inherited the mill and much of the property around. He occupied his time between paper-making and a little farming, never earning a dollar in any other way. William H. Hoffman was his only son, and to him the property was left by will. He has associated with him his three sons, G. W. S., W. E., and J. W., who are still operating the original mill, having rebuilt it, as also three other mills in the same county. These are all fitted up with the most improved machinery, making book and news paper, and manilla for paper bags, etc. Mr. Hoffman was a member of the Legislature in 1863, and voted for calling a convention to form a new Constitution. He was also a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1864, and advocated the insertion of the clause that slavery should no longer exist in Maryland, and also, that the General Government is supreme. He expresses himself as glad that he became associated in early life with the Whig party, as, by such connection, he had no trouble in being a Union man during the war. Although scarcely willing to acknowledge himself an old man, Mr. Hoffman retains many pleasant reminiscences of noted personages and events of the past. He witnessed several grand processions, among which was one in honor of the visit of General Lafayette to Baltimore in 1824, and the great "Log Cabin" demonstration in favor of General Harrison, when he was a candidate for the Presidency. In 1828 Mr. Hoffman witnessed the ceremony of laying the corner-stone for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in a field near Gwynn's Falls, two or three miles from the city of Baltimore, on which occasion the venerable Charles Carroll of Carrollton assisted in breaking the ground. He also saw, in the Senate Chamber, Clay, Webster, Calhoun, Benton, and Grundy, and heard Clay speak before a crowded house. During his boyhood, Mr. Hoffman having heard Mr. Morrison lecture on temperance, signed the pledge, since which time he has abstained entirely from all intoxicating liquors and the use of tobacco in all its forms. For many years he has been a consistent and active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and now holds the office of class-leader and steward. He built, at his own expense, a very convenient and pleasant church near his own residence, and has set apart a fund toward its maintenance.

THOMAS, JOHN L., JR., Collector of the Port of Baltimore, was born in that city, May 20, 1835. His paternal ancestors were of German, and his maternal of French-extraction. His father was born at Lebanon, Pennsylvania, and came to Baltimore in 1814, where he continued to reside. His mother's

maiden name was Matilda L. Seeley. She was a native of Vergennes, Vermont, and was a granddaughter of Colonel John Wolthrop, of the Revolutionary army. When Mr. Thomas was quite young his parents removed to Cumberland, Maryland, where he spent his boyhood days. He received an academic education at Cumberland, and at an early age began the study of law under the guidance of General Thomas J. McKaig, then the leader of the Alleghany County bar. In 1856 he was admitted to the bar, and immediately upon his admission was selected as Counsellor for the town of Cumberland, which position he held until his removal to Baltimore in the fall of that year. He opened an office in Baltimore, on Fayette Street, near Charles, and assiduously followed his profession until 1865, when he entered Congress as the Representative of the Second Congressional District of Maryland. His faithful discharge of the various duties devolving upon him, his close attention to business and genial manner won for him many friends, and among the first to recognize his worth were John V. L. McMahon, John Nelson, T. James Walsh, Coleman Yellote, and other prominent public men. When he returned to his native city, in 1856, he took part in the gubernatorial campaign of that year, espousing the cause of T. Holliday Hicks. His efforts on the stump not only brought him into public notice, but into intimate friendly relations with Anthony Kennedy, John P. Kennedy, Henry Winter Davis, and the leading Native Americans in Baltimore at that time. He had been raised as an old-line Whig, his father being a supporter of Henry Clay. It was but natural, therefore, that Mr. Thomas should act in antagonism to the Democratic party of that day. It was during this period that he assisted in the prosecution of John Claggett for murder. Claggett was defended by S. Teackle Wallis and Henry Winter Davis. Claggett's trial excited great attention throughout the State. He was convicted of murder in the second degree. The efforts of Mr. Thomas in that case were the foundation of his future success. He was subsequently counsel in many leading criminal cases, notably for the defence in the Federal Hill riots in 1858, and in the case of William G. Ford for murder, in the last-named case being associated with John Nelson. In 1859 he was employed by Henry Winter Davis to manage his contested election case against William G. Harrison, and acquitted himself in such a manner as to secure to Mr. Davis his seat in Congress. At the first indications of rebellion in 1860, Mr. Thomas was outspoken against the doctrine of secession; and when in 1861 the first overt act of treason was committed, he was loud in his denunciations of the men who were the authors of the crime. On the night of April 18, 1861, he was at the Old Fountain Hotel on Light Street, in company with Governor Hicks, Henry Winter Davis, and other prominent Unionists, and at the peril of his life, made a conciliatory Union speech from the veranda of the hotel to the mob assembled there.

to do violence to the Governor. During the delivery of his speech, Governor Hicks was taken from the hotel to a place of security, and when the mob discovered that Mr. Thomas had been put up to divert them until the Governor's escape had been made, they made a demonstration against him, but failed in their designs, as the police, under Captain Boyd, of the Southern District, had offered him protection. On the next day, April 19, he witnessed the firing of the mob on the Sixth Massachusetts regiment, and assisted to carry the wounded body of Needham, of Lowell, who had been shot, near the corner of Pratt Street, to a neighboring drug store, where he died. During the days succeeding April 19 and May 25, when General Butler made his entry into Baltimore, Mr. Thomas was true in his Union sentiments, and although frequently warned by note by the Volunteer Association, a secession organization, to leave the city, he stood his ground and never wavered. It was during this time that the City Council of Baltimore passed a law making it a penal offence to raise the American flag. A number of young men on Federal Hill had been arrested for a violation of this law. Mr. Thomas volunteered as their counsel, had them released on a writ of *habeas corpus*, and that night made the first Union speech delivered in Baltimore after April 19, on the corner of Bank Street and Broadway. In June, 1861, he was appointed as Counsellor for the city of Baltimore. He was reappointed in 1862, and held the position until his selection as State's Attorney for Baltimore city in 1863. As City Counsellor, he tried many important cases, and had as antagonists such men as William Schley, Reverdy Johnson, and J. H. B. Latrobe, and the large vote he received as State's Attorney, showed the estimation in which he was held by the people. In 1864, while he was State's Attorney, he was elected as a member of the State Constitutional Convention. The records and debates of that body evince the prominent and active part taken by him in framing the organic law of that year. He framed the judicial system adopted by that Convention, advocated the immediate and uncompensated emancipation of all the slaves, and favored the adoption of such principles as would put Maryland on a footing with her more advanced Northern neighbors. In 1865 Mr. Thomas was elected to Congress from the district composed of Harford County, a part of Baltimore County, and the first eight wards of the city of Baltimore. It was the Congress immediately succeeding the war, and was conceded to be the most important of any that had met since the adoption of the Federal Union. It had the task imposed upon it of welding together the broken and dismembered Union, of instituting new governments for the South, providing for four million slaves who had been freed by the operation of the war, and protecting them in their civil and human rights; and of providing ways and means for carrying on the Government. It was a Congress composed of many of the most distinguished men in the country, and of some who for the first

time had entered the national forum, but have since become famous. To be a member of such a body of men was a high honor. In Congress Mr. Thomas made for himself a record which has ever since secured to him the friendship of the great men of his party. He stood with Thaddeus Stevens and other leaders of the Republican party, in advocating and voting for the great measures passed by Congress, and his name will be found recorded in favor of the Civil Rights Bill, the Freedman's Bureau Bill, the Reconstruction Laws, the Colorado Bill, and other measures of kindred importance. As a member of the Committee of Commerce, he secured the passage of a bill to deepen and widen the ship channel of Baltimore. He was also a member of the Joint Committee on Retrenchment. He was renominated for Congress in 1867, by the unanimous vote of his party, but his votes and speeches in Congress in favor of Republican ideas lost him his election, and at the end of his term he returned to the practice of his profession. In 1868 Mr. Thomas was sent as a delegate at large to the National Republican Convention that met at Chicago. He there supported Grant for President, and B. F. Wade for Vice-President. In 1869 General Grant appointed him as Collector of Customs for the port of Baltimore. This appointment was made at the urgent solicitation of many prominent men of his party in Maryland, indorsed by James G. Blaine, Samuel Hooper, John A. Bingham, Henry L. Daws, Thomas W. Ferry, and a large number of Republican senators and representatives throughout the country, who served with him in the Thirty-ninth Congress. Rutherford B. Hayes, then Governor of Ohio, wrote to President Grant under date of February 3, 1869, in favor of the appointment of Mr. Thomas, saying "that he was a member of the Thirty-ninth Congress, and was throughout a firm and able supporter of the Republican measures of that Congress in opposition to the policy of Andrew Johnson." Mr. Thomas filled the office of Collector for four years. At the latter part of his term he was taken sick, and his commission expiring, President Grant failed to re-commission him. In 1876 Mr. Thomas was sent as a delegate at large to the Republican National Convention, which met at Cincinnati. He was made Chairman of the Maryland delegation in that Convention, and voted for James G. Blaine. During the Presidential campaign that ensued, he was Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, and, June 22, 1877, was reappointed by President Hayes as Collector of Customs for the port of Baltimore, vice E. Wilkins, who was removed, which position he still holds. In 1864 he was appointed by Governor Bradford to enrol the militia comprised in the First, Second, Third, and Fourth wards, of Baltimore city. In March, 1867, he was again appointed as City Counsellor, but resigned on Mayor Banks taking possession of the Mayoralty. In 1866 he was a member of the Loyalist Convention, which met at Philadelphia, and of which John Minor Botts, of Virginia, was Chairman. Mr. Thomas was chairman of

the Maryland delegation in that body. He married Miss Azalia Hussey, granddaughter of John P. Strobel, one of the defenders of Baltimore in 1814, and has three children living.

HOFFMAN, DANIEL P., Physician and Surgeon, was born in Baltimore, November 11, 1820. He was the eldest son of John and Margaret Ann (Peterson) Hoffman. The family is one of the oldest in the city. Dr. Hoffman was educated at Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania, where he pursued a full classical course. In 1838 he commenced the study of medicine in Baltimore under the instruction of Professor J. H. Miller. He afterwards entered the Maryland Medical Institute, from which, having passed through a thorough course, he graduated March 1, 1840. The following August he commenced in his native city the practice of his profession, in which he has ever since been constantly and actively engaged, devoting his time to the general practice of medicine, and to obstetrics. He has no specialties. As a safe, sound, and successful physician he receives the well-merited respect of his professional brethren, and the confidence of the community. He is held in universal esteem as an honest, upright, and trustworthy citizen. In 1872 he was elected on the part of the city a director of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and was re-elected in 1877, the duties of which position he fills with credit to himself and satisfaction to the city. In 1842 he was united in marriage with Maria Louisa Burot Hilbert, of Baltimore. He has four children; the eldest, Mary Elizabeth, wife of Robert Emmet Jones, a prominent member of the Baltimore bar; Emily Lusby, wife of George H. Huschart, recently of Cincinnati, Ohio, but now engaged in the pork-packing business in Baltimore; John Homer, twenty-one years of age, a graduate of Loyola College, Baltimore, who recently entered upon a professional course of study at the Maryland Medical University; and Daniel P., Jr., aged sixteen, whose preferences are for a mercantile life.

GRIFFITH, GREENBERY, an officer in the war of 1812, was a native of Maryland, his ancestors coming to this country among the early settlers. Prior to that war he resided in Alexandria, Virginia, and followed the business of jeweller. At the battle of White House, Virginia, under Commodore Porter, when the British effected a landing at that place he commanded a battery of artillery. During the engagement a cannon-ball from one of the English gunboats struck the ground just in front of where he was standing, tearing away the

earth from under him, and making a deep excavation, into which he fell. His men ran to him shouting that he was killed, but he arose to his feet, and cried out: "I'm all right, boys, give it to them again!" Though they fought with great bravery, their ammunition became exhausted, and they were forced to retire. Mr. Griffith afterward removed to Montgomery County, Maryland, where he spent the remainder of his life, and where his descendants still reside. His wife, Prudence (Jones) Griffith, is still living.

ROBINSON, JOSEPH J., Manufacturer, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, July 29, 1829. His parents were also residents of Maryland, and were of English and Irish parentage. His grandparents filled positions of honor, and left behind them an honorable record in the history of this country. His great-grandfather, Simpson by name, whilst surveying in the Western wilds in the year 1790, under the direction of the United States government, was murdered by the Indians. Joseph J. Robinson was educated in the schools of Baltimore city, where he made good use of his time in acquiring a thorough knowledge of those branches of study most serviceable in the business of life. In his eighteenth year he began business for himself as a photographer, in which he continued for about one year, when he engaged in the dry-goods business. In the year 1800 his grandfather, George Robinson, began the manufacturing of brick in Baltimore city, and continued the business until his death in 1828, which brought George Robinson and his brother before the public, under the firm name of G. & L. Robinson. They continued in the business until 1850, having established the manufacturing of brick out of Canton clay by hand, being the first introduction of hand-made brick at Canton, which proved to be a success. This firm was dissolved by the withdrawal of the senior partner, George W. Robinson, who associated with him the subject of this sketch, Joseph J., under the firm name of George W. Robinson & Son. They continued the business at Canton with great success until 1873, when they received a notice from the Canton Company to remove from their land, in order to make room for some projected railroad improvements. Soon afterward the junior partner purchased for the use of the firm a piece of ground (about twenty-three acres), in the Eastern section of the city, bounded by East Avenue and Monument Street, where they have established their works, and increased their manufacturing facilities. Owing to the indefatigable energy of the junior partner (the senior being advanced in years), the business of the firm has steadily grown, until it is now one of the largest of the kind in Baltimore. Messrs. Robinson & Son are now manufacturing at the rate of ten millions of bricks per year. The superiority of the bricks manufactured by them is evidenced

by the severe test to which they have been subjected, and the large purchases made by the officers of the city, State, and United States. They have filled, and are now filling large orders from corporations and contractors in various parts of the country. While Mr. Robinson's business career has been one of great energy and activity, and the demand made upon him in looking after the interests of the firm has been very great, he has found time to contribute in various ways to enterprises designed to promote the public welfare, and is regarded as one of Baltimore's public-spirited citizens. In 1863 he was elected by the citizens of the Sixth Ward to represent them in the First Branch of the City Council. As a member of that body he evinced the same energy and industry as in his business, and as Chairman of the Committee on Internal Improvements and Highways, displayed a thorough comprehension and aptitude to handle all business appertaining to those committees. He discharged his duties with such fidelity to the interests of his constituents and the public at large, that they returned him for five consecutive years to represent them. In early life he married Mary E., daughter of Samuel Burnham, a merchant of Baltimore, and has three daughters.

SLAGLE, CHARLES W., Merchant, was born March 11, 1828, in Hanover, York County, Pennsylvania. His father, David Slagle, was a prominent and highly respected citizen of that place, and occupied many important and responsible public positions there, such as that of Chief Burgess, etc. The great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch was one of a company of pioneers who first settled west of the Susquehanna River in Pennsylvania. Charles received a sound preliminary education in the public schools of his native town, and completed the same at the New Oxford Collegiate Institute. After leaving the Institute he entered, in a clerical capacity, a store in Hanover, and subsequently one in Reading, and one in York, Pennsylvania, serving in these for a period of about seven years. In December, 1851, Mr. Slagle went to Baltimore and entered into the wholesale grocery and commission business, January 7, 1852, in connection with Edmund Neff, under the firm style of Neff & Slagle, which establishment was conducted for four years, when Mr. Slagle sold his interest therein to his partner, and founded the present grain, flour, and seed concern of C. W. Slagle & Co., March 1, 1856. As the head of this house he has been eminently successful, and has established an extensive trade all over Maryland, Pennsylvania, and through the Western States. Mr. Slagle is one of the most public-spirited and enterprising citizens of Baltimore, and is identified with many of its leading banking and other important institutions, fire insurance,

railroad companies, etc. He has taken a very prominent and active part in the construction of the Baltimore and Hanover Railroad, which runs through a rich agricultural region of Pennsylvania. Mr. Slagle is connected with a number of religious and charitable societies in Baltimore, and is ever ready to lend a helping hand to the deserving poor. November 8, 1860, he married Miss Rachel A. Matthews, of Baltimore County, his wife being a member of a highly respectable Quaker family. He has had six children, four of whom are living. Mr. Slagle stands high in commercial circles, and commands the respect of the general community.

MCKEWEN, WILLIAM FRANCIS, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, June 18, 1832. He went through a regular course of education in the public schools, including the High School, in which latter institution he was a diligent student for three years. At the age of fifteen years he entered, in a clerical capacity, his father's stove manufacturing establishment, then located on the corner of Light and Lombard streets, and after remaining there for two and a half years he became engaged with Messrs. Hayward & Bartlett, and served a term of four years with them as stove and hollow-ware moulder. After the expiration of the latter period he re-entered his father's establishment as bookkeeper, which position he occupied until 1859, when he was appointed Secretary to the Board of Police, of which the late Colonel George P. Kane was Marshal. Shortly after the disbanding of the force, and the arrest of Marshal Kane and the Commissioners, July, 1861, Mr. McKewen was arrested and taken before General John A. Dix, then in command of the Federal forces at Baltimore, for paying off said disbanded police. He was discharged with the understanding, on the part of General Dix, that if the police force were again paid off by him he would be re-arrested and sent to Fort McHenry. An effort was made to exact a promise from Mr. McKewen that he would make no further payments to the police, which endeavor was unavailing, and he in September, 1861, again paid them. The same month he was arrested and sent to Fort McHenry. Though informed that he would be detained in prison until he subscribed to the oath of allegiance to the Federal authority, he persistently refused to do so, and was transferred after a month's incarceration in Fort McHenry to Fort Columbus, Governor's Island, port of New York. From thence he was conveyed on the steamer State of Maine to Fort Warren, Boston harbor, his companions and co-prisoners being the members of the Maryland Legislature and others, including S. Teackle Wallis, Mayor George William Brown, Judge T. Perkin Scott, and the Board of Police Commissioners, of which the late Charles Howard

was President. Mr. McKewen, declining to take the prescribed oath, was detained until May of 1862, when, upon a notice of five minutes, he was placed on board a tug and landed on the wharf at Boston, the captain bidding him "good day," and telling him he was a free man. Mr. McKewen returned to Baltimore, and thence immediately to the South. Shortly after his arrival in Richmond, Virginia, he was requested by the Secretary of War of the Confederate States to perform an important mission to Washington for the Confederate government. Whilst crossing the Potomac he was captured and taken aboard the gunboat *Live Yankee*. He was imprisoned in the Old Capitol, tried by court-martial, and at the expiration of thirty days acquitted. After his release he accomplished the object of his mission and returned to Richmond, continuing to perform other services for the Confederate cause until the termination of the war, when in June, 1865, he returned to his native city. He had not been in Baltimore long when he accepted a situation as bookkeeper in an extensive oyster-packing establishment. During the second year of his clerical connection with the house, he became a partner thereof, until 1867, when he was nominated by the Democratic Conservative party for the Clerkship of the Criminal Court of Baltimore City, to which position he was elected by over fourteen thousand majority. He performed the duties of that position with such fidelity and general acceptability as to cause his re-election in 1873, again receiving a popular majority of nearly fifteen thousand votes. The second term of Mr. McKewen's clerkship of the Criminal Court has been characterized by the same devotion to the public interests as his previous administration of the office. The unfortunate have always found a friend in Mr. McKewen, and through his kindly aid and advice many a heart sinking under affliction has been lightened. He is eminently fitted for the position which he has been twice called upon to fill. From his earliest manhood Mr. McKewen has been a zealous member of the Democratic Conservative party, and has taken an active part in its various organizations and movements. He has been Chairman of the Executive Committee of that party for Baltimore city, and has been, for several years, as he still is, a member of the State Central Committee of the party. He possesses superior executive ability, and is looked to by the members of his party for advice and counsel, and is regarded as one of its most trusty leaders. The father of the subject of this sketch is Archibald McKewen, who was born in County Armagh, Ireland, and came to America in 1808. He retired from business many years ago, and is still living, at the advanced age of eighty-four years. He is the third of fifteen children, seven of whom are living. There was but one daughter, who is in the Convent of Mount de Sales. Mr. McKewen married in 1857. His wife died in 1875, leaving one son, now eighteen years old, a student at Mount St. Mary's College, Emmettsburg.

WILLIS, HENRY FISHER, Physician, and Judge of the Orphans' Court of Caroline County, was born in that county, near Preston, in 1831. His parents, Zachariah and Mary (Fisher) Willis, who are still living, were both natives of Caroline County. In his boyhood, Dr. Willis attended school in the winter season only; the rest of the year he spent in assisting his father on the farm, which was the means of the family support. At the age of fifteen, he was obliged to give his whole time to this labor, but having a love of knowledge, he improved every opportunity for study. In 1850 he commenced to teach a country school, which vocation he followed for three years, and while thus employed began also the study of medicine. He graduated in 1854, and in February of that year settled at Millsboro, Sussex County, Delaware. The malaria of the place so affected his health that he was compelled to leave his practice there, removing in 1862 to Preston, Caroline County, Maryland, where he now resides. He succeeded Dr. E. E. Atkinson, who had entered the army as a surgeon, and entered at once on a large and successful practice, and though his labors were necessarily constant, his health became better than it had been for many years. His medical skill and kindness and sympathy in the sick-room, and his Christian character, have won for him the affectionate regard of his patients, and the esteem of the public generally. He is greatly interested in everything that affects the welfare and happiness of the community, and especially in the public schools. In anything destined to advance the cause of education he has always taken the lead. Dr. Willis was a Union man throughout the war, and has always been a Conservative Democrat. In 1876 he was elected one of the Judges of the Orphans' Court for Caroline County, a post he occupies with honor and usefulness. He is a member and Vice-President of the Medical Society of Delaware, and is delegate-elect to the National Medical Association. He was married in 1856 to Emily R., daughter of Matthew Patton. They have had three children. The eldest, whom they had carefully educated, had just reached womanhood when she was suddenly removed by death after a few hours' illness in February, 1875. The remaining children are a son and a daughter. Dr. Willis is an office-bearer in the Methodist Episcopal Church. He owns a farm, and is much interested in agriculture, is a fruit-grower and a Grauger.

TODD, HON. CHARLES HENRY, Farmer and Legislator, was born on the land now owned by him in Caroline County, Maryland, in the year 1824. His parents were Tilghman and Mary (Fountain) Todd, both of whom he lost in his childhood, his father dying when he was in his fourth year, and his mother

before he reached the age of ten, leaving him in the charge of his brother, Nathan Todd, who cared for him with unwearying kindness until his death in 1817. The early advantages enjoyed by Charles Todd were limited to the schools of the neighborhood, which he attended only in the winter, his summers being employed in the work of the farm. After his parents died his brother kept him at the winter school till he was twenty-one years old. Nathan, being a carpenter, was anxious to have his younger brother learn the same business, but all his tastes were for farming. As soon as he reached his majority he commenced farming on the family estate, in which he held a one-fourth interest. Assuming the charge of it, and entering into the business with enthusiasm, he was soon able to buy out the other heirs and became the sole owner of it. In 1848 he married Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Aaron and Lydia Clarke, of Caroline County. The earliest office to which Mr. Todd was assigned was that of Trustee for the Poor of the County. In 1857 he was nominated by the Whig party for the General Assembly of the State, and after an exciting contest was elected a member of the House. His course as a legislator was gratifying to his friends, and his party were ready to give him any position in their power, but he steadily declined a nomination for any office. In 1865 he was appointed by the Governor as one of the State Assessors for Caroline County. He performed the duties which devolved upon him, but resolved that he would not again accept official position. This resolution he kept until, in 1877, the Reform party of the county nominated him for the House of Delegates. He was elected and served in the last session of the House with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents, who were of both political parties. Mr. Todd was an active Whig in early life, and from the time of Mr. Lincoln's elevation to the Presidency he has acted and voted with the Republican party. During the war he was an ardent patriot, and unhesitatingly supported the Government in every measure to maintain its authority. His homestead is known as "Mount Washington." He has added to the original property, and is now the owner of over five hundred acres of land in its immediate vicinity.

WOODALL, JOHN, son of John and Jane Woodall, was born in February, 1810, near the town of Smyrna, Kent County, Delaware. His father was born in Kent County, Maryland. His ancestors were Welsh and among the early settlers of that county. Jane Woodall was the daughter of Joseph Hock, a Friend, and a carpenter and builder. He erected the Court-house in Dover, Delaware. His death occurred at the close of the last century. John Woodall, Senior, was a farmer, a very popular man in his day, and com-

manded the highest respect of his neighbors, notwithstanding it was known that he was an Abolitionist, not merely in sentiment, but one who was not afraid to carry out his sentiments. His wife was in full sympathy with him; they fed and clothed many poor slaves fleeing from the far South, and helped them on to a free State. Their son John was early taught those practical lessons of humanity, and many a time at night carried to the barn or the swamp the food and clothing that the runaways needed. He grew up to strongly hate and oppose slavery, and also the sale of spirituous liquors. His father was a Methodist, and his mother a Friend. They removed while he was very young to a farm three miles from Dover, Delaware. Here he commenced attending a country school, in his seventh year, and when older went to school in Dover, and also worked on the farm. When he was seventeen he went to Philadelphia to learn the business of a house-carpenter and architect, and was apprenticed to Daniel J. Weaver, a well-known builder in that city. Young Woodall was an enthusiast in his business, in which he became very proficient, and won the confidence and regard of his employers. In his nineteenth year he was often placed over the other workmen, who were journeymen. On attaining his majority in 1831 he returned to Dover, and was at once engaged to build the large hotel afterwards known as the Fountain House. In 1835 he became the architect and builder of the State-house at Dover, which is still standing. In the spring of 1836 he purchased a farm in Little Creek Neck, and giving up his former business, devoted himself for thirty years to agriculture. In 1836 he was united in marriage to Anna Matilda, daughter of Andrew and Matilda Calley, of Kent County, Delaware, and his children were brought up on this farm. In 1865 he purchased a handsome property at Camden, Delaware, to which he removed. Mr. Woodall was elected on the Whig ticket in 1847, by a very large majority, as a member of the General Assembly, and served in the session of 1848. During this session he brought before the House a bill to "prevent profanation of the Sabbath, commonly called Sunday," the intention of which was to close on that day all places throughout the State where intoxicating liquors were sold. This bill was carried triumphantly through both Houses, and still stands as a law in Delaware, and has done much to improve the morals of that State. A local option bill was also passed, leaving the vote to school districts; this, however, was afterward pronounced unconstitutional. In this session, also, Mr. Woodall was the leader in the great effort made to free the State of Delaware from the incubus of slavery. The bill met with strenuous opposition on the part of the members from Sussex and Kent counties. It passed the lower House, and was lost by a single vote in the Senate. Precisely the same thing occurred in 1827. In 1853 he was again nominated and elected on the Whig ticket to the Assembly. During this session he was very earnestly engaged in obtaining a prohibitory law for the



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State of Delaware. Such a law was passed by both Houses, and received the signature of Governor Cansey. He was also one of the most resolute and determined friends of the Delaware and Maryland Railroad, which, commencing at Oxford, Talbot County, runs to Clayton, Delaware, and there connects with the main line of the Peninsula. That road is largely indebted to his influence for its charter from the State of Delaware. Mr. Woodall voted for President Lincoln, and was an ardent patriot. In 1861 he was one of the most active men in the State in support of the General Government, holding meetings and addressing them in its favor, when, as at first, there were few to stand by him. He joined with others and drew from the Smyrna Bank thirteen thousand dollars for the purpose of equipping the first Delaware regiment, and gave to it, and to the country, his youngest son, afterward General Daniel Woodall. He was one of the most efficient supporters of the patriotic Governor Cannon during those stormy days, and served as Chairman for the Sanitary Committee on Finance for his district. Mr. Woodall came to Maryland in 1857, and purchased the Denny farm for his son Edward, within a mile of Easton, Talbot County. In 1875 he removed from Delaware to Maryland, and now resides with his son on the Walton Place, on Third Haven Bay, opposite the town of Oxford. Mr. and Mrs. Woodall have had four children,—Edward, mentioned above, General Daniel Woodall, late Assessor of Internal Revenue for the State of Delaware, Mrs. Bartlett, of Talbot County, and Mrs. Mary Massey, wife of Colonel George V. Massey, a well-known and popular lawyer of Dover. Mr. Woodall has been a member of the Society of Friends since 1834.


BRAUN, JOHN B., was born in Bremen, Prussia, June 1, 1817. He received his education in Bremen. At the age of fifteen he made a voyage to England. On his return he entered the service of H. Meyer, a tobaccoist, with whom he remained four years, when he went into the same line of business, conducted by Charles Ludwig, with whom he continued ten years. He then spent four years in mercantile pursuits, when he again entered the tobacco trade, in the employment of Messrs. Hopkins & Staid, with whom he remained for eight years. The two following years he was in the tobacco business on his own account, when he closed up in that country and came to Baltimore, having first spent a few weeks in New York. He spent about one year in the tobacco and segar business with A. Bohn & Co., on Pratt Street. Mr. Braun then formed a connection with H. Wilkins as manufacturers and dealers in the "Durham Bull" tobacco, as manufactured by Mr. Wilkins in Bremen. That partnership was dissolved after three years in conse-

quence of the death of his partner. Mr. Braun then continued the business alone. About one year after Mr. Wilkins's death, Mr. Braun married his widow. A few months afterward the Collector of Internal Revenue seized Mr. Braun's establishment on the charge of not paying sufficient tax. The claim made upon him was for nineteen thousand dollars. His property was estimated at forty thousand dollars, all of which was carried off and sold. Mr. Braun claims to have been illegally dealt with in the transaction. For some time thereafter he had much trouble in the attempts he made to go into business again. He finally succeeded, however, and is now conducting a very prosperous establishment at 335 West Pratt Street, Baltimore.

MORISON, NATHANIEL HOLMES, LL.D., Provost of the Peabody Institute, Baltimore, was born in Peterborough, New Hampshire, December 14, 1815. He was the third son and fifth child in a family of seven children. Four of the sons graduated at Harvard College. The family were of Scotch-Irish descent, their ancestors having settled in Londonderry, New Hampshire, in the year 1718. Captain Nathaniel Morison, the father of Dr. Morison, was a farmer, and also a merchant and manufacturer. He died of yellow fever at Natchez, Mississippi, when his son Nathaniel was but three years old. This son was fitted for college at the celebrated Phillips Academy, at Exeter, New Hampshire, and graduated at Harvard College, in 1839, with high rank as a scholar. Among his classmates were the Rev. Edward Everett Hale and Dr. Samuel Elliot, of Boston; George H. Williams, J. B. Williams, and Edmund Lloyd Rogers, of Baltimore. Immediately after his graduation, Mr. Morison came to Baltimore as the principal assistant in a fashionable school for young ladies, just opened by Mr. F. H. Davidge on St. Paul's Street. After two years of service in this seminary, he opened, in 1841, a young ladies' school of his own, which increased in numbers and reputation, until it became the leading girls' school in the city, a position it maintained for more than twenty years. In it were educated about a thousand of the most cultivated ladies of Baltimore, including the principals of several of the leading girls' schools of the present day. His school was never in a better condition in regard to numbers and efficiency than when he surrendered the charge of it at the end of more than a quarter of a century. In 1867 he was invited by the Trustees of the Peabody Institute to take charge of that institution, and he entered on the duties of his office in September of the same year. The Institute was founded in 1857, and the first portion of the building had just been completed when the great civil war broke out, and arrested its further development. A librarian had

been appointed, however, and about twenty thousand volumes of books had been collected before the Institute was formally opened in the presence of its founder, in October, 1866. The library was then opened to the public for the first time, and the first course of public lectures was delivered during the following winter. Dr. Morison at once devoted himself to the collection of such a library as the founder of the Institute had clearly prescribed. It was not to be a popular library, but a library of reference, and was to contain such books as should "satisfy the researches of students who may be engaged in the pursuit of knowledge not ordinarily attainable in the private libraries of the country." In laying the foundations of this library the trustees had decided to spend \$100,000, as fast as the books could be properly selected and purchased. The entire responsibility of the selection rested upon the provost. He had lived among books and had been an extensive general reader in all departments of knowledge, but he had not the training or the technical knowledge of a librarian. To ascertain the best books in every department of human knowledge, is a very difficult task, though an interesting one. Dr. Morison gave to it all his waking hours for nearly ten years, taking his work with him in his summer vacations, visiting other libraries, seeking from all experts whom he could reach information concerning their special departments, and reading hundreds of volumes on the most varied subjects by learned men, in order to take down carefully all their important references. It was his ambition to bring together a library that should be a credit to himself, an honor to its founder, and the pride of the city, while it should satisfy the wants of students at home and attract scholars from abroad. His labors have been crowned with a success beyond his early expectations, and the library is now regarded by all competent scholars as one of the most valuable collections of books, if not *the* most valuable one of its size in the country. It contains more than sixty-five thousand volumes, and has cost more per volume than any similar collection known, in consequence of the valuable character of the books purchased. In addition to his charge of the library Dr. Morison has arranged the courses of popular and class lectures for each year, superintended the conservatory of music, and the entire interior business operations of the Institute. The interior of the new building, much larger than the old, with all its various conveniences for library and lecture uses, was also planned by him. For several years Dr. Morison has been one of the Governors and Visitors of St. John's College at Annapolis, and in 1871 he received from that institution the honorary degree of LL.D. He was married in 1842 to Sidney Buchanan Brown, of Baltimore, granddaughter of Dr. George Brown, the leading physician in Baltimore at the beginning of the present century, and of Dr. Patrick Allison, the first pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, a clergyman of the highest distinction, influence, and usefulness during the Revolutionary

war, and the years that immediately followed it. They have had eight children, seven sons and one daughter. Two of the sons have died, and two have graduated at Harvard College. One son is settled as a lawyer in Boston, one as a physician in Baltimore, one is studying in Germany, and one, the youngest, is preparing for Harvard University. Dr. Morison is a member of the First Independent (Unitarian) Church, and was for twenty-seven years the Superintendent of its Sunday-school. He was also for many years one of its trustees.

ICKS, HONORABLE THOMAS HOLLIDAY, Governor of Maryland and United States Senator, was the eldest son of Henry C. and Mary (Sewell) Hicks, and was born September 2, 1798. His paternal ancestors were English, while his mother was of Scotch descent. She was a relative of General Sewell of the American army. His father was a substantial farmer, and as was the custom among the planters of his day owned slaves. He was a kind and conscientious master. Governor Hicks's parents were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. They had a family of thirteen children. Their eldest son, Thomas Holliday, grew up on the family estate, four miles from East New Market, attending the subscription schools of his neighborhood till he was about twenty years of age. He early showed a strong inclination for politics, and soon after attaining his majority was made a constable, which position he held till 1824, when he was elected Sheriff of the county. After filling this office for three years he settled upon a farm which he had purchased on the Choptank River, and while residing there was a member of the Legislature. In 1833 he removed to Vienna, in the same county, where he succeeded his brother, Horace Sewell Hicks, who had just died, in mercantile business and in running boats to Baltimore. In 1836 he was elected on the Whig ticket a member of the State Electoral College, which under the then Constitution of Maryland had the election of the State Senate and the Governor's Council. There being twenty-one Whigs and nineteen Democrats in the College, the election requiring a two-thirds vote created a dead lock, which lasted for months and nearly threw the State into anarchy. Three Democrats finally voting with the majority, a compromise was effected and the Senate was elected. While absent at Annapolis as a member of the College, Mr. Hicks was elected to the Legislature. That body during the session of the following year passed measures making the Senate and Council elective by the people. In 1837 he was a member of the Governor's Council, and in 1838 Governor Vesey appointed him Register of Wills for Dorchester County. He was reappointed by successive governors till the Constitution of 1851 made the office


elective. To that Constitutional Convention he was elected, though filling the above office. Mr. Mitchell, who had been elected Register of Wills under the new Constitution, dying in 1855, Mr. Hicks was appointed to the position by the Orphans' Court. He filled that office in all about seventeen years, holding it until, in 1857, he was nominated and elected Governor of Maryland, by the American party, for four years from January 1, 1858. It was during this period that he won his great reputation. He had before enjoyed a local celebrity, but now he acquired a national fame. His administration covered the most momentous period in the history of the State. He was first conspicuous in putting down the dangerous and criminal classes, known as *Plug Uglies*, who at that time dominated the city of Baltimore, and controlled every election. In the efforts of the more respectable portion of the community to regain the ascendancy several of the ring-leaders were brought to trial and convicted of murder; bribery, and every conceivable influence was brought to bear on Governor Hicks to induce him to pardon these offenders, but he remained firm, and they were executed. With the same steadiness of purpose he met the first shock and alarm of civil war, when the State appeared to be thrown into irretrievable confusion, and many of the leading families were determined to carry Maryland into secession. In that dark hour, almost alone, his life threatened, the Union men hunted and terrified, he stood like a rock amid the storm and maintained his integrity and loyalty untarnished to the end. So firm and unyielding was he in all matters of principle as to receive the *sobriquet* of "Old Caesar;" yet he was one of the most tender-hearted, generous, and lovable of men. Many a time, at the entreaties of their friends, he visited President Lincoln to sue for the release of sick and wounded Confederate prisoners of war, and for his friends he could not do enough. He was untiring in his efforts to aid the Union cause, and to support the General Government in suppressing the rebellion, and threw the whole weight of his influence with the loyal people of the State to secure enlistments into the Federal Army, and to afford aid and good cheer to the Maryland soldier. At the close of his gubernatorial term he was, in 1863, appointed United States Senator, by Governor Bradford, to fill the unexpired term of Honorable James Alfred Pierce. That appointment was ratified by an election of great unanimity by the Legislature at the next session in 1864. He was now thoroughly identified with the Republican party; a recognized leader in its councils, and a member of the Union League. Although a slave-owner he voted for the Constitution of 1864, and for the abolition of slavery. In the autumn of 1863, he had the misfortune to seriously sprain his ankle. Erysipelas setting in, the amputation of his leg became necessary to save his life. He died, February 13, 1865, from the effects of a stroke of apoplexy, at the height of his fame, influence, and usefulness. Governor

Hicks was three times married; first, to Ann Thompson, of Dorchester County. His second wife was Leah Raleigh, also of the same county. After her death he married Mrs. Jane Wilcox, the widow of his cousin Henry Wilcox. Of the large number of children of these marriages only two are now living, Nannie, wife of Dr. George L. Hicks, of Dorchester County, and B. Chaplain Hicks, by his last marriage, now residing in Baltimore.


VERNON, GEORGE W. F., Surveyor of Customs, Port of Baltimore, was born June 14, 1843, at Frederick City, Maryland. He is the fourth son and eighth child of Professor Nathaniel and Charlotte A. Vernon. A brief account of the Vernon family is given in his father's sketch in this book. In his childhood Colonel Vernon developed those traits of character that have been characteristic of his subsequent career. He indulged only in such games and sports as required energy and perseverance, in which he always obtained recognition as a leader. At the age of eighteen he entered the Federal Army as Second Lieutenant in Company A, Cole's Cavalry, Battalion P. H. B. Cavalry, Maryland Volunteers, at Frederick, Maryland, August 10, 1861. That command was raised under authority from Hon. Simon Cameron, Secretary of War, by request of Hon. Francis Thomas, member of Congress from Western Maryland, after the Governor of Maryland had refused the President's call for troops to suppress the Rebellion. Colonel Vernon had thoroughly imbibed the political faith of his father, an old Federalist and Jackson Democrat, who believed "that the central power was paramount, and that the idea of a State withdrawing from the Union, peaceably or otherwise, was absurd, and would lead to utter disintegration and anarchy." He, therefore, enthusiastically indorsed the Union cause, taking an active part in Union meetings, and addressing his fellow-citizens from the rostrum. He took great pains to thoroughly comprehend the tactics of his new calling, and having once secured the confidence of his command he never lost it. At the time of Stonewall Jackson's movement upon Bath, Virginia, and Hancock, Maryland, in the winter of 1861, Lieutenant Vernon, then at Williamsport, Maryland, was hurried forward with his company in a snow-storm and an all-night march to the scene of action, which they reached before daylight, and aided materially in foiling the enemy's designs. The winter scouts in Virginia in 1861-2 and its training, had put the command in good condition for active work in the spring of 1862. Upon the advance of General Banks's column up the Shenandoah Valley, Cole's Cavalry was given the post of honor in the advance of General A. S. Williams's Brigade, who occupied the extreme right of the line. The first blood shed during this campaign was in a cavalry skirmish at Bunker Hill, Virginia, and for the part taken by Lieutenant Vernon

and his command a highly complimentary official letter from Brigadier-General Williams was forwarded to Captain H. A. Cole the next day, bearing date March 8, 1862. In all the vicissitudes of the active campaign in the Shenandoah Valley during the spring, summer, and early autumn of 1862, Cole's Cavalry took an active part, and Second Lieutenant Vernon was promoted First Lieutenant, then Captain. In August, 1862, he was taken down with a severe attack of typhoid fever, so that he was obliged to return to his home in Frederick—some thought to die. His strong will-power, however, nerved the body, and did more than medicine to insure his recovery. After the battle of Antietam the Confederate Cavalry, under General J. E. B. Stuart, made a raid into Maryland and Pennsylvania. Captain Vernon, then convalescent, placed himself at the head of his command and harassed the raiders as they were heading towards the Virginia bank of the Potomac. He captured seven of them, and believes if he had been properly supported the Confederate forces would have been captured or annihilated. Upon the entrance of the army under Burnside into Virginia, Cole's Cavalry was attached to the Twelfth Army Corps, which remained in the Valley of Virginia during the winter of 1862-3, where they were employed on scouting duty. In the spring of 1863 and early summer they acted in an independent capacity in clearing the Valley of guerilla bands. The winter of 1863 found Cole's Cavalry almost continuously in the saddle. On January 10, 1864, while encamped on Loudon Heights, Virginia, Cole's Battalion was attacked at midnight by Moseby's Guerilla Battalion, augmented by volunteers from Lee's army. They expected an easy victory. The attack being wholly unexpected and impetuous, Company B, which received the first onslaught, offered but feeble resistance. Captain Vernon was speedily in line with Company A, and formed a rallying-point for the rest of the battalion, who fought with such determined bravery that the assailants were utterly routed, leaving the dead bodies of one of their captains, two lieutenants, and two privates in the camp. The Federal loss was four killed and sixteen wounded, including Captain Vernon, who received a gunshot wound in the head. A highly congratulatory letter was received from H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief, a few days after, by Brigadier-General B. F. Kelly. Captain Vernon was promoted to be Major, then Lieutenant-Colonel, the battalion being augmented to a full regiment of twelve hundred men. The old battalion re-enlisted for the war, February 14, 1864, and returned home on a thirty days' leave of absence. They received a grand ovation by the loyal people of Frederick City and County. On the expiration of the thirty days all of the mounted men participated in the disastrous Sigel and successful Hunter campaigns in the Shenandoah Valley, where the whole regiment continued to do duty, either mounted or dismounted, until the close of the war in 1865. After being mustered out of service, Colonel Vernon returned to his home at Frederick, and commenced the

prosecution of claims, and established a brokerage business in Frederick City. He also exercised a general oversight of operations on his farm. He was successful in business and respectfully declined the tender of his influence made to him by Hon. Francis Thomas, in securing for him a good position in the regular army. In the State Convention of Soldiers held at Baltimore in the autumn of 1865, he was selected as permanent Chairman, and sent as a Delegate to the National Soldiers' Convention, which assembled in Washington in December, 1865. He was also selected Chairman of the Soldiers' Legion for Frederick County. This was a semi-political organization designed to secure recognition for wounded soldiers in the distribution of official patronage. He took an active part in politics as a Republican, representing his county in State and National Conventions. When the breach took place between President Johnson and Congress, Colonel Vernon promptly espoused the cause of the Representatives of the people in Congress, and in a meeting called for the purpose of indorsing the Johnson policy of Reconstruction, called by many of the then influential leaders of the Republican party in Frederick County, he offered as a substitute resolutions indorsing Congress, which were ultimately adopted. Nevertheless, after the passage of the Tenure of Office bill, March 2, 1865, he was proffered the Postmastership of Frederick City, which he accepted on condition that he would not be required to yield his political convictions. He was nominated, and being promptly confirmed, entered upon his duties April 1, 1867. He remained in that position until May, 1869. On his retirement, he received a most complimentary notice from the editor of the *Frederick Citizen*, the leading Democratic paper of the city. President Grant, in recognition of many and important services rendered by Colonel Vernon touching his elevation to the Presidency, directed his appointment as a special agent of the United States Treasury Department. He qualified as such, May 24, 1869. In the discharge of his office, he travelled all over the United States, and was sent to South and Central America, spending over three years on the Pacific slope, in Oregon and California. Colonel Vernon married Sallie A. Todd, of San Francisco, August 18, 1873. During the Presidential campaign of 1876, he took an active part in behalf of the Hayes ticket throughout Maryland, and was appointed Surveyor of Customs of the Port of Baltimore, January 16, 1878, which position he now occupies.

ARDCASTLE, ALEXANDER, M.D., was born at Castle Hall, Caroline County, Maryland, January 2, 1826. His father, Hon. William W. Hardcastle, a sketch of whom is contained in this volume, lived to the advanced age of ninety-six years. His son Alexander from his fourth year was sent to school

at Castle Hall school, but from his fifteenth to his twentieth year was instructed by a private tutor. He then entered the office of Dr. G. W. Goldsboro, of Greensborough, Caroline County. In 1817 he entered Jefferson Medical College, and also studied in the office of Prof. Müller, of Philadelphia, his aim being to fit himself for the post of surgeon in the United States Army. He graduated in March, 1849, with the intention of going before the Examining Board, which was soon to convene in New York, but his father desired his presence at home, and his assistance in the management of his affairs at Castle Hall, and finally, in obedience to his wishes, he relinquished the prospects which to him appeared so inviting, and returned to the ancestral estate. He there devoted himself to his practice, also to farming, and to the care of his parents while they lived. After four years his health failed, but was restored by three months of travel. Dr. Harcastle is now the owner of seven hundred and sixty-eight acres of land, which he has divided into three farms. Since 1865 he has been largely engaged in fruit-growing, devoting himself chiefly to the cultivation of peaches, apples, pears, and cherries. In 1878 he realized handsomely from his peaches, having about thirteen thousand peach trees in bearing. Dr. Harcastle was in early life a Whig, but now acts with the Democratic party. In 1870 he was elected on their ticket to the General Assembly, and was re-elected in 1872. He was on the Committee on Corporations in 1871, and in 1872 was on the Committee of Ways and Means. All State appropriations having to come before that committee, he united with Hon. F. Stone, of St. Mary's, and Hon. Mr. Street, of Harford, in urging the appropriation of \$50,000 for the maintenance of public schools for the colored youth of the State, believing it to be the best and cheapest police system that could be devised. This was the first State appropriation for the education of colored children; by subsequent legislation it has since been increased to \$100,000 annually. As a lover of peace and good order, Dr. Harcastle has exercised great influence in his neighborhood in adjusting difficulties and settling disputes, and is generally appealed to in matters of controversy. In his profession his character and abilities have placed him in the front rank. His interest in public improvement has led him to serve as Director in the Chesapeake and Delaware Railroad. He has won the fullest confidence and affection of the colored people by the interest he has shown in their behalf. Though brought up in the Presbyterian Church, Dr. Harcastle and his wife are now members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was married in July, 1857, to Kate, daughter of Elias and Margaret (Millechop) Naudain, of Kent County, Delaware. Mrs. Harcastle is niece of Dr. Arnold Naudain, who was for many years United States Senator from Delaware, and who was at one time Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in that State. Dr. and Mrs. Harcastle have but one child, a son, Alexander, who is now in Princeton College.

Coudon, JOSEPH, was the son of the Rev. Joseph Coudon, who owned and lived upon an estate near Elkton, Cecil County, Maryland. Prior to the Revolution, necessity required that all who contemplated entering the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal Church should visit the mother country in order to obtain ordination. After our independence was established, it became imperative that means should be provided, whereby the delay and expense of crossing the ocean might be avoided; and with that end in view, Dr. White, in October, 1786, sailed for England and obtained Episcopal consecration. Soon after his return Bishop White held his first ordination in Christ Church, Philadelphia, on Whitmonday, May 28, 1787, and admitted Mr. Joseph Coudon and Mr. Joseph Clarkson to the order of deacons, and on the next day in the same place ordained Mr. Coudon to the priesthood. Mr. Coudon was the first to receive the rite of ordination to the priesthood at the hands of Bishop White. He at once became Rector of the Parish of St. Mary Anne's, or North Elk, which was one of the most extensive within the Province of Maryland. His labors were not confined to the parish church at North-East, but embraced a large scope of country, including at one time a portion of New Castle County, Delaware. During the earlier years of our Republic the duties of the pastorate were much more laborious and required far greater exposure than at present, and it was probably owing to this fact that Mr. Coudon's ministry was of short duration. He died April 13, 1792, a little less than five years after his ordination. He was buried beneath the chancel of the parish church, and a marble slab with the following inscription marks the place of interment: "In Memory of the Rev. Joseph Coudon, Rector of St. Mary Anne's Parish. A Zealous and Indefatigable Preacher of the Gospel, who departed this life on the 13th of April, A.D. 1792, and in the 51st year of his age." This is one of the few old English churches upon the Eastern Shore and is still in a good state of preservation, having been kept in repair chiefly by the descendants of the departed Rector. A portrait of the Rev. Joseph Coudon by Rembrandt Peale, of Philadelphia, is in possession of the family. The picture is in every way worthy of the artist's reputation and represents a face of striking beauty and character. Mr. Coudon married Rachel Wallace, of Newport, Delaware, May 18, 1783, and May 30, 1787, the day after his father's ordination to the ministry, Joseph, the subject of this sketch was born. Deprived of a father's guidance when less than five years old, he was left almost from infancy to the care of his mother, whose wisdom and discretion implanted in his breast those principles of honor and fair dealing which characterized his life. He commenced business at an early age, in the lower part of the county, but anxious for a more extended and promising field of enterprise soon moved to Port Deposit, and with John B. Howell, under the name of Coudon & Howell, conducted a profitable business in the old stone

storehouse, which for a long time stood in the centre of the main street, and which the town authorities recently purchased and removed. During the war of 1812, three military companies were organized in the upper part of Cecil County, under the command of Captains Patton, Gerry, and Krouse. Mr. Coudon enlisted in the former, but as it was deemed important that his store should be kept open for the convenience of the neighborhood, he was excused from military duty. When, however, the British ascended the Susquehanna and destroyed Bell's Ferry, Mr. Coudon closed his store and made haste to join his comrades and share with them in the trenches the threatened danger. At a later period he embarked in the lumber business with Captain Robert Morgan, and these gentlemen were among the most extensive dealers at that time in the town. On June 20, 1811, he married Margaret S., a daughter of Stephen and Sarah Biddle, of Sassafras Neck, and resided in the dwelling erected by him at Port Deposit, and now in the possession and occupancy of J. W. Abrahams. The issue of this marriage was one child, which died in infancy; its mother also died in little more than twelve months from the date of her marriage. Eight years afterwards, May 25, 1820, Mr. Coudon married Ann, a daughter of John and Hannah Stump, of Cecil County. John Stump was the son of Henry Stump, of Harford (then Baltimore) County, and a descendant of John Stump, a Prussian, who, with his wife Mary, emigrated to this country about the year 1700, and purchased and settled upon a large tract of land in Cecil County, at the mouth of the Susquehanna River. On the maternal side Mrs. Coudon, whose mother was also a Stump, was descended from Augustine Herman, of Bohemia Manor. Soon after Mr. Coudon's marriage with Miss Stump, he retired from mercantile business and engaged largely in agriculture upon his fine estate known as "Woodlands," near Perryville, where he passed the remainder of his life. This property is one of the largest in the county, and having both water and railroad communication with the cities, and being in a high state of fertility, is justly considered one of the most desirable in Cecil County. The dwelling is situated upon an eminence north of both the railroad and the old post road, and commands a fine view of the surrounding country, the river, and the bay. The Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad passes through the land, and passengers rarely fail to notice the mansion half concealed by forest trees. Mr. Coudon was a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church—the church of his fathers, and ever alive to its interests, and in the capacity of vestryman exerted a controlling influence in all measures adopted for the welfare of the parish. Through his watchfulness and zeal the rentals of the glebe were managed to the best advantage, and by his own liberality a substantial stone wall was constructed upon two sides of the parish church cemetery, and other improvements made as circumstances required. Although a consistent and uncompromising be-

liever in the principles of Jefferson and Jackson, Mr. Coudon was not a politician in the generally accepted sense of the term; possessed of liberal and broad views upon questions of public policy and a large experience in business, and gifted by nature with a mind of more than ordinary capacity, and a presence and address at once captivating and commanding, he enjoyed the confidence and esteem of his acquaintances to an unlimited degree, and might have attained to almost any position within the gift of the people; but was never induced to quit the retirement of private life, except to occupy a seat upon the bench of the Orphans' Court. In the management of the trust thus confided to him, he was universally acknowledged to have had no superior. The interests of the widow and orphan were never guarded with greater wisdom and fidelity than during his stay upon the bench. The fruits of Mr. Coudon's second marriage were three children,—John Stump, who died in infancy, Joseph, and Henry Stump; Joseph, the elder of the surviving brothers, married Caroline, only daughter of George P. Whitaker, of Principio Furnace, an extensive iron manufacturer, and lives at the old homestead; he had two sons, George P. and Joseph; the first-named died in childhood. Henry S. married Martha B., eldest daughter of Thomas W. Levering, of Baltimore, and has five children,—Anna, Wilson Levering, Joseph, Lydia, and Martha. He lives upon a part of the paternal estate known as "Ellerslie," and has also a fine farm in Carpenter's Point Neck, a portion of the same estate known as "Chowder Hall." Both of these gentlemen have developed a fondness for agricultural pursuits, the latter being a prominent member of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry. Mr. Coudon's wife died April 12, 1857, and he was completely prostrated by the shock, they having lived together for a period of nearly forty years. He never recovered from the depression consequent upon the separation, and died May 23, 1860.

PRICE, WILLIAM SKINNER, was born near Ingleside, in Queen Anne's County, Maryland, in 1804. His father, Basil Price, was a farmer, and died in 1829. His mother was Elizabeth, daughter of William Skinner. She died in 1824. He attended a private school during the winter season from his seventh to his twenty-first year, giving the remaining months to the labors of the farm. His father paid for his schooling during his earlier years; as soon as he became old enough to earn money he defrayed his own expenses. He was married soon after he came of age to Eliza A., daughter of John and Mary Potts, both of Ingleside. One year afterward he commenced farming for himself on borrowed capital, removing the following year to Corsica Neck, where he rented a farm and remained thirteen years. In 1840 he purchased a farm known as the "Fork's Farm," belonging to his uncle, Wil-

ham Skinner, which at the end of one year he sold to advantage, and purchased a farm of three hundred acres, on which he lived until 1816, when he sold it and bought the farm known as "Powell's Park," about three miles from Queenstown. In 1853 he purchased the estate known as "New Market," to which, after erecting a good house and out-buildings, he removed in January, 1854. Remaining here until 1858, he removed to Queenstown, and commenced mercantile business. In 1861 he sold "New Market" and purchased a large tract of land on Kent Island, lying on the Chesapeake Bay, to which two years later he removed his family, and conducted the farm, while still continuing his business in Queenstown. To this place he returned in 1868, and devoted himself entirely to mercantile affairs. On leaving Kent Island he divided his estate, which he called "Bellview," into three farms, on which he settled three of his sons, John W., Philemon F., and James B. Price, by whom they are still occupied. In October of the same year his wife died, leaving him four sons and four daughters, having previously lost four children. Mr. Price then removed to Baltimore, where he resided till 1878, when he returned to Queenstown, where he had built a commodious residence, which he still occupies. His business in that place was closed in 1872. The parents of Mr. Price were devoted and consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, with which he also united in 1825, at Ingleside, and for a period of fifty-three years has filled the position of leader, steward, and trustee. He was married a second time to Mrs. Pamela A., widow of George W. Burke, of Baltimore. By the children of his first wife he has forty-six grandchildren and one great-grandchild.

PRIOR, EDWARD A., Merchant, was born in the village of Oldendorf, near Osnabruck, in the late Kingdom of Hanover, Germany, in March, 1841, where, in addition to the tuition received in the village schools, he was instructed in the different languages by private teachers. He was the son of Christian Frederick and Louisa Prior. His mother's name before marriage was Schneider. His father has been doing business as a country merchant in the same building occupied by his ancestors for the same purpose for more than two hundred years, which yet bears the date of its erection, 1641. In 1852 his father added to that of linen the manufacture of cotton sheeting, and had on an average one hundred hands employed. The factory had Edward's particular attention, and he would have preferred to enter a larger business of that kind; but his father desired him to commence his mercantile career in a retail store, and he was, therefore, apprenticed in a drygoods establishment in the city of Hanover. At the end of his apprenticeship, he was influenced by his father to accept a situation in a banking and for-

warding house in Bremen. That position enabled him to support himself and to be no longer dependent on his father, who had still to provide for ten other children. While in Bremen he received an offer of a situation in Baltimore, Maryland, and, with the consent of his parents, he sailed for America, arriving in New York in August, 1859. A few days afterward he reached his destination, and at once entered upon his duties as bookkeeper in the fancy goods and toy house of H. F. Alberti & Co., with which, and the firms succeeding it, he has been connected until a recent period. After filling the position of bookkeeper for two years in that establishment he changed it for that of salesman, which, in addition to giving him a more practical knowledge of the business, afforded him an opportunity to become more thoroughly acquainted with our language. During the civil war a branch house was temporarily established in Washington, of which he was placed in charge. At the close of the war he became travelling salesman for the firm, and visited in that capacity nearly all the Western and Southern States, making many acquaintances. In 1865, on a trip to Europe, for the purpose of celebrating his parents' silver wedding, he closed a contract with the senior member of the firm for whom he had been employed in Baltimore, to receive an interest in the Baltimore business. Accordingly, on January 1, 1866, the name of the firm was changed to Alberti, Brink & Co. During the continuance of that firm, he was actively employed as salesman, when the decease of Mr. Brink made a change necessary, and the firm then became Alberti, Prior & Co., and conducted a highly prosperous trade until December 31, 1877, when he commenced a new firm under the present name of Prior & Hilgenberg. This new arrangement necessitated several trips to Europe, tending to the improvement of the business, which reached in 1872 nearly half a million dollars. Mr. Prior is a member of the German Society for Protection to Emigrants and the Improvement of their Condition. He was a Lutheran by birth and baptism, but is not a member of that church now. He takes no particular interest in politics, but is inclined to Democratic principles. In the late war he favored the Southern cause. He has been married twice; first, on April 4, 1868, to Bertha, daughter of Dr. Pape, who after a happy union of seven years died, leaving three children, two of whom are living. His second wife, whom he married May 8, 1877, was a cousin of his former wife.

TURNER, HON. JOHN, Farmer and Merchant, was the son of John and Judith (Price) Turner, and was born in Somerset, now Wicomico County, Maryland, in the year 1813. His mother died when he was a child; his father lived until 1840. He commenced attending school in his seventh year, but after he reached the age of ten was for the most part employed

in the work of the farm. He, however, attended school at such times as he could until he reached manhood. At eighteen he became a sailor, and at nineteen was master of a schooner owned by his father, which he employed in trading on the Chesapeake and Delaware bays. He was thus engaged until his twenty-third year, when he purchased the farm on which he still resides, and devoted himself to agriculture. In 1845 he added to this the business of a country merchant, in which he has now been engaged for thirty-three years. Of late years he has also owned a number of vessels, trading in grain, lumber, and oysters. Mr. Turner began public life in 1845, when he was nominated on the Whig ticket, and elected to the State Legislature, from December of that year to the following March. He was soon after elected one of the County Commissioners, and served for four years. He was next appointed School Commissioner by the Governor, which office he also held for four years. In 1861 he was elected to the House of Delegates, and served in the extra session, taking a leading part as a Union man in the measures of that stormy period. He served also in the regular session afterward, in which he was recognized as an unflinching patriot on all questions that concerned the honor of his country. He zealously supported the right of the National Administration to maintain its authority in all parts of the Union, and though all his slaves, valued at ten thousand dollars, were set free, his sentiments were not changed for a moment. He still says that the course he then pursued at great pecuniary cost to himself he has never regretted. He is a brave, unselfish, and honorable man, and his influence in the community is very decided. He was married in 1833 to Alice, daughter of Matthew and Priscilla Travis, of Somerset County; after her death he married Cornelia A., daughter of John D. and Leah J. Anderson, also of Somerset County. He was baptized in infancy in the Protestant Episcopal Church, but his preferences led him in early life to the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he and all his family are members. One of his sons, the Rev. William Pitt Turner, is a man of distinguished ability, and a member of the Pittsburg Annual Conference.

YEATES, HENRY P. P., M.D., was born in Baltimore, Maryland, October 21, 1824. His parents were John L. and M. J. (Pennington) Yeates; his father was a native of Harford County, Maryland; his mother, of Baltimore. They had four sons and one daughter, all of whom are dead except the subject of this sketch. He received his early education in the schools of his native city, and at the age of thirteen entered Dickinson College, Pennsylvania. He began the study of medicine in his father's office at eighteen, and afterward spent one year with Dr. N. R. Smith. He grad-

uated in February, 1845; and after remaining in Baltimore about six months went to the South, where he practiced his profession for three years. He then returned to Baltimore, and has been engaged in the practice of medicine ever since. During the late civil war, he was in active professional service in the Union Army. He was formerly an old-line Whig, but is now identified with the Democratic party. At the age of twenty-four, Dr. Yeates married Miss Martha R. Knighton, daughter of Thomas Knighton, Esq., of Baltimore, but formerly of Anne Arundel County. They had six sons and two daughters, of whom a son and a daughter are deceased. Thomas, the eldest of their children, is now twenty-nine years old, and Milton Garland, the youngest, ten.

McKAIG, HON. W. McMAHON, Lawyer and Legislator, was born in Cumberland, Maryland, July 29, 1845. He is the son of Robert Stewart and Sarah A. McKaig. His father was educated for a physician, and practiced for some time in Ohio, then removed to Maryland, where he engaged in the business of shipping coal. Mr. McKaig was educated in the Alleghany County Academy; studied law in the office of General Thomas J. McKaig, and was admitted to the bar of Cumberland in 1867. He practiced law in Cumberland until 1873, when he went West on account of his health. He visited Colorado, Salt Lake City, San Francisco, Los Angeles, spending some time among the orange groves, then extended his trip to Acapulco, Mexico, Pontaricus, Costa Rica, Panama, and across the Isthmus to Aspinwall. From there he went to Savanilla, at the head of the Magdalena River, and from thence to New York, by ocean, and back to Cumberland in May, 1875, where he resumed the practice of law. He was Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee for Alleghany County, and in 1877 was elected to the House of Delegates. During the session of 1878 he was appointed Chairman of the Engrossing Committee, and was made a member of the Committee on Elections and the Committee on the Judiciary. He has been an active and useful member of the Legislature, and has attained considerable popularity.

ONEY, HENRY DONNELLAN, Lawyer, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, November 14, 1834. He attended various private schools in Baltimore until he attained the age of seventeen years. Among his preceptors were the Rev. William N. Pendleton, a distinguished Episcopalian clergyman, and Professor E. M. Topping, who had held the professorship of Greek at Princeton College. At the age heretofore mentioned he



Wm Kennedy

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entered the Junior Class at Princeton, and graduated with honor in 1854. Returning to his native city he commenced the study of law in the office of the late Hugh Davy Evans, an eminent lawyer, where he remained for two years, when he entered the office of Messrs. Wallis and Thomas. At the expiration of a year Mr. Loney was admitted to the Baltimore bar, and at once entered upon a lucrative practice. Mr. Loney is a general practitioner, but gives special attention to bankruptcy cases before the United States courts in Maryland and other States. He was, for fifteen years, a member of the well-known law firm of Matthews & Loney, which had a very extended practice in bankruptcy cases. In the autumn of 1873 Mr. Loney was elected a member of the Baltimore City Council (Second Branch), from the Eleventh and Twelfth wards. He there inaugurated the famous fight against the frauds then existing in the Municipal Government, notably among which was what was known as the "City Yard," where the dredging of the harbor of Baltimore, and all the work incidental thereto was conducted. He was one out of thirty members of the City Council who worked and voted against appropriations for that purpose. After serving two years in the Second Branch, Mr. Loney was returned by the Twelfth Ward to the First Branch of the City Council, when the Reform party, of which he was the representative and the acknowledged leader, secured sufficient votes in the Council to enable its members, through the influence and efforts of Mr. Loney, to withhold any appropriation for the "City Yard," and to have an ordinance passed creating the present Harbor Board, which is composed of gentlemen who serve without pay, the new system accomplishing a reduction in the municipal expenses of \$250,000 per annum, whilst it is far more efficient and satisfactory in its workings and results than the former. Mr. Loney may be regarded as the prime mover in this important measure of municipal reform. In April, 1878, upon the nomination of Hon. Robert Gilmer, Judge of the Circuit Court, he was appointed Auditor of the Court of Chancery by the Supreme Bench of Baltimore, which position he holds at the present time. Mr. Loney has been an active member of the Fifth Regiment, Maryland National Guard, ever since its organization in 1867, and was really its founder, the first meeting for its formation having been held in his office. He was elected its Major in 1868, Lieutenant-Colonel in 1871, and Colonel in 1876. May 10, 1877, he resigned the Colonelcy after a faithful service of ten years as a soldier and an officer. Colonel Loney's father was the late William Loney, a prominent and extensive wholesale drygoods merchant of Baltimore. He died in 1866. The latter was a son of Amos Loney, a highly respected citizen and farmer of Baltimore County. The progenitors of the Loneys were of English birth. The mother of the Colonel was Miss Rebecca Tryer, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania. Colonel Loney married, April 26, 1864, Miss Anna M. Van Ness,

daughter of the late Colonel Eugene Van Ness, Deputy Paymaster-General United States Army. He has but one child, Matilda Van Ness Loney. Colonel Loney is an accomplished lawyer, and a gentleman whose purity of character and honesty of motives were demonstrated by the bold and independent stand he took against political corruption, at the periods already referred to; an attitude which he had the moral courage to assume, though, in thus doing, he was acting counter to the sentiments of the party which elected him for his first term in the City Council.

KENNEDY, WILLIAM, Cotton Merchant and Manufacturer, was born in Philadelphia, February 26, 1801. His father, John Kennedy, died when the subject of this sketch was nine years of age, and William was compelled, early in life, to rely upon his own exertions and energy for the support of his widowed mother and himself. When but fourteen years old he adopted a seafaring life in the merchant service. So apt and efficient was he in the profession he had chosen, that we find him, at the age of nineteen years, Captain of a vessel, and from thence, 1820, until he abandoned the sea, in 1834, he continued in command of various first class merchant ships. As master of vessels sailing out of the port of Baltimore he was in that city at different periods from 1828 until 1831, when he took up his permanent residence therein. In the latter year he married Mary Ann Jenkins, daughter of William Jenkins, a prominent merchant of Baltimore. After a business connection of several years with the house of William Jenkins & Sons, Mr. Kennedy, in 1846, entered into the cotton business, three years thereafter becoming the President of the Mount Vernon Cotton Manufacturing Company, whose extensive mills are located in Baltimore County. He was one of the founders of that corporation, and the chief stockholder therein. He occupied the Presidency thereof until his death, October 4, 1873. Mr. Kennedy occupied many other positions of honor and responsibility. He was Director in the National Bank of Baltimore; the Baltimore Savings Bank; the Equitable Fire Insurance Company; the Peabody Insurance Company; the Baltimore Dispensary; St. Mary's Industrial School; was one of the founders of the First National Bank of Baltimore; was a "Protector" in St. Mary's Female Orphan Asylum, and Trustee of the Cathedral. He was the first Treasurer of the Boston Steamship Company, and held the position ten years. He was one of the earliest contributors to the stock of that company, and one of its vessels bears his name. All through the American civil war Mr. Kennedy was a staunch and devoted supporter of the Federal Government, and contributed substantial aid to the patriot cause, whenever the exigencies of the times required it. With him the love

of country was a deep and pervading sentiment, and he considered no sacrifice too great in the maintenance of the integrity of the American Union. His residence was on the York Road, Baltimore County, a short distance beyond the northern boundary of the city. It is known as "Oak Hall," and was the centre of unbounded hospitality during its occupancy by its highly respected owner, as well as that of his son-in-law, the late Colonel William M. Boone. The above property, which was acquired by Mr. Kennedy through his wife, had been in the possession of the Jenkins family for many years. Through his munificence St. Ann's Church, near his residence, was constructed, he also donating the land on which it stands. It was called St. Ann's in deference to the wishes of Mrs. Kennedy. Mr. Kennedy died, as already mentioned, in October, 1873, after two years of ill health. A solemn Requiem Mass was celebrated at the Cathedral, by Rev. B. J. McManus, and the venerable building was thronged with the sympathizing friends of the deceased. A touching and beautiful funeral address was delivered by Bishop Gibbons, the present Archbishop of Baltimore. Though engaged in extensive enterprises, and having hundreds of employees under him, Mr. Kennedy devoted a large portion of his time to the interests of the Catholic Church, of which he was a devout member. He was a man of strict integrity of character, whose word was his bond. He possessed great Christian charity, and dispensed aid to worthy objects with a liberal hand. Mr. Kennedy commanded universal respect, and his death occasioned widespread grief. His benevolence and Christian virtues will be perpetuated in the memories of men, by the stately church of St. Ann, and the recollection of his charitable deeds cannot soon pass from the minds of his numerous beneficiaries. Mr. Kennedy had two children, one of whom was Mrs. Richard Cromwell, deceased, the other Mrs. William M. Boone, whose husband's biography appears in this volume.

HAMNER, JAMES GARLAND, D.D., was born in Albemarle County, Virginia, January 6, 1798, and was educated at Hampden Sidney College, in Prince Edward County, under the Presidency of Dr. Moses Hoge. After his death, in 1820, he continued and completed his theological studies at Princeton Theological Seminary, in New Jersey; was licensed to preach by the Hanover Presbytery in 1822, and ordained at Charlottesville in 1825. He commenced his ministry in Hanover County, Virginia, in Pole Green Church edifice, the original ecclesiastical organization of which had become extinct. His labors there resulted in the re-gathering of a church, which exists to this date. In 1826 he was called to and settled in the Presbyterian Church at Fayetteville, North Carolina, and while there married Miss Olivia

Murry, of New York, September 18, 1827. This lady died April 14, 1829. His health failing at this time, Dr. Hamner retired from the charge of that church, until August, 1830, when having recovered he was called to the church in Frederick City, and remained there until June, 1833. On December 9, 1830, he was married to Miss Jane McElderry, of Baltimore, who died August 8, 1871. In June, 1833, at his own request, he was dismissed from the church in Frederick, Maryland, by the Presbytery of Baltimore, and commenced a new enterprise in that city, which resulted in the organization of a Fifth Presbyterian Church, by that Presbytery, in October of that year, he being installed the first pastor. In 1852 he was released from his pastorate, in consequence of impaired health, leaving a membership of between three hundred and four hundred persons. For the three following years he was wholly disabled from preaching, until, in 1855, having recuperated, he was invited to preach in a Congregational Church which had just been completed in New Haven, Connecticut. Here he remained for ten months, having in that time organized a church of about one hundred communicants, and then retired because they were unable to extinguish the heavy debt on the building. From that date Dr. Hamner preached as a self-directed evangelist, until 1860, when he was installed pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Newark, New Jersey. In 1861 he withdrew from that charge, in consequence of the political agitation of the country; since which time he has been laboring wherever Divine Providence has opened the way before him, his residence all the while being in the city of Baltimore. His health is excellent for an octogenarian, and he still preaches with unction and success, as he has done through his ministerial life. He is a learned divine, and has been an eminent revivalist.

TRAVERS, HONORABLE LEVI D., was born on Taylor's Island, Dorchester County, Maryland, November 21, 1828. His parents were Levi D. and Prudence (Spedden) Travers. His father was a man of excellent character, a merchant and planter, and through life took an active part in county and State affairs. He was several times an unsuccessful candidate for public office, as the Democratic party, to which he belonged, was then greatly in the minority. The first of the family of this name in Maryland was Henry Travers, who came from England and settled in Dorchester County. He was an educated man, and highly esteemed as a teacher. He held the office of "Lordship Justice," in the colony of Maryland, and took an active interest in militia service, passing through the several ranks from captain to colonel. Between the years 1750 and 1770 he was a member of the Colonial Legislature. The early educational advantages of the subject of this sketch were excellent. He studied

at the best schools in Dorchester and Baltimore, and then entered Dickinson College. Having inherited a good estate under his father's will, he left college at the age of eighteen, began farming and otherwise devoted himself to the interests of his estate. On attaining his majority he married his cousin, the only child of his uncle, W. D. Travers. Previous to his marriage his mind was greatly exercised on the subject of the ministry in the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he was a member. His love for his cousin and his worldly interests induced a compromise, and instead of entering the itinerant work, he accepted a local preacher's license, which, while giving him authority to preach, left him free to attend to his secular concerns. In due time he was ordained, first as a local deacon, and then as a local elder. He is connected with the Southern Church, and is devoted to its interests. He is studious, possesses much literary taste, and is especially interested in the pursuit of theological acquirements. Mr. Travers has been twice elected Judge of the Orphans' Court for Dorchester, and on a vacancy occurring in the office of Chief Justice in his second term as Associate Justice, the Governor of the State appointed him to the position. Whether as associate or chief he made a most faithful public servant. He allowed nothing to interfere with the discharge of his duties. The emoluments of his office were very small. In the autumn of 1877 he was appointed by the Circuit Court one of the three Commissioners of Public Schools, and was immediately chosen President of the Board. At the Legislative session in 1878 he was elected one of the Chaplains of the Senate, and gave much satisfaction. Judge Travers leads a busy life, managing with great care and profit his estate, which is one of the largest in the county, and serving others in the discharge of the offices of Administrator and Trustee in Chancery, and for insolvent debtors; together with his ministerial labors, which are very effective in promoting the prosperity of his own denomination, and carrying light and instruction to sections where they are needed.

HUGHES, ALFRED, M.D., was born at Wheeling, Virginia, September 10, 1824. Among his ancestors have been some remarkable and illustrious men. His great-grandfather, Felix Hughes, was a native of Ireland. He was a devout Catholic, and left the land of his birth to find the religious freedom that he was there denied. Coming to this country he settled in Loudon County, Virginia, in 1732. He had four sons, one of whom, James, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, married a Miss Dunn, of Jefferson County, Virginia, in 1772, and was among the first white settlers of Greene County, Pennsylvania, then a part of Virginia. At his death he owned large tracts of land in that State, in Kentucky, and what is now Indiana; he left three sons

and five daughters, his oldest child being then only nineteen years of age. His youngest child but one, Thomas, was born and raised in what is now Greene County Pennsylvania, and in early life married Mary Odenbaugh, who resided near Winchester, in that State. She was the daughter of an exile from his native country, a descendant of a noble family, who in his youth had been prepared for the practice of the German civil law. They shortly afterwards removed to Wheeling, Virginia, and had seven sons and three daughters. He served under General Harrison in the war of 1812, and died in 1849. He had been Treasurer of the city of Wheeling, and member of the City Council for thirty-two years; President of a bank, Fire Insurance Company, and the Suspension Bridge Company; and was indeed one of the most prominent and esteemed business men of Wheeling. His oldest living son was chosen to fill his place in the City Council, and held the position until a year previous to his death in 1870. His seventh child was the subject of this sketch. He received a regular collegiate education, studied medicine and graduated at the Homœopathic Medical College of Philadelphia. On November 1, 1849, he married Mary Kirby Adrian, of Wheeling, a descendant of the Sedgwick family, of Maryland, who settled in that State in the early part of the seventeenth century. In 1851 he began the practice of homœopathy at Wheeling, where he had to encounter considerable opposition. Frequent unsuccessful attempts had been made to establish the new system in that city. Of those who essayed the task and failed, two practitioners were from Philadelphia and one from Baltimore. Popular prejudice and the bitter opposition of the old school were too much for all of them, and their defeat rendered victory more difficult for their successor. Dr. Hughes, however, after a hard fight and many newspaper controversies succeeded in vindicating the advantages of the homœopathic practice. When the cholera made its appearance in 1854 he labored almost constantly, night and day, being the only homœopathic physician in the city, and meeting with almost unprecedented success in his treatment of the fearful scourge, then in epidemic form. Homœopathy was then firmly established, he soon built up a large and lucrative practice, and now Wheeling, in place of one, has several new-school practitioners. On the outbreak of the civil war, when the first gun was fired at Charleston, his sympathies were enlisted in behalf of his native South. When Virginia seceded he engaged in newspaper political controversies, and became correspondent for the *Baltimore Exchange*. He was arrested for disloyalty in 1861, and was held a prisoner at Camp Chase, near Columbus, Ohio, for nearly eight months, when he was specially exchanged for a brother of Dr. Pancoast, of Philadelphia, captured at Bleunney Gap, Virginia, and a prisoner at Salisbury, North Carolina. On his way to Richmond, with his wife and three children, he stayed in Baltimore, reporting to General Schenck, to whom he had letters

from Judge Galloway, of Columbus. Alone he went to Washington, and obtained a permit to take his wife and children to Richmond. On the steamer in which they sailed for Fortress Monroe were several distinguished Federal Generals, among them General Thomas, who rendered them great service in getting through their extensive baggage, consisting of some thirteen trunks, at a time when scarcely a bundle was permitted to go by a flag-of-truce boat. After landing at City Point, and going through the formalities of exchange, he proceeded with his family to Richmond. At Petersburg he was arrested on a general suspicion created by the amount of his baggage, and it was not until dispatches had been received from two of his friends in Richmond, Judge Brockenbrough and Honorable Charles W. Russell, vouching for his loyalty to the South, that he and his trunks were permitted to proceed. Their arrival in Richmond caused quite a sensation, the unusual amount of baggage giving rise to a report that he was a Commissioner of Peace sent by the United States Government clothed with full power to end the war. This caused him to be much lionized for the time. He at once settled down into practice, and again had to fight homoeopathy's battle against bitter prejudice and stubborn opposition. Once more he succeeded in establishing the system and secured an excellent practice. After awhile he was elected to the Legislature of Virginia, of which he remained a member till the fall of Richmond. He was a warm advocate of the enlistment of slaves in the Southern ranks. Among his patients during and since the war was the wife of General Robert E. Lee. On December 18, 1865, he removed from Richmond to Baltimore, where he soon established himself in a good and lucrative practice. He is one of the first physicians of Baltimore. Dr. Hughes is an occasional contributor to the *American Homoeopathic Observer*. He has had ten children, of whom are living five sons and three daughters, and seven grandchildren. His eldest son, a graduate in law of the Virginia University, is a practicing lawyer in Baltimore. His eldest daughter was married in 1869 to W. P. Moncure, of Stafford County, Virginia, son of Judge Moncure, of the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia. His second daughter was married in 1877 to Frank A. Bond, Adjutant-General of the State of Maryland, and an officer in the Confederate States Army of Northern Virginia. The family connections of Dr. Hughes are widely extended through Virginia, West Virginia, and a part of Kentucky.



TILGHMAN, NOAH JAMES, Machinist and Inventor, was the son of John and Polly (Truitt) Tilghman, and was born in 1828, in Worcester County, Maryland. The ancestors of the family were English and came to this country about the year 1700. Mr. Tilghman was brought up on his father's farm, and was

obliged to work hard from his earliest recollection. He attended a country school one month each winter for three years after he had reached the age of seven, which was all the schooling he ever received. Having a great desire for knowledge he improved every opportunity for reading and study. When only ten years of age he was put to the hard work of the farm. But his tastes and inclinations were all for machinery and mechanical labors, and his genius in that direction was displayed in various ways during his boyhood. At twenty-one he worked a few months with his brother at carpentering, then at the wheelwright business for two years. This he followed by nearly two years in a carriage-shop. In 1854 he became a partner in a steam saw-mill; no one was sent with the mill to put it up, and he set it up himself. After that he was employed by a number of parties to set up steam saw-mills in the county. He sold his interest in the mill and removed in 1856 to West Virginia, on Cheat River, Tucker County, where he leased a water-power mill for a term of years. He had hardly commenced work before the mill was destroyed by fire; he rebuilt it at his own expense, but before it was quite finished it was again burned. He had neglected to insure it, and his loss left him too poor for further attempts. He obtained employment for a few months as machinist of the Rollsburg Lumber and Iron Company, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, after which he went to Salem, Marion County, Illinois. He there purchased a quantity of hickory wood, which he made into fellows for wagons, and sold in St. Louis, receiving for it Missouri money, which soon after, on the breaking out of the war, was nearly worthless. He went to Indiana in 1861, where he found his money worth only five cents on the dollar. He here engaged as an architect, and built houses on contract; he had in 1851 become a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was in this place licensed as a local preacher. In March, 1863, he returned to Maryland and set up at Tyaskin, Wicomico County, the mill now owned by himself. From that time the tide, which had seemed so against him, turned in his favor; everything he laid his hand to prospered; the last fifteen years of his life have been a continued success. He engaged in a general lumber business, shipping to Baltimore, in which, as in all his other business, he has been remarkably free from accidents. He also continued the exercise of his mechanical genius, and has had several valuable patents issued to him. He is highly regarded in the community. In his church he has been greatly honored and has served in every lay office. Public office he has never desired. At Marsilles, Indiana, in 1862, he joined the Masonic Lodge, No. 7. He is now Grand Inspector of Wicomico County, appointed by the Grand Lodge of the State of Maryland. He is also a member of the Order of Odd Fellows and of the Good Templars. Mr. Tilghman now owns four hundred and fifty acres of land in two good farms. He has been twice a widower, having married in 1850 Hennie Colburn, of Worcester County, and in 1853,

Mary E. White, daughter of Samuel Q. White. His present wife was Mrs. Carrie P. McAllen, of Snow Hill, whom he married in 1871.

LINTHICUM, JOHN L., son of John M. and Mary A. Linthicum, was born in Frederick County, Maryland, March 12, 1838. He entered the classical academy at Middletown, Maryland, at the age of twelve, and continued his studies until twenty years of age. He intended on leaving school to apply himself to the study of law, but his father dying shortly after, his plans were frustrated and his attention was directed to mercantile pursuits. In the year 1866 he was elected by the Republican party to the House of Delegates. The new Constitution framed and adopted in 1867 provided for an election for members of the Legislature in the fall of that year, when he was again unanimously nominated by his party, but the whole ticket was defeated by the Democratic party, he, however, leading his ticket. He was a member of the Republican State Central Committee continuously from 1867 to 1877, when he resigned, in obedience to the order of President Hayes, prohibiting government officers from taking part in political conventions. In 1872 he was elected by the Republican State Convention, a Delegate to the National Republican Convention at Philadelphia, which renominated President Grant. In May, 1873, he was appointed by Collector Booth, Manager of the United States Public Store at the Port of Baltimore, which position he held until January 1, 1875, when he was appointed by President Grant as United States Appraiser, which office he still retains. He has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church since his boyhood,

HOWARD, JAMES, fifth son of Colonel John Eager Howard, was born December 17, 1797. Not having adopted any particular profession, he was called to a number of positions of importance in the community. He was one of the first Presidents of the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad Company; President of the Franklin Bank, etc. He died March 19, 1870.

MCNEAL, HON. JAMES HECTOR, eldest son of James and Sarah (Robinson) McNeal, was born near Easton, Talbot County, Maryland, January 20, 1807. His father was born January 1, 1774, and died in Talbot County, July 11, 1822. His mother was born March 7, 1775, and died January 2, 1838.

His grandfather, Archibald McNeal, was born in the County of Antrim, Ireland, and emigrated to Talbot County in 1774. Shortly after his arrival he married Mary Harrison, an estimable lady of Virginia. Hector McNeal, the father of Archibald, is supposed to have been a native of Scotland, a resident of Leith, and the author of a volume of poems. The subject of this biography had many obstacles and disadvantages to contend with in securing an education, his parents possessing only limited means, and having eight other children. He attended school only during the winter months, but being fond of books, and having a good memory, he spent all the time he could obtain in reading and study, discouragements serving only to stimulate him in the pursuit of knowledge. At a very early age, he was compelled to discontinue school altogether, and remain at home to help support the family. When his father died, in 1822, though the subject of this sketch was only fifteen years of age, he was obliged to assume still greater responsibilities. But his energy and courage were unfaltering, and in great measure he maintained the family. In time his sisters married, and he with a younger brother were left alone with his mother, to whom he was devoted. He then went to Baltimore, where he found employment in a shoe house, but in a few years returned to be with his mother, who was in declining health. She died soon after, and also his brother. Mr. McNeal was married, September 18, 1838, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Jonathan and Mary (Bullen) Binney. Her father, a farmer, was born January 5, 1777, and died October 7, 1826. Her mother was born April 15, 1781. She lived a consistent Christian life, and died at Mount Hope, the old homestead, November 19, 1847. After his marriage, Mr. McNeal engaged in mercantile pursuits in Easton, and by economy and attention to business, became sufficiently successful to enable him to invest advantageously in town property. On the death of his mother-in-law, his wife inherited the Binney family estate, to which he removed, and purchasing additional land, began the work of improvement, changing, building, and rebuilding till he had satisfied his own ideas of fitness and beauty, and made the place the admiration of the neighborhood. He became at this time, also, a slave-owner, besides hiring labor from time to time as needful. With the aid of both, he successfully managed the entire estate. At a public sale of slaves in Easton, in 1839, Mr. McNeal was induced by the entreaties of an old colored woman, owned by a gentleman in the community, to purchase her husband, that he might not be sold South. Before many months she had persuaded him to buy her also. He built for them a small house on the farm, where they lived for many years until her death, and well repaid him with their faithful service. Their three sons, emancipated by the civil war, entered the Federal Army, in which they bravely served till the close of the struggle. They then went North to live, but occasionally returned to see those with

whom they had lived so long. Their father, now very aged and gray, is still living. In the discussion of the slavery question, then agitating the country, Mr. McNeal was, of course, deeply interested, being himself a slave owner; but his eyes were blinded by no small self interest, and when the rebellion was fully inaugurated, he was among the few in the county who stood with devotion and unwavering firmness on the side of his country. In 1864 he was elected to the Legislature of Maryland, of which he was a useful member. He was not conspicuous as a public speaker, but occupied positions on several important committees, and introduced and aided the passage of several of the best laws of the State. In 1865 he was elected to the Senate, and there labored zealously in the interests of the Commonwealth, amid the excitement and danger of that period of her history. He was again returned to the Senate in 1866. For the year 1864, and the two years following, he was appointed Collector of State and County Charges, after which he retired from public life. He had in the meantime erected a handsome house adjoining the Mount Hope estate, to which he now removed with his family, and enjoyed through the short remainder of his life all the comforts of a delightful rural home. He died, after a brief illness, on Christmas day, 1868, in his sixty-first year. His wife survived him nearly two years, her death occurring November 16, 1870.

STEVENS, B. GOOTEE, Merchant, son of Gootee and Elizabeth Stevens, was born in Caroline County, Maryland, August 5, 1837. He attended a subscription school from his eighth to his thirteenth year, his father paying sixty cents per month for his tuition. His vacations were employed upon the farm. He early showed a strong inclination toward an active business life, and but for his decided preference in this direction, his education would have been longer continued and thorough. He was engaged in his father's steam saw-mill for three years, after which at the age of twenty years he went into a store at Potter's Landing, where he continued another three years. Returning to the mill he remained one year, when he again resumed in the same store the occupation of clerk. At twenty years of age he took charge of the steam saw-mill for one year on his own account. In 1858, having attained his majority, he entered upon the general mercantile business at Potter's Landing, in which he has continued to the present time, covering a period of twenty years. He commenced upon a capital of three hundred dollars advanced by his father, and has had good success, being now a large dealer in dry-goods, groceries, saddles, harness, stoves, wheelwright and blacksmith materials, which he purchases in large quantities in Baltimore and Philadelphia. He is also an extensive dealer in grain, fertilizers, and lumber, and is

the owner of a large schooner, in which he sends to market large quantities of ship-timber, railroad ties, and cord-wood. Though he has had dealings with thousands, he never gave a note in his life, never borrowed a dollar, never had a lawsuit, and never was before a court. He was once before a magistrate as a witness for a neighbor. He has never used intoxicating spirits, and never held a public office, though often solicited to do so. He is a Republican, and was a Unionist through all the civil war. In religion he is a Methodist, having been trained in that Church, and always greatly attached to it. He was married in 1857 to Mary Virginia, daughter of Colonel A. J. Willis, of Caroline County. Six of their seven children are living. In 1866, upon a piece of land given him by his father-in-law, Mr. Stevens erected a handsome residence, which cost him about ten thousand dollars. He owns two hundred acres of very fine land, besides his estate of one hundred and six acres at Potter's Landing.

HYNSON, RICHARD, Lawyer, was born January 20, 1821, at Deer Park, or Poplar Grove, the residence of his father, in St. Paul's Parish, Kent County, Maryland. He is the son of Thomas Bowers and Ann (Dunn) Hynson, and through his great-grandmother, Wealthy Ann (Tilden) Hynson, is lineally descended from Marmaduke Tilden, a memoir of whom is contained in this volume. His paternal ancestor, Thomas Hynson, was an early settler, and for several years and at different times the Clerk and High Sheriff of Kent County, Maryland. His mother, Mrs. Ann (Dunn) Hynson, was descended from an old and distinguished family of the same county. Mr. Hynson received a classical education in his native county, and finished his course of study at the Academy at Chester, Pennsylvania, during the Presidency of Dr. William Dubois. After which he studied law with his relative, Judge John B. Eccleston, of Chestertown, and in the office of Hon. George Vickers. He was admitted to the bar of Kent County in September Term, 1843, is now in the enjoyment of a lucrative practice, and occupies a leading and distinguished position at the bar in Kent County. Since the year 1850 he has been the Treasurer of the Chester Bridge Company. He was the Treasurer and Solicitor of the Kent County Railroad Company from its organization in 1866 to the year 1874; and in 1875 was appointed the Trustee of a large majority of the bondholders of this company. He has been the Attorney and Solicitor of the Kent National Bank at Chestertown since it became a National Bank in 1865. At the last session, of 1877-78, he was appointed by the Legislature of Maryland one of the Managers of the House of Correction of Maryland. In early manhood he belonged to the Whig party, and since its disbandment in 1856 has been a Conservative Democrat. In religion he

is an Episcopalian. He married, December 7, 1843, Caroline Louisa Marsh, a niece of Judge John B. Eccleston, and a daughter of Elias and Mary Louisa (Eccleston) Marsh, of Philadelphia, and has four children living, Augusta Eccleston Hynson, Caroline Louisa Hynson, Mariane Hynson, and Richard Dunn Hynson.

DAVIS, LEWIS JOHNSON, Banker, was born in Washington, District of Columbia, July 21, 1834. His parents were George Madison and Georgiana (Reinagle) Davis. His father was formerly of New York city. Mr. Davis is descended from Major Matthew Davis, an officer in the Revolutionary army, and from Captain John Sanford, who was with Washington at Valley Forge. On his mother's side, he is descended from the Dupont family of France and the MacNeils of Ireland. His maternal grandfather was Alexander Reinagle, of England. He was educated at Washington, and attained to special proficiency in the languages and mathematics. In 1848 he entered the banking house of R. W. Latham & Co., where he remained about two years. His health failing here, he resigned his position and went to Bel Air, Maryland, where he resumed his studies under the direction of Dr. Edwin Arnold. In 1851 he re-entered the banking business with his step-grandfather, Lewis Johnson, in Washington city. With this firm, which bears the name of Lewis Johnson & Co., Private Bankers, he has ever since been connected, and is now at the head of the business. He spent part of the years 1863-64 in Europe. From 1871 to 1878 Mr. Davis was one of the Sinking Fund Commissioners of the District of Columbia, and for the last two years was President of the Board. In this capacity, his official duties have been so discharged as to win for him the unqualified approbation of his fellow-citizens. Though still young, he has established a character for integrity, energy, and sagacity, that does not fail of its proper recognition, and places him by common consent at the head of many important enterprises for the public good. He was the first to set on foot the citizens' movement of 1877-78. It was admirably conducted, and resulted, largely through the personal efforts of Mr. Davis, in securing from Congress for the people of the District the great measure of equity embodied in the act providing a permanent form of government for the District of Columbia. These services have been highly appreciated. Mr. Davis is a Director of the Children's Hospital, of the Labor Exchange, and the Epiphany Church Home, and is also the Treasurer of two of these institutions. In musical matters he has always been greatly interested, and was at one time President of the Choral Society of Washington. In religious faith he is an Episcopalian, and has been for years a member of the Epiphany Church, of which he is

now the Senior Warden. He is neutral in politics. In 1864 he was united in marriage with Margaret Jane, eldest daughter of Charles M. Keller, a distinguished patent lawyer of New York city.

THOMAS, HONORABLE PHILIP FRANCIS, was born at Easton, Talbot County, Maryland, and was educated at the Easton Academy, and Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1831. He was elected as a Democrat to the House of Delegates in 1838. In the following year he was elected to the Twenty-sixth Congress from his district, composed of Talbot, Queen Anne's, Caroline, Kent, and Cecil counties. The late Senator, James Alfred Pearce, was the Whig candidate. Mr. Thomas served through that Congress and was renominated to the Twenty-seventh Congress, but declined to be a candidate, and resumed the practice of the law. He was twice afterwards elected a member of the House of Delegates from Talbot County. In 1847 he was nominated by a Democratic convention a candidate for Governor, elected, and served a term of three years, retiring in 1851. In 1851 he was nominated and elected Comptroller of the Treasury, an office created by the Constitution of 1851. He resigned that office in 1853, and accepted the office of Collector of Customs of the Port of Baltimore, under the administration of President Pierce, and served during that Presidential term. Mr. Thomas was offered the place of Governor of Utah Territory during the Mormon war, by President Buchanan, but declined to accept it. Subsequently he was offered the office of Treasurer of the United States by President Buchanan, vice Casey, deceased, but declined it. He was soon after appointed Commissioner of Patents, and continued in that office until December, 1860, when he was appointed by President Buchanan Secretary of the Treasury, resigning that office in January, 1861. Mr. Thomas was again elected to the House of Delegates in 1866, and during the session of that year was elected to the Senate of the United States, but was refused admission, and finally rejected February 19, 1868, for alleged disloyalty. He was elected to the Forty-fourth Congress and served through that term. He is now a member of the House of Delegates.

TALL, REUBEN JAMES HOOPER, M.D., was born July 9, 1843, at Tobacco Stick, Dorchester County, Maryland. His father, Levin W. Tall, and his mother, Mary (Harrington) Tall, were natives of the same county. They had six children, two sons and four daughters, of whom Reuben was the youngest. Their first-born, Lark Tall, died in Philadelphia, at the

age of twenty-eight years, leaving a wife and two children. His parents removed to Baltimore when the subject of this sketch was but eighteen months old. He attended the public schools of that city until he was fourteen years of age, when the family returned to Dorchester County. He continued his studies in his native town until he was sixteen, and was then appointed teacher of the school. While employed in that capacity he began the study of medicine. He went to Baltimore, and entered the University of Maryland, where he graduated. Having attended two courses of lectures, he commenced the practice of medicine in Baltimore in 1865, and has prosecuted it with much success ever since. When twenty-four years of age he married Miss Mollie C. Blake, daughter of J. W. Blake, Esq., of Baltimore, April 14, 1869. They have one son, Harry B. Tall. Dr. Tall is not a member of any religious denomination, but his views and inclinations are Methodistic. In politics he has always been a Democrat.

CARMICHAEL, HONORABLE WILLIAM, was born in Queen Anne's County, Maryland, in 1775. He studied law at Annapolis in company with Chief Justice Taney; located at Centreville, and for thirty years engaged successfully in the practice of his profession. He was regarded as one of the most prominent lawyers of Maryland. He was a member of the Maryland Senate from 1816 to 1821. In 1830, he retired from the practice of law and devoted his time to farming, until his death, which occurred in 1853. He was married in 1803 to Miss Sarah Downes, daughter of Edward Downes, Esq., a prominent farmer of Queen Anne's County, who died in 1817, leaving two daughters and one son, the Honorable Richard Bennett Carmichael. In the "Memoir of Roger Brooke Taney, D.D.," by Tyler, Judge Taney thus speaks of Mr. Carmichael: "I have always deemed it a fortunate circumstance that William Carmichael, of the Eastern Shore of this State, came to Annapolis to read law while I was there. We became intimate friends, and roomed together for a year. We read in different offices, but we read the same books, and at the same time; and every night we talked over the reading of the day and the principles of law it established, and the distinctions and qualifications to which they were subject. We did not talk for victory, but for mutual information, and neither of us felt or was entitled to feel any superiority of genius or information over the other. He afterward became eminent at the bar; but inheriting, by the death of his father, a large landed estate, and attached to a country life, he gradually withdrew from the profession, and finally, while he was yet in the prime of life, abandoned it altogether and devoted himself to the pursuits of agriculture. He died a few months ago. The friendship formed between us when students continued unbroken and undiminished

to the hour of his death; and I could not write my biography without recording our early associations, nor can I introduce his name without expressing the cordial friendship I entertained for him. He was a frank, manly, and high-minded gentleman."

CARMICHAEL, HONORABLE RICHARD BENNETT, JR., Farmer and Legislator, was born in Talbot County, Maryland, July 2, 1836. He is the son of Honorable Richard B. Carmichael, of Queen Anne's County, Maryland, a prominent Lawyer, Jurist, and Legislator. Mr. Carmichael was educated at the University of Virginia, and has devoted his time principally to farming in Queen Anne's County. He is a Democrat in politics, and was a member of the State Conventions of 1869 and 1873. In 1877 he was elected to the House of Delegates, receiving the largest majority received by any member from that county since the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment.

CATHELL, DANIEL WEBSTER, M.D., the fourth son of Colonel Levi Cathell, was born in Worcester County, Maryland, in November, 1839. His parents, descended from the earliest settlers of the Eastern Shore of Maryland, removed to Baltimore when he was but four years of age. His education was acquired at the public grammar and high schools, after which he took a private course at Loyola College. On completing his education, failing to find an occupation suited to his tastes, he took a trip to New Orleans, where he secured an excellent situation, but becoming tired of the South, he returned to Baltimore, and thence again to Worcester County, where he engaged in milling with his brother James, until the commencement of the civil war. Then, having strong Union sentiments, he quit business and assisted in forming the Purnell Legion of Union Volunteers, from which he never separated until disabled by wounds received at the battle of Antietam. After convalescing from these wounds, he was sent to attend upon some sick and wounded men at the Brigade Hospital. While there his untiring energy in attending to his duties attracted the attention of the attending surgeon, under whose advice and tutelage he commenced the study of medicine, using Wilson's Anatomy as his only textbook. Soon afterward he was sent to assist Surgeon Cadden in organizing West's Buildings Hospital, at Baltimore, where for six months he availed himself of rare chances for study within its wards and dead-house. Having thus prepared himself, he left the army and continued his studies under the preceptorial care of Professor Nathan R. Smith, meanwhile attending a

course of lectures at the University of Maryland. He remained under Professor Smith for twelve months, when, by advice, he went to New York, matriculated in Baltimore Hospital, and attended a clinical course upon auscultation and percussion in its hospital wards by Professor Austin Flint, and one on military surgery and fractures by Professor Frank H. Hamilton. He then proceeded to Brooklyn, and after placing himself under the celebrated Professor A. J. Skene, took a very complete course of lectures at Long Island Medical College, where he graduated in 1865, ranking second in a class of fifty-three. After graduating he returned at once to Baltimore and began practice on North Exeter Street, in a section where he was already favorably known. He entered upon an excellent practice almost at the start. Besides laboring assiduously for the welfare of the thousands who have since confided to his medical skill, he has ever striven to guard the general interests of his profession. He assisted in creating the Baltimore Medical Association, the Epidemiological Society, and the Medical and Surgical Society of Baltimore, also the Alumni Association of the Brooklyn College, in all of which he has held various offices of trust and honor. He was a member of the Library Board of the State Medical Faculty that established its Journal Department. He was a Delegate to the National Convention to revise the United States Pharmacopœia. He is a member of the Alumni Association of the College of Physicians and Surgeons; a member of the American Medical Association; has been eleven times delegated to represent various medical societies at its annual sessions; and is also an honored member of the Medico-Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland. He accepted the appointment of Surgeon to the Eighth Regiment Maryland National Guard, at its organization, and served as such during its whole career; also that of Examining Surgeon United States pensioners. Lack of time has prevented him from accepting many other positions tendered him. In May, 1873, he accepted the position of Professor of Pathology in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Baltimore; but after lecturing for a few years was compelled to withdraw for lack of time to attend to the duties of that position. The College Faculty, upon receiving his resignation, at once elected him one of the Board of Visitors of the college. He has also during his entire professional career been a constant worker in the different medical societies, and has contributed liberally to medical literature. He has been preceptor to a number of medical students, to each of whom he has taught both medicine and industry. He is the donor of the massive gold medals bearing the inscription: "*Detur Digniori*," one of which is annually bestowed, at the commencement of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, upon the student who graduates with most credit. This, the "Cathell Prize," is intended to create a spirit of emulation among the students, and thus lead to deeper study. Besides being ever ready to give his own services to the meritorious poor, free of

charge, he has been very active in organizing public medical charities. He was the originator of the People's Special Dispensary, in which, free of charge, he attended all patients suffering with throat, lung, and heart diseases. He was also one of the founders of the Central Free Dispensary, which annually gives attendance and medicines to about ten thousand patients. He was one of the foremost in establishing the Maryland Lying-In Asylum. Dr. Cathell has merited and achieved great success in his profession.

GRINDALL, CHARLES SYLVESTER, D.D. S., was born in Baltimore, Maryland, July 8, 1849. He is descended from one of the oldest and most respectable families of Maryland, the founder of the American branch having been a ward of Lord Baltimore, whom he accompanied on his voyage to America, in the capacity of secretary, and finally settled in St. Mary's County, which continued to be the place of residence of his descendants, until Dr. John Grindall, great grandfather of the subject of this sketch, removed to Harford County, where he became an extensive land-holder. His son, John Gibson Grindall, resided on the large estate, near Bel Air, Harford County, bequeathed him by his father, and became noted for his hospitality and genial and generous disposition. During the war of 1812-15, he formed one of a band of one hundred volunteers, raised in the county, for the protection of the city of Baltimore, and was present and did good service at the battle of Bladensburg, after which he again retired to his residence, and resumed his former mode of life. In consequence of losses sustained by indorsing notes for some of his friends, which he paid in full without attempting to take any advantage that the law afforded him, he decided to remove with his family to Ohio, then mostly a wilderness, and settled at the point selected as the site of the city of Circleville. His eldest son, John T. Grindall, remained in Maryland, and came to Baltimore from Ellicott's Mills on the first train of cars ever run from that place. He entered into the iron and chemical business, in which he continued for many years, which he was forced to relinquish on account of his health. He afterwards occupied himself in erecting buildings on lots which came into his possession by marriage. His name has been given to one of the streets in Baltimore. He married Eliza, daughter of Thomas Armstrong, an Irish Protestant, from County Tyrone. Charles Sylvester Grindall, son of John T. Grindall, was sent at an early age to a private school in his native city. Some years later he entered St. Mary's College, at Wilmington, Delaware, but leaving that institution before graduating, he continued his studies at Loyola College, in Baltimore city, upon leaving which he assisted his father in business. Being desirous of studying for some

profession, he at first chose that of medicine, and took a partial course at the Maryland University. Having finally decided, however, to follow the dental profession, he received a course of instruction under the tuition of Dr. H. H. Keech, and entering the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, matriculated and had conferred upon him the degree of D.D.S. in February, 1873. The following April he began the practice of his profession. The same year he was elected a member of the Southern Dental Association, and was appointed, November 1, 1877, dentist to Woodstock College, a noted Jesuit institution near the city of Baltimore. By perseverance, professional skill, devotion to his profession and pleasing manners, Dr. Grindall has succeeded in acquiring a lucrative practice and taking a prominent place among his professional brethren.

GRAHAM, COLONEL SAMUEL ALEXANDER, Soldier and Lawyer, of Salisbury, Maryland, was born in Tuscarora Valley, Juniata County, Pennsylvania, November 30, 1828. His parents, William and Martha Graham, were of Scotch-Irish descent, whose ancestors settled in Tuscarora Valley many years before the Declaration of Independence. The first sermon preached in that valley was by a Presbyterian minister at the house of John Graham, the Colonel's great-grandfather, who was an Elder of that denomination; and a warm attachment for that Church has been a characteristic of the family ever since. Both his grandfathers, William Graham and William Patterson, participated in the war of the Revolution. In 1834 the Colonel's father, who was a farmer, settled in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, and in 1840, for the purpose of educating his children, established himself in Carlisle. Samuel A. graduated at Dickinson College in the summer of 1849, and wishing to become self-supporting as soon as possible, immediately after took a school at Landisburg, and in April, 1850, took charge of the Academy in Salisbury, Maryland, the town in which he has had his residence ever since. While teaching he studied law, was admitted to practice in 1856, and met with immediate success. In 1859 he was elected State's Attorney for Somerset County for the term of four years. Before the expiration of his term of office the war of the Rebellion broke out, and he raised a company and enlisted in the Infantry Regiment of the Purnell Legion, September 15, 1861. At first the regiment was under the command of Colonel William H. Purnell, then that of Colonel William J. Leonard. After organization the regiment was sent to Virginia to guard the waters of Accomac and Northampton counties, and prevent blockade running. In March the regiment was sent to Baltimore, and after the disastrous retreat of General Banks from Winchester it was sent to reinforce him, and was

among the first that entered Winchester on the second advance. When General Pope took command of the part of the army near the Rappahannock the regiment formed part of the Twelfth Army Corps, and took part in many skirmishes but no severe engagements. At Catlett's Station, during a night raid by the Confederates, a number of the men were captured and Colonel Leonard taken prisoner, and held as such for several weeks. While so detained the regiment participated in the battle of Antietam, under General Mansfield, who was killed. Soon after his release Colonel Leonard resigned, and the Lieutenant-Colonel and Major both resigning soon afterwards Captain Graham was appointed Colonel. For some months the regiment was assigned guard duty, first at Frederick, then the Relay House, then Fort Delaware, then on the Potomac. In the spring of 1864 it was ordered to join the army under General Grant, then fighting in the Wilderness. On arrival it was assigned to the Maryland Brigade, under Colonel Dushane, a part of the Second Division of the Fifth Army Corps. From the time of joining this corps there was almost constant activity until the end of the service. Shady Grove Church, Cold Harbor, where Colonel Graham's horse was shot, thence across the Chickahominy and the James River to Petersburg, where there was daily firing for a month. He was a witness of the blowing up of the Fort, July 30, 1864, with his regiment ready and expecting orders to charge, and while so waiting received a slight wound in the hand from a musket-ball. On August 18, the Fifth Corps took possession of the Weldon Railroad, at the Yellow House, and advanced towards Petersburg. They were soon met by the enemy and a severe engagement took place, in which one-third of Colonel Graham's regiment were killed or wounded, but the corps was victorious. His horse was shot under him in the early part of the battle, and fell dead almost instantly. The fight was renewed daily the three following days, but the enemy were repulsed each time, and on the last day with immense slaughter. The Maryland Brigade suffered a severe loss in the death of Colonel Dushane, who was killed by a cannon-ball near the close of the battle. The command of the brigade then devolved on Colonel Graham, which he retained until a short time before the expiration of the regiment's term of enlistment. While in command of the Brigade no battles were fought, but a number of skirmishes and constant expectation of battle left but little time for rest. In October, 1864, the regiment was mustered out of service, and the Colonel returned home and resumed the practice of the law. He was a delegate to the Chicago Convention in May, 1868, at which General Grant was nominated for his first Presidential term. He was appointed Assessor of Internal Revenue for the First Congressional District of Maryland, and entered upon the duties of the office May 1, 1869, and when the number of districts was reduced by consolidation, Colonel Graham was retained as Assessor of the new district, formed by

uniting the first and second, which position he retained until, by a change in the Internal Revenue Law, the office of assessor was abolished. Since that he has held no office or political position, except that of Presidential Elector for the State of Maryland on the Republican ticket in 1876. He married, September 1, 1852, Miss Louisa A. Collier, of Wicomico County, Maryland, sister of Rev. Robert Laird Collier, a distinguished Unitarian divine. They have several children. The eldest, Joseph A. Graham, is a member of the bar, and engaged with his father in practice. The Colonel stands at the head of his profession in his county, and has a large practice. He is a constant attendant and supporter of the Presbyterian Church.

WATKINS, REV. WILBUR FISK, A.M., was born in the city of Baltimore, July 9, 1836, his parents, Thomas C. and Elizabeth A. Watkins, both being natives of the same place, the former being of English and the latter of German descent. They are still living. His father, a prominent merchant, was for many years at the head of the largest wholesale boot and shoe house in Baltimore, retiring from business in 1860. He was noted for great kindness of heart, liberality, and integrity. Mr. Watkins received his early education at the best private schools in his native city, and was prepared for college at Govanstown Academy in Baltimore County. His health becoming impaired by excessive study, he spent a year in the office of Thompson & Oudeshuys, a large importing and commission house, acquiring there business habits of great benefit to him in after-life. In 1852 he entered Dickinson College, at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, and during his sojourn there, ranked with the highest scholars of his class; but his health again being impaired by severe application to his studies, he was obliged to leave at the beginning of the junior year. Previous to his admission to college, he united with the Methodist Episcopal Church, with which his parents were connected, and became a devout Christian, while at college being noted for strictness of opinions and habits. In order to regain his health, Mr. Watkins joined the Rev. John Poisal, D.D., a presiding elder of the Baltimore Conference, in his district among the mountains of Central Pennsylvania. While thus engaged, he rode many hundred miles on horseback, which exercise, combined with out-of-door life, completely restored his health. He became a licentiate of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and, at the age of eighteen years, was preaching as junior pastor in a large circuit. Having regained his health, he became desirous of returning to college in order to finish the course, but yielding to the pressure of ministerial friends, who thought him sufficiently well prepared for the ministry, he continued to preach, spending nearly two

years in Centre and Huntingdon counties, Pennsylvania, one year in Harford County, Maryland, and one year as Assistant Minister of the Charles Street Methodist Church, in Baltimore city. At the close of the year 1857, having decided to resume his studies, he entered the Methodist Theological Seminary, then located at Concord, New Hampshire, but since removed to Boston, where he remained two years. In the spring of 1859, he joined the New York East Conference, and was settled at Mamaroneck, a beautiful village on the New Haven Railroad, near New York city, at which place he spent two years, the term of ministerial service allowed by the itinerant system; after which he was settled successively in New York and Brooklyn, as pastor of the leading Methodist churches, and in the spring of 1869 he was called to the First Church in New Haven, Connecticut. At this time his mind became greatly exercised on the subject of the superior claims of the Protestant Episcopal Church, although for ten years previously the idea of changing to that Church had presented itself. In the year 1861 he had an interview on that subject with Bishop Potter, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of New York, but being unwilling to surrender the position of usefulness he held, and to rupture the associations of a lifetime, he could come to no decision in the matter at that time. Finally, however, he became convinced that it was his duty to make the change; his dislike to an itinerant ministry being also an inducement, besides which he preferred a Liturgical service, and was impressed with the value of a true Episcopal ordination. These views gradually took shape, and in the summer of 1870 he withdrew from the Methodist denomination, and was confirmed in the Protestant Episcopal Church by Bishop Williams, of Connecticut. He at once became a candidate for Holy Orders in the diocese of Long Island, under his devoted friend, Bishop Littlejohn, spending six months of his candidatuship in Knoxville, East Tennessee, where he officiated as lay-reader in the Chapel of the Epiphany. On February 5, 1871, he was ordained a Dean by Bishop Littlejohn, in St. James's Church, Brooklyn, and immediately assumed the duties of assistant minister of that church, having charge of St. Barnabas Chapel. The congregation increased very rapidly under his ministry; lots were bought, and a beautiful and commodious chapel erected. On Trinity Sunday of the same year, Mr. Watkins was ordained to the priesthood by Bishop Littlejohn. In the following winter, a temporary loss of voice compelled him to cease preaching, and he made a trip to Nassau in the Bahamas, whence, after a few weeks' sojourn, he returned entirely recovered. Immediately after his arrival in Brooklyn, he received a unanimous and urgent call to the Parish of the Epiphany in the city of Washington, D. C., the largest and most important congregation there, and began his ministry at that church, April, 1872, where he remained until June, 1876, when he received and accepted a call to Christ Church, in

the city of Baltimore, of which he has since been the rector. In his religious views Mr. Watkins is what would be called a conservative churchman, holding evangelical views, but is not identified with either the High or Low Church party. As may be inferred from the many important positions which have been ably filled by him in his past career, he possesses in an eminent degree the essential qualifications of a successful, earnest, and eloquent preacher, affording in his own life a proof of his sincere belief in the principles of the Christian religion and of his attachment to them. In his private and domestic relations, as well as in his public life, he gives daily evidence of having inherited the kindness of heart, liberality, and integrity, which distinguished his father. In 1860 Mr. Watkins married Miss Esther Griffen, daughter of Mr. Schureman Halsted, a retired merchant of New York, and has five children.

DENNIS, HON. JAMES UPSHUR, Lawyer and State Senator, was born in 1823, in Somerset County, Maryland. His parents were John Upshur and Maria (Robertson) Dennis. A full account of his ancestry is given in the sketch contained in this volume of his brother, Hon. George R. Dennis, M.D., United States Senator. James U. Dennis inherited the family talent, and has been kept almost constantly in office since the conclusion of his professional studies in 1845. He was educated at Princeton College, New Jersey, from which he graduated in 1842, after which he studied law in the office of the late William W. Handy, and was admitted to the bar in 1845. In the fall of the same year he was elected to the Legislature from Worcester County. In 1850 he was elected to the State Constitutional Convention, and in 1855 to the office of State's Attorney for Somerset County, where he has always resided, and where his family have lived for over two hundred years. In 1859 he was elected to the Legislature from the same county, and to the State Constitutional Convention in 1864. In 1876 he was elected State Senator from Somerset County for four years. Senator Dennis was married in 1846 to Cecilia B. Hooe, who died in 1861, leaving him three daughters, Nellie Hooe, Maria Robertson and Cecilia Bisco Dennis. In 1863 he married Mary Wilson Treacle, of Baltimore, by whom he has one son, James Treacle Dennis. The Dennis family brought with them to this country their strong attachment to the Church of England, which through all the generations they have retained, and Senator Dennis worships in the faith of his fathers. In the Senate, and as a member of the Democratic party, he is prominent, independent and outspoken. He is talented, and possessed of a high sense of honor. His great popularity and the confidence reposed in him is abundantly attested by the fact that he has been so long and so constantly retained in public life.

STEWART, HON. WILLIAM A., Lawyer, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, December 29, 1825. His parents, who are still living, at an advanced age, both sprang from a hardy stock. His father's ancestors emigrated from the North of Ireland in the early part of the eighteenth century, while his mother is descended from one of the refugees from France, who, on account of religious persecution, fled to this country in the latter part of the seventeenth century. Branches of each family are numerous, and have representatives in nearly every Southern State of the Union. Mr. Stewart received his early education in the public and private schools of his native city, and afterwards pursued a thorough course at Baltimore College, which was then, and remained until recently, one of the departments of the University of Maryland. Having chosen the profession of the law and pursued the preparatory studies, Mr. Stewart was, at an unusually early age, admitted to practice by the Baltimore County Court, May 17, 1847. His success, assured from the first, has been due in great measure to the fact, that he has devoted the greater part of his time to his profession, and has never slighted it, or the labors attendant upon it, for other pursuits, in however attractive form they may have been presented. In the years 1849, 50, and 51 he was Chief Clerk of the First Branch of the City Council of Baltimore, and in 1854, having in the interval been a member of the House of Delegates, he was chosen as Chief Clerk of the House of Delegates of Maryland. In the performance of his duties he gave general satisfaction, and his efficiency and uniform courtesy elicited the highest commendations from the correspondents of the daily press. In 1851 Mr. Stewart was elected a member of the House of Delegates from the city of Baltimore, and served in that body with great credit and acceptability during the two long sessions of 1852 and 1853, immediately subsequent to the adoption of a popular Constitution by the people of Maryland. The records of these two terms show him to have been one of the most active and efficient members, and although one of the youngest, he was regarded by his colleagues as one of the most useful and influential. Various reports written by him at this time show the character of his mind, and the high moral tone which pervaded his course as a Legislator, among which reports may be mentioned that on the claims of the Nanticoke Indians, and also that on the subject of an appropriation to the House of Refuge. In 1867, returning from a somewhat extended tour in Europe, Mr. Stewart was immediately elected again to the House of Delegates, and at the session of 1868 was chosen Speaker of that body. The following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted by the members at the close of the session, attest the estimation in which he was held by his colleagues:

"*Resolved*, That our sincere thanks are due, and they are hereby given to the Hon. William A. Stewart, Speaker of this House, for his kind and courteous deportment during



William A. Stewart

Engraved by
W. A. Stewart

this session, to each and all of its members, and for the impartial, remarkably able and dignified manner in which he has discharged the arduous duties of his high and responsible position.

Resolved, That in the Hon. William A. Stewart, Speaker of this House, distinguished as he is for his integrity, ability, and patriotism, we recognize the true type of the Maryland statesman, and that knowing him to be as brave as he is true, able, and patriotic, we have every confidence that in whatever position he may be placed in the future, he will battle for the interest, honor, and sovereignty of our gallant, noble, and beloved commonwealth."

The above sentiments were echoed by the Annapolis press, giving to Mr. Stewart the most unqualified praise as he retired from the position he had so ably filled. In 1852, during the absence of the Consul, Mr. Stewart acted as Commercial Agent for the Republic of Venezuela, at the port of Baltimore. In 1858, under authority of the corporation of Baltimore, he revised the ordinances, and digested the acts of Assembly relating to that city. On July 10, 1868, he was appointed by the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, one of the Trustees of the McDonough Farm School and Fund, and for several years past he has been Vice-President of the Board. From an early age Mr. Stewart has been identified with the Sunday-school cause, and for twenty-five years he served acceptably as a teacher and superintendent, and also as Secretary of the Protestant Episcopal Sunday-school Society of the City of Baltimore. For many years he served as vestryman of the church of the above denomination of which he is a member, and represented it as a lay delegate in the Convention of the Diocese of Maryland. Mr. Stewart was married, March 16, 1869, to Miss Emily Gallatin, daughter of the late Commander Albert G. Slaughter of the United States Navy; and by her he has two children,—a son, William A. Stewart, Jr., and a daughter, Emily Slaughter Stewart. This brief and imperfect outline of Mr. Stewart's varied and multiplied labors will enable the reader to form some idea of his abilities and usefulness, and the high respect and esteem entertained for him by the people of his native State. He is one of the first members of the bar of Maryland, and the State has no son of whom she is more justly proud.

STONE, HON. FREDERICK, Ex-Member of Congress, was born February 7, 1820. He is the only son of Frederick D. and Eliza (Patton) Stone, of Charles County, Maryland, and the grandson of Judge Michael Jenifer Stone; a memoir of whom is contained in this volume. He was reared in the Episcopal Church, liberally educated, studied law, rose to eminence in the legal profession, and has been for many years a prominent and leading citizen of Charles County. In 1852 he and Samuel Tyler, with William Price, were appointed by the

Legislature of Maryland, Commissioners "to simplify and abridge the rules of Pleading, Practice and Conveyancing," in Maryland, and performed that duty with great ability and to the utmost satisfaction of the bar, the bench, and the public. At his first election to Congress, his opponent received only four votes in Charles County. He was senior counsel for the defence in the trial of Dr. Samuel A. Mudd, charged with being privy to the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, and was also an associate counsel with Hon. Thomas Ewing, for the defence of David E. Harold, one of the conspirators. In both of these cases he displayed so much ability, address, dignity, and firmness, that he was highly complimented by the attorneys of the Government. He is now successfully engaged in the practice of his profession, at Port Tobacco, Maryland. He was elected a member of the Maryland Constitutional Convention of 1864, and in the fall of the same year was elected by the Democratic party to the Legislature. He was a member of the Fortieth and Forty-first Congresses, from March 4, 1867, to March 4, 1871, and served on the Committees on Private Land Claims, on Education and Labor, and on the District of Columbia. In 1871 he was again elected to the Legislature of Maryland. Mr. Stone has been married twice. He married first, June 10, 1852, Maria Louisa Stonestreet, the daughter of Nicholas and Ann E. Stonestreet. She died in November, 1867, leaving four children, Annie Stone, who married November 19, 1875, Henry Guard Robertson, son of Walter Hanson and Catharine (Barnes) Robertson; Elizabeth Ellen Stone, Jennie Stone, and Maria Louisa Stone. June 15, 1870, he married Mrs. Jennie (Stonestreet) Ferguson, a sister of his first wife.

HOWARD, GOVERNOR GEORGE, was born November 21, 1789, at "Belvedere," Baltimore, Maryland. He was the second son of Governor John Eager Howard. He succeeded Hon. Daniel Martin, Governor of Maryland, who died July 10, 1830; was elected to that office and served until the election of James Thomas in 1832. He was a Presidential Elector in 1837 and 1841, and on both occasions voted for William Henry Harrison for President of the United States. He died August 2, 1846. He married December 26, 1811, Prudence Gough Ridgely. His children were John Eager Howard; Priscilla Ridgely Howard, who married Eugene Post; Margaret Elizabeth Howard, who married her brother-in-law, Eugene Post; Charles Ridgely Howard, who married Elizabeth Ann Waters; Sophia C. Howard, who married Richard Norris; George Howard; Jacob Hollingsworth Howard; William Howard, who married Octavia Duvall; Cornelius Howard; Rebecca Hanson Howard; James Howard; David Ridgely Howard; Eliza Carroll Howard, and James Carroll Howard.

THOMPSON, GENERAL HENRY ANTHONY, President of the National Bank of Baltimore, was born in that city August 14, 1800. His father, Henry Thompson, came to America from England in 1702, and settled in the city of Baltimore, where he embarked in commercial pursuits, continuing therein until his death in 1838. He married Miss Ann L. Bowly, the eldest daughter of an honored and prominent citizen of Maryland, Daniel Bowly, Esq., of Furley Hall. During General Thompson's childhood, his father resided on Gay, near what is now called Fayette Street, a quarter of the city that, in those early days, was occupied by the residences of Baltimore's leading citizens, but is now almost exclusively devoted to business purposes. In 1808 young Thompson was placed at Charlotte Hall College, St. Mary's County, Maryland, and in June, 1815, entered the Military Academy at West Point, where he graduated with high distinction in June, 1819, and was appointed Second Lieutenant of Artillery. He was at once detailed for duty with the Topographical Engineer Corps, then surveying the harbors, etc., under the orders of the Board of Engineers. He continued on this duty until ordered to the headquarters of his regiment, Fourth Artillery, as Adjutant thereof, at Pensacola, Florida, October, 1822. In February of 1824 he was transferred to Fort Monroe, Old Point Comfort, Virginia, as Adjutant of the Artillery School of Practice, and in 1826, was stationed at Savannah, Georgia, to which place the headquarters of his regiment had been changed. After being stationed at various localities, he was, in June, 1836, ordered to the Creek Nation, as aid of General Fenwick, United States Army. After the removal of the Indians he was ordered, on engineer duty, to repair to Fort McHenry, Maryland. In October of that year he resigned from the army, and was appointed Civil Engineer, in charge of the same work, under the Chief Engineer, which he completed in December, 1839, when he removed to Baltimore, and became connected with the well-known mercantile house of Henry Thompson & Son, commission merchants, which, many years before, was founded by his father. In 1845 he was appointed Inspector-General, with the rank of Colonel, Maryland Militia, and in 1847 was appointed Brigadier-General of Artillery by Governor Thomas, which position he resigned in 1861. From his earliest manhood General Thompson has been an active, zealous, and consistent member of the Protestant Episcopal Church. He was elected a vestryman of Christ Church, Baltimore, in 1841, which position he retained until 1854, when he was elected a vestryman of Emanuel Church, corner of Read and Cathedral streets, Baltimore, which position he still occupies, adding to its duties those of Register and Treasurer, as he had also done when in the vestry of Christ Church. General Thompson has been, and still is, officially connected with several leading corporations in Baltimore. In 1855 he was elected a Director in the Bank of Baltimore, and in October, 1863, President

of that institution. When it became the National Bank of Baltimore, he was, in August, 1865, again elected its President, which position he continues to fill, performing all its duties, as he does those of the positions he holds in other corporations, with all the attention and activity of one in the prime and vigor of manhood, though now verging upon his octogenarian year. In 1827 General Thompson married Miss Zelina I. De Macklot, of St. Louis, Missouri, who died in 1861, leaving a large family. As a college student, he was assiduous in the acquisition of knowledge; as a cadet, he took the highest honors of our National Military School, when only nineteen years of age; as an officer of the United States Army, he served ably and patriotically; as the incumbent of high and responsible civil positions, he was diligent and conscientious in the discharge of his duties; as a Christian gentleman, he has been faithful to his religious vows, devoting the better part of his life to the services of the Church; as a husband, he was loving and faithful; as a father, he has ever been kind and indulgent; and as an individual, courteous and dignified in his manners, and generous in all his impulses. His history is the record of a life well spent.

MEETEER, DOCTOR WILLIAM HENRY, was born November 24, 1824, in New Castle County, Delaware. His parents were Samuel and Ann (Chamberlain) Meeteer. He was educated and graduated at Delaware College, Newark, Delaware, adopted the medical profession, studied with his uncle, Dr. Joseph Chamberlain, of Newark, and received the degree of Doctor of Medicine, in March, 1847, from Jefferson Medical College, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Soon after his graduation he went South, and practiced medicine for about two years in Mississippi. In the winter of 1852-53 he settled in Chestertown, Kent County, Maryland, where he still resides and has a large and lucrative practice, and enjoys the esteem and respect of his fellow-citizens, for his high qualities as a Christian gentleman and skilful physician. He is a Democrat, and a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church. He married, June 4, 1868, Margaret Horsey, daughter of Thomas and Elhora (Palmer) Horsey, of Kent County, Maryland, and has had two children, William Henry Meeteer, born August 28, 1870, and died July 12, 1871, and Margaret Horsey Meeteer.

THOMAS, MAJOR DOUGLAS HAMILTON, was born January 1, 1847, in Baltimore, Maryland. He is the son of Dr. John Hanson and Annie Campbell (Gordon) Thomas, and the grandson of Hon. John Hanson Thomas, a memoir of whom is contained in this volume. His mother, Mrs. Annie Campbell (Gordon)

Thomas, is the daughter of Basil and Annie Campbell (Knox) Gordon, of Falmouth, Virginia, and the granddaughter of William Knox, of "Windsor Lodge," Culpeper County, Virginia, who married in 1766 Susannah Fitzhugh, only daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Stuart) Fitzhugh, of "Boscobel," Stafford County, Virginia. William Knox, whose mother was Janet Somerville, was a native of Scotland, and of consanguinity with John Knox, the celebrated reformer in the time of Queen Mary. Mrs. Sarah (Stuart) Knox was descended from Kenneth II, who was crowned King of Scotland in the year 854. Basil Gordon was the son of Samuel and Nicholas (Brown) Gordon, of "Lochdougan," Scotland, and the grandson of John Gordon, who married Grace Newall, and died August 23, 1738, aged 56 years. Mrs. Nicholas (Brown) Gordon, daughter of John Brown, of Craigen Callie, and his wife, Margaret McClamrock, of Craigen Bay, was the last person baptized by Rev. James Renwick, beheaded at the cross of Edinburgh; she was from the Carsluth family, her grandfather and uncle were ministers in the Parish of Kirkinabrook. John Gordon, above named, was the son of Samuel Gordon, of "Stockerton," who was born in 1656, married Margaret McKinnell, and died April 15, 1732, at "Stockerton," his country-seat, in the Parish of Kirkeudbright, Scotland. He was related to the families of Lord Kenmuir and the Gordons, of Greenlaw, and was visited by both families, especially by Sir Alexander and Lady Gordon, of Greenlaw. Major Thomas was educated in Baltimore city, at the University of Maryland. During the late civil war he started in 1863 to join the Southern army, but was arrested on his way and confined for a time by the military. After his release on parole, he entered the Farmers' and Merchants' National Bank of Baltimore, and after an experience of a year and a half, displaying unusual aptitude and capacity for the business of banking, at the early age of eighteen years he was promoted to the position of teller, and remained in the bank eight years. Subsequently, until recently, he was a member of the firm of Winchester & Thomas, doing business on Second Street, Baltimore. In 1876, by appointment of the United States Centennial Commission, he was a member of the "Centennial State Board of Maryland." He was also a member of the Congress of Authors which assembled, July 1, 1876, in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, and by invitation of the "Committee on the Restoration of Independence Hall," presented on that occasion a very valuable memoir of President John Hanson. During the railroad riots of 1877, he raised in twenty-four hours a company of eighty-five men for service in the Fifth Regiment of Baltimore, and performed good service to his State and country in that perilous emergency. He was, May 9, 1878, being then Captain of Company A, unanimously elected Major of the Fifth Regiment. On August 1, 1878, he became by an unsolicited election the Cashier of the Marine Bank of Baltimore. He is the author of a

work, printed for private distribution, entitled "Genealogical Record of the Family of Thomas, compiled from papers in possession of Dr. J. Hanson Thomas, Baltimore, 1875." He married, January 25, 1870, Alice Lee Whitridge, daughter of Dr. John and Catharine C. Whitridge, of Baltimore, and has two children, viz., Douglas Hamilton Thomas, and John Hanson Thomas.

HENNICK, JOHN M., Chief Engineer Baltimore City Fire Department, was born September 11, 1835, in Baltimore. He is the son of John C. Hennick, who commanded a company of militia during the Maryland bank and nunnery riots, and was in the saddlery business. His grandfather, on the paternal side, was a major in the war of 1812; his great-grandfather, who was of Polish descent, was killed at the battle of Cowpens, in the Revolutionary war. His mother, Sarah Rutter, was the daughter of Josias Rutter, who was second in command of the Chesapeake flotilla at the bombardment of Fort Mifflin, at the battle of North Point, in 1812. He succeeded Commodore Barney, who was killed, and ordered Lieutenant Webster to the battery of six eighteen pounders, located at Spring Garden, at present Winans' Wharf, on the night of September 13. The British flotilla of twenty-two barges, passed Fort Mifflin and moved up Spring Garden, intending to land and take the fort in the rear and burn the city. Lieutenant Webster's battery, in conjunction with one above it, opened fire upon the British, beating them off, sinking and capturing a number of the barges. His great-grandfather on the maternal side was of English descent. His father and mother were both Methodists. He attended public school until twelve years of age, after which he entered a feed store. At the age of sixteen he was apprenticed to James Browne, a well-known hatter of Baltimore, with whom he remained ten years, serving an apprenticeship of five years and working five years as a journeyman. He then worked four years for James V. Davis, of Washington, District of Columbia. In 1865 he started a silk and cassimere hat and cap manufactory and store at 13 South Sharp Street, Baltimore, and conducted a successful business with his brother, Josias G., who died in 1872, when he sold out the establishment. Mr. Hennick was one of fifteen children. His brother Jesse was mate of the steamship Rebecca Clyde, of the Baltimore and Wilmington Line of Steamers, which was lost off the coast of North Carolina in September, 1876. He has two brothers and two sisters living. He has been identified with the Fire Department in Baltimore for nearly a quarter of a century, having, at the age of seventeen, joined the Washington Hose Company, under the old volunteer system, and served in that company for seven

years. When the Paid Fire Department was inaugurated, under Mayor Thomas Swann's administration, he was made foreman of No. 2 Engine, and served in that position until 1862, when he went to Washington, as before stated. In April, 1868, he was reappointed as foreman of the same engine. In 1869 he was promoted to the position of Assistant Engineer in place of William C. Rose, who was killed with two others at the fire in McClelland's Alley. He served acceptably in that position until April, 1876, when he was appointed Chief Engineer by the Board of Fire Commissioners. In the discharge of his duties Mr. Hennick has had many hair-breadth escapes; nor has he always escaped unscathed. He was badly burned with five others, April 11, 1875, by the explosion of a barrel of gasoline in a cellar on Garden Street, from the effects of which Lewis Rudolph, foreman of No. 2 Hook and Ladder Company, died. He was thrown from a carriage and badly bruised on the head. At the burning of the Consolidated Building, corner of German and South streets, he and others were saved when the stairs burned away by mounting to the roof, and by means of a ladder thrown across an alley from a roof on the other side made their escape. In its Chief Engineer Baltimore has a competent officer, of undaunted courage and promptitude, and entirely devoted to his calling. In politics Mr. Hennick is a Democrat, and in religion an attendant with his family on the Lee Street Baptist Church. He has been a member of the Odd Fellows and Red Men about twenty years, and is also a member of the Independent Order of Mechanics. He married Miss Mary E. Jones, daughter of William C. Jones, a machinist and moulder of Baltimore, of an old Maryland family. They have had four children, three of whom are living.

DAVIS, HON. ALLEN BOWIE, was born February 16, 1809, at Greenwood, Montgomery County, Maryland. Greenwood was the residence of his grandfather, Ephraim Davis, who died in 1769. His wife was Elizabeth Howard. The estate was inherited and enlarged by his only son, Hon. Thomas Davis, who married Elizabeth Bowie, daughter of Allen and Ruth Bowie, of the same county. Thomas Davis died in 1833, leaving the larger portion of his estate to his only living son, A. B. Davis. Mr. Thomas Davis was a man of marked and decided character, who, although an agriculturist by profession, filled many offices of public trust, with such fidelity and executive ability as won universal confidence and respect. He was a communicant and vestryman in his parish church during life; President of the Board of Trustees of the Brookville Academy from its foundation to his death; a member of the State Legislature for several years, and one of the Associate Judges of

the County Court, before the system was changed, permitting none but members of the legal profession to hold that position. He wrote deeds, contracts, and wills for his neighbors, without compensation; and was considered good authority in all cases requiring adjudication, his acquaintance with its technicalities and provisions being remarkable for one who had not made law a profession. A. Bowie Davis, the subject of this sketch, married Rebecca Comfort, daughter of Hon. Thomas Beale Dorsey, Chief Justice of the State of Maryland. After her decease, he married her cousin, Hester Ann, daughter of William Wilkins, Esq. In early life, his health being extremely delicate, his parents considered it unsafe to send him to college. He, therefore, received at the Brookville Academy what was then considered a good English education, with some knowledge of the classics. These early acquirements, improved by reading, thought, observation, and intercourse with men of talent and culture, into whose society, birth and marriage introduced him, together with a mind naturally vigorous, strong will, and indomitable energy, have enabled him to successfully compete with many who had superior early advantages. Like his father, he has not confined himself to the simple routine of home supervision, but has held himself ready on every occasion to unite with others in advancing the interests of his county and State. He is a communicant and vestryman in his parish church, and represented it continuously for thirty years in its annual conventions. In 1833, as a Trustee of the Brookville Academy, of which he was afterward President, he assisted in securing the enactment of a law, prohibiting the sale of ardent spirits within a circuit of two miles of the Academy. This antedated the famous Maine Liquor Law. In 1862 he procured the amendment of this law so as to embrace a district of eighteen by twelve miles, unless it could be shown to the court expedient, and which to the credit of the county has never been done. Mr. Davis was a member of the "Board of Public Works" from 1840 to 1850, and succeeded in procuring the reduction of tolls on fertilizers from four to one-quarter per cent. per ton, on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and from six to three cents on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. For several years he has been President of the Montgomery County Agricultural Society. In 1850 he was a member of the State Convention to revise the Constitution, and in 1862 was a member of the State Legislature. For three years he was President of the State Agricultural College. Believing that its charter limited it to instruction in such branches as were best calculated to develop agriculture as a science, practically as well as theoretically, and seeing a determination to introduce studies altogether foreign, he found himself in an antagonistic position, and therefore withdrew. For three years he was President of the State Agricultural Society. Regarding the present site of the grounds as not readily accessible, owing to their distance from public

thoroughfares, and objecting to the prominence given to sports of the turf, he resigned. He has ever been a warm advocate of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, which he assisted to complete, maintaining that, with judicious management, it would yield a large revenue to the State, and thus lessen the present burdensome taxation. In politics Mr. Davis was originally an old-line Whig. During the war he was opposed to disunion, and is still conservative. His only aim in public life has been to acquit himself as a useful citizen, and the above record fully demonstrates his success in that direction. Although residing a large portion of the year in Baltimore, he still retains his citizenship and interest in his native county. His only son, William Wilkins Davis, married, within one week of his decease, Nellie Ward, daughter of Right Reverend Henry B. Whipple, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Minnesota.

MCAHON, HON. JOHN VAN LEAR, one of the most distinguished lawyers of the Maryland bar, was born in Cumberland, Maryland, August 18, 1800. His father, William McMahon, was a highly respected farmer of Alleghany County. Mr. McMahon graduated when very young with first honors of Princeton College. He immediately commenced the study of law with Roger Perry, of Cumberland, and was admitted to the bar in the nineteenth year of his age. He was at once successful. As soon as he had reached his majority he was elected to the Legislature. The next year he was re-elected, and that session became the leader of the House of Delegates, and made his famous speech in favor of giving to the Jews of the State the equality of all rights. He subsequently removed to Baltimore and was elected to the Legislature twice in succession by the Jackson Democrats. The same party unanimously nominated him as their candidate for Congress, which he refused to accept. He afterward became identified with the Whig party, and in 1840 was the President of the great national Whig mass convention at Baltimore. When General Harrison became President, Mr. McMahon was offered, by letter, any office, except one, in the Presidential gift. But he declined to accept any office of a political nature, although the highest honors of his State were also offered him. He was a Delegate to the State International Improvement Convention in 1825, of which Charles Carroll of Carrollton was president. In 1826 a meeting was held in Baltimore at which it was determined to construct the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Mr. McMahon was present and drew the charter, which has ever since served as a model for railroad charters in this country. In 1831 he published the first volume of his History of Maryland, but the work was never completed. He continued to be the leader of the Baltimore

bar from 1827 to 1859, in which year, whilst preparing a brief in a case in the Court of Appeals, he was stricken with partial blindness, which continued to grow worse thereafter. In consequence he gradually withdrew from the bar, and in 1863 removed to his native town, Cumberland. Mr. McMahon retired with an ample competence derived from the practice of his profession. About twenty-five years before his death he was called upon by a lady of Charles County, Maryland, to draw her will, which he did at her request, leaving a blank for the name of the devisee. He was greatly astonished at the death of the lady not long after to learn that his name had been inserted in the blank places in the will, and that in admiration of his talents she had bequeathed him her property, valued at over \$25,000. He was a profound and astute lawyer, and an eloquent political speaker.

DUNOTT, JUSTUS, Physician and Surgeon, was born at Wilmington, Delaware, in the month of October, 1804. His parents were Justus and Rachel Dunott. He received his early education at the Academy at Wilmington, and afterwards entered the drug store of Dr. Johnson in that city, where he remained about two years, and became so much interested in medicine, that at the solicitation of Dr. Johnson, he entered his office, and applied himself diligently to the study of the healing art. He also attended two full courses of lectures at the University of Philadelphia, from which he graduated in the spring of 1824, and the same year commenced the practice of medicine in Delaware County, Pennsylvania. After remaining in this place five years, he yielded to the advice of his friend Dr. Dewees, and removed to Philadelphia, where he continued the practice of his profession. While there, as Demonstrator of Anatomy and Superintendent of the dissecting classes connected with the University of Philadelphia, he for a number of years occupied the rooms formerly used by Dr. Joseph Pancoast. After a long practice, covering a period of twenty-one years, finding that his physical energies had been overtaxed, he decided to retire for a time from the more active duties of his profession, and purchased a farm in Cecil County, Maryland, to which he removed, and remained for eight years, managing his farm and practicing medicine as time and inclination permitted. At the end of that period, his health being entirely restored, he commenced practice in Elkton, Cecil County, and continued it until after the war. In April, 1865 he removed to Frederick City, where he now resides, winning high regard as a physician, and as an esteemed member of the community. Dr. Dunott has been twice married, and has two children living; one residing in San Francisco, and the other in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, practicing medicine.

GREENFIELD, HON. AQUILA H., was born in Baltimore, September 4, 1831. His father's name was also Aquila H. Greenfield. His father was a merchant, and a man of prominence in the city government, a member of the Council, and from 1840 to 1850 served as coroner. The maiden name of his wife, the mother of the younger Aquila, was Harriet M. Hatton. The great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, Nelson Greenfield, was a Methodist preacher in Baltimore County, about the year 1740. Mr. Greenfield was educated at the High School in Baltimore, and afterwards at the City College, from which he graduated with honor in 1848, when only seventeen years of age. He then entered his father's house-furnishing store on Lexington Street, and diligently applied himself to master the details of the business. His father died September 14, 1850, and he succeeded him in the business, which he maintained at its former degree of prosperity, and which, under his excellent management, is still flourishing. The political career of Mr. Greenfield commenced in 1871, when he was elected to the First Branch of the City Council, where he served on several important committees. His course in the Council was regarded with such favor by his constituents of the Thirtieth Ward, that he was returned in 1872 by a largely increased majority, and was honored with an election to the Presidency of the First Branch, which made him ex-officio Mayor, in the absence of that officer. At the time of the disastrous fire of 1873, which devastated such a large portion of the city on Park, Clay, Saratoga, Mulberry, and other streets, Mr. Greenfield acted as Mayor, and by his ability and prompt decisive action, contributed largely to save the city from the general conflagration that for a time seemed inevitable. His success as President of the City Council brought him into such prominence and favor, that in the next year, 1874, he was elected to represent his district in the State Legislature for the term of two years. In that body he became prominent as the author of the bill for the establishment of the House of Correction. This bill he introduced and defended till in the face of the most bitter opposition it became a law. This important institution is situated near Jessup's Station, thirteen miles from Baltimore, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. In the fall of 1877 Mr. Greenfield was returned to the popular branch of the City Council, and was made Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means. When quite young Mr. Greenfield made a profession of religion, and has since been connected with and an office-bearer in the Fayette Street Methodist Episcopal Church. He was married in September, 1858, to Miss Laura Virginia Blades, of Talbot County, Maryland. He has had seven children, five of whom are now living: Jennie, Annie, Laura, William, and Edith. Mrs. Greenfield died April 28, 1876. Mr. Greenfield was married a second time, October 31, 1877, to Miss Lydia, daughter of Daniel Harvey, who was for several years a member of the City Council, and President of the

Second Branch, and was also a candidate for the mayoralty of Baltimore in 1868. In politics Mr. Greenfield has been identified with the Democratic party from his youth. He is widely and favorably known as a man of probity and honor, and exerts a large influence in the community.

HUTZLER BROTHERS, ABRAM G., born in 1836, **CHARLES G.**, in 1841, and **DAVID**, in 1843, wholesale and retail lace and embroidery Merchants, are the sons of M. Hutzler, and are all natives of Baltimore. They were educated in the public schools of that city, and finished their studies in the High School. In 1858 the eldest brother, A. G. Hutzler, in company with his father, commenced the lace and embroidery business at the corner of Howard and Clay streets, under the firm name of M. Hutzler & Son. Nine years later, in 1867, M. Hutzler retired from the business, and the two younger brothers were taken in, forming the present firm of Hutzler Brothers, Charles G. Hutzler having been previously a member of the firm of Julius Oberndorf & Co. The brothers also started at this time a wholesale house at 271 West Baltimore Street, of which the two eldest took charge, and David, the younger, assumed the care of the retail business. In 1870, in accordance with the demands of their rapidly increasing trade, the wholesale business was removed to a larger house, at the corner of Baltimore and Sharp streets, and in 1872 their accommodations being still too limited, the firm removed to their present five story warehouse, at No. 12 Hanover Street. Mr. David Hutzler still conducting the retail business at the original stand, its success was not inferior to that of the wholesale department, and augmented yearly until 1875, when the brothers purchased the warehouse, No. 67 North Howard Street, from James Gelty, Esq., and rebuilt it to suit their heavy trade. Since that date its prosperity has continued steadily to increase, notwithstanding the great stringency of the times. From the first commencement of the business by his father and elder brother, Mr. David Hutzler, then only fifteen years of age, was engaged with them as clerk, and his success, like that of his brothers, is based upon a thorough knowledge of business, and the practice, never deviated from in any instance, of conducting it on the best and highest principles. Hutzler Brothers were the pioneers in establishing the One Price System in the lace and embroidery business, to which they have, under all circumstances, rigidly adhered. Their rules have always been to represent goods precisely as they are, to treat all who do not buy from them with the same politeness that is shown to the largest purchasers, not to importune customers, and especially to satisfy a patron or to refund the money. The firm has always considered it an unsafe policy to keep old articles on hand, and just previous to taking an inventory

of stock they close out all of their goods at cost. They import many of their goods, and have resident correspondents and buyers in England and in Paris. These gentlemen are of the Jewish faith. They are active members of all the Hebrew Charitable Associations, and also of the Masonic fraternity. One of them is at present High Priest of Adoniram Royal Arch Chapter, Treasurer of the Council of High Priesthood of the State of Maryland, and Past Master of the Arcana Lodge, No. 110, A. F. and A. M. He has also been President of the Mendelssohn Literary Association, and of the Harmony Circle. Charles G. Hutzler married the daughter of Henry Someborn, of Baltimore. David Hutzler married the daughter of Joel Gutman, of the same city. Messrs. Hutzler have attained merited success.

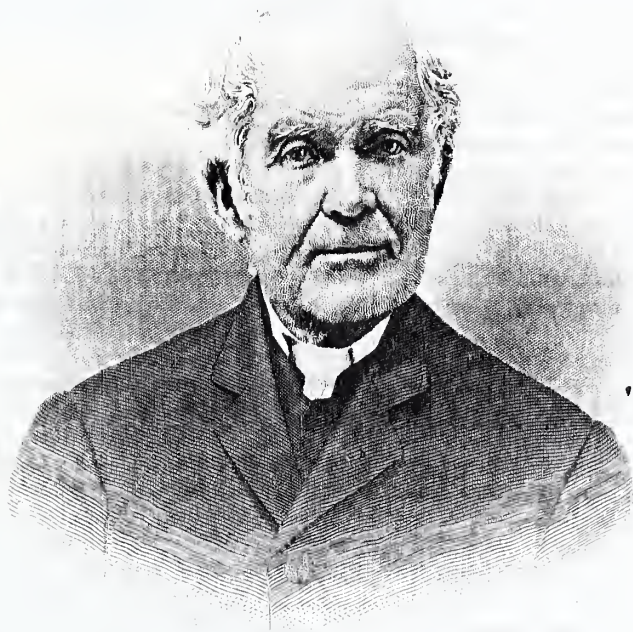
DOWNS, REV. WILFORD, of the Baltimore Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was born near Lexington, Rockbridge County, Virginia, March 12, 1827, and is the son of Wilford and Sarah Downs. His father was a blacksmith by trade and is still living; four of his younger sons have the same occupation. His son Wilford received a fair English education in the schools of Lexington, and commenced the study of Latin. At twelve years of age his father removed to a distant part of the country, where he went into the shop and for nine months supplied the place of a hand at the bellows and anvil. Preferring the printing business, however, he entered as an apprentice in the office of *The Gazette*, a Whig paper of his native town, and served for three years and eight months, during which time he made a profession of religion and joined the Methodist Episcopal Church. A vacancy of State cadetship occurring at the Virginia Military Institute, at Lexington, in July, 1843, at the instance of friends, and with the consent of his employer, O. P. Baldwin, Esq., the editor of the *Gazette*, and subsequently prominently connected with the press at Richmond, Virginia, and for the last eleven years of his life connected with the editorial staff of the *Baltimore Sun*, Wilford applied for and received the appointment to fill the vacancy. He entered the Institute, and graduated July 4, 1847, in the same class with General William Mahone, of the Confederate States Army. Among his schoolmates at that institution were also Captain J. G. Marr, killed at Fairfax Court-house, at the commencement of hostilities between the North and the South, in 1861, and Generals Rodes, Colston, Jones, and others prominent in the Southern cause. "Stonewall" Jackson was one of the professors at the Institute. After his graduation young Downs secured the post of Principal of the "Botetourt Seminary," at Fincastle, Virginia,

and fulfilled his obligation to his native State as an instructor. During the three years he spent in teaching he cancelled all indebtedness to the friends who had assisted him in obtaining his education, and equipped himself for entering upon what he believed to be his "life work," the Methodist itinerancy. He was licensed to preach August 19, 1850. He travelled six months under the Presiding Elder, and regularly entered the Conference at Winchester, Virginia, in March, 1851. After travelling circuits in his native State acceptably for three years, he was stationed in Baltimore, in the spring of 1854, since which time he has had various large and important charges, not only in that city but also in Central Pennsylvania and Western Maryland. His last appointment was Presiding Elder to one of the "Baltimore Districts," embracing the western part of the city, and portions of Baltimore, Howard, Carroll, Frederick, and Washington counties, which he served for a full term of four years. He was chosen as one of the reserve delegates to the last General Conference of his Church in 1876. Though thus honored he has never been an aspirant for place, nor ambitious in the common acceptance of that term. As a pastor he has few if any superiors; as a disciplinarian he is mild but firm; and as a manager is always successful, looking closely to the minutest details, and faithfully attending to the whole work of a minister. He is an earnest and effective speaker. Though of Southern birth and education Mr. Downs was in politics an old-line Whig, and opposed alike the right and expediency of secession in the late struggle. He has, however, never been more than a quiet voter. Many years ago he purchased a house for his parents near the Natural Bridge, Virginia, and made their declining days comfortable. He was married February 5, 1857, to Miss Martha Cornelius, daughter of Nicholas Cornelius, Esq., of Baltimore, by whom he has five sons and one daughter living. He is at this time (1878) stationed at the William Street Methodist Episcopal Church, a large and important charge in Baltimore city.

WOODALL, WILLIAM EASLEY, Ship-builder and Proprietor of the Marine Floating or Dry Dock, Locust Point, Baltimore, was born at Liverpool, England, July 18, 1837. His father, John Woodall, was a native of Yorkshire, and had been for many years engaged in the shipping and commission business in Liverpool. His mother, Ester Easley, was a daughter of Robert Easley, of Highfield House, near Stokesley, Yorkshire. They had ten children, of whom three are residents of Baltimore, Henry E., conducting the rigging branch of the business, William E., and James, his partner, John, Frederick, Annie, and

Sarah Sophia, reside in Europe. His deceased sister, Ester, was the accomplished wife of George F. Sangston, the Dublin Manager of the Atlantic Cable. The subject of this sketch was educated at home by a governess until the age of fifteen years. His admiration for the beautiful and fast-sailing Baltimore clipper ships, in contrast with other vessels visiting Liverpool, led him, even in boyhood, to select the business in which, since then, he has by persistent energy and enterprise been so eminently successful. Having secured the consent of his parents, he came to this country alone in his fifteenth year, and entered as an apprentice at Washington, District of Columbia, in the shipyard of Captain William Easley, a cousin of his mother, who had been a soldier in the war of 1812, and who, long afterward, received the appointment of Commissioner of Public Buildings from President Millard Fillmore. Captain Easley resigned the ship-building business into the hands of his two sons, John and Horatio, who conducted it with success. John is now Chief of Construction in the United States Navy, and Horatio continues the ship-building and lumber business. It was with these sons that young Woodall learned the first principles of boat-building. The first work he was engaged in was the placing a bow on the steamboat "Columbia," now on the waters of the Chesapeake. In order to learn the art of building clipper ships, he went to Baltimore, February 6, 1853, and made an engagement with John T. Fardy and Philip Auld, on the south side of the Basin, foot of Hughes Street, and with them learned the trade. Such was his proficiency, that at the age of nineteen he became foreman. In 1856 Mr. Auld retired, and Matthew J. Fardy became associated in the business, under the name of Fardy & Brother. Mr. Woodall remained with them as foreman until January 1, 1866, when he became a partner under the style of John T. Fardy, Brother & Company. That firm was dissolved in November, 1867, by the death of the senior member. Mr. Matthew J. Fardy retired, and the business was continued by Mr. Woodall, under the title of Fardy & Woodall, Mr. Woodall representing the widow Fardy's interest. That arrangement terminated January 1, 1873. During this last partnership, Mr. Woodall built the first two composite vessels constructed in Maryland. They were iron frames, with wooden deck and bottom, and were named respectively "Speedwell" and "Urgent." They were for the service of the United States Coast Survey. While foreman for Mr. Fardy he built the steamer "Wenonah," the revenue cutters "Wayanda," "Lincoln," and "Hugh McCulloch." During his copartnership with the firm he built the barque "Mary A. Way," the brigs "Charles Purvis," and "Johanna," and the United States Revenue cutters "Vigilance," and "Reliance." These are the more prominent of about fifty vessels built at that ship-yard. During the war, Mr. Woodall superintended the rebuilding of the United States sloop of war "Wyoming," costing seventy-nine thousand dollars. This

vessel, under command of Captain Bankard, subsequently destroyed a Chinese town for plundering an American ship. Mr. Woodall, January, 1873, associated with him his brother James, a skilled ship-builder, and Charles A. Miller, who had been his foreman for eight years, and served his apprenticeship at Thomas Hooper's ship-yard, under the present firm name of William E. Woodall & Co., having a yard one thousand feet deep and three hundred feet front, at foot of Allen Street, Locust Point, for the purpose of ship-building, joining, carpentering, and all the different branches of the trade. In the early part of the same year, Mr. Woodall and Mr. George W. Atkinson undertook to raise one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, in shares of one thousand dollars each, for the purpose of building a basin dry-dock on the "Simpson plan." The amount was finally subscribed, the firm of William E. Woodall & Co. taking seventeen shares. The enterprise, however, fell through, the majority of the subscribers being unwilling to pay the necessary price for a suitable location. The firm then built on their own account the present marine or floating dry-dock, which cost nearly eighty thousand dollars. There were more than a million feet of lumber used in its construction. The first large ship they coppered was the "Bonanza," of fifteen hundred tons. Besides other sailing craft, the present firm have built five composite vessels, the "Palinurus," "Earnest," "Ready," and "Research," and the "Drift," for the United States Coast Survey, each about one hundred and fifty tons. The firm has given employment to five hundred men at a time; the average number is about one hundred and fifty. It was Mr. Woodall's intention when in his boyhood he left England to return again after he acquired the art of clipper building in this country and engage in the business there; but American institutions and opportunities so won his heart that he lost all inclination in that direction. He is now thoroughly Americanized, and has done much for the commercial prosperity and permanent interests of Baltimore. The glowing accounts of the advantages afforded by this country which Mr. Woodall wrote to England induced his father to come on a visit in 1855. He was so pleased he sent for his wife and two youngest children, leaving four others behind. He purchased a large tract of land near Bladensburg, and engaged in farming, until failing health caused him to remove to Baltimore, where he died, May 19, 1859. His wife survived him until January 2, 1876. Mr. Woodall married November 13, 1860, Mary Eugenia, daughter of Benjamin A. Hooper, a well-known house carpenter of South Baltimore. They have had nine children, six of whom are living: Mary Eugenia, William E., Bessie, Flora, Lillie, and Robert. He has taken an active part in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows since 1860; and now (1879) represents the Grand Lodge of the State in the School Board, attending to the education of the orphans of Odd Fellows. He is passionately fond of children, and in this work of benevolence he takes



John Scott

great interest. His two greatest characteristics appear to be indomitable energy and benevolence. He has no sympathy to expend on a lazy person, but is always ready to extend a helping hand to the deserving. He is Conservative in politics, and rigidly opposed to a high tariff. His parents were old Wesleyan Methodists, but, with his family, to whom he is warmly devoted, he attends the Light Street Presbyterian Church. On principle, instead of investing his money in ground-rents or bonds he places it in a business which, while adding materially to the commercial interests of Baltimore, has the benevolent feature of giving employment to hundreds of mechanics.

HOFFMAN, DANIEL, a prominent Merchant of Baltimore, was born in Germantown, Pennsylvania, in the year 1768, in which place his parents had settled a few years previous, having emigrated from Germany. During the first years of the Revolution they removed to Baltimoretown, as it was then called, being little more than a village, the waters of the bay sweeping up to Charles Street. Their son Daniel was then eight years old. He ever afterwards resided in Baltimore, and became one of the most successful and wealthy merchants of his day. Upon attaining his majority he entered upon the pork-packing business, and is said to have been the first to engage in the foreign exportation of the article. He had received but a plain education, but possessed a well-balanced mind, which with great determination and energy of character, combined with his untiring activity, enabled him in a few years to acquire sufficient means to engage extensively in the wholesale grocery business. This he conducted successfully and amassed a fortune. He owned fourteen acres of land just beyond Franklin Square, Baltimore, and many acres on Fremont, and contiguous streets; also houses, stocks, etc. He was estimated to be worth from one hundred and seventy-five to two hundred thousand dollars. He retired from business at the age of sixty, and passed the remainder of his days in the quiet enjoyments of the family circle. Public-spirited and philanthropic, he entered warmly and actively into every enterprise for the common welfare, contributing largely of his means for the improvement and extension of the city. He died October 3, 1842, in the seventy-fourth year of his age, leaving to his posterity, in addition to his wealth, that which they esteem as infinitely more precious, the memory of his unsullied character for honesty, virtue, integrity, and acknowledged general usefulness. He married Miss Mary Schrote, of what is now Carroll County, then called Baltimore County, and left a family of nine children. He had forty-eight grandchildren living at the time of his death.

IRELAND, DAVID CALDWELL, M.D., was born in Annapolis, Anne Arundel County, Maryland, May 4, 1844, of which county his father, Thomas Ireland, is a prominent resident, and has held official positions therein. The mother of the subject of this sketch was Miss Nichols, daughter of William Nichols of above county. After receiving an excellent education at the schools of his native city, and at St. John's College, he commenced the study of medicine in 1862, in the office of Dr. Abraham Claude, at Annapolis. After continuing his studies for fifteen months under Dr. Claude, he went to Philadelphia, and matriculated at the University of Pennsylvania. This was in the fall of 1864, and three years thereafter, in the spring of 1867, he graduated from that institution with the highest honors. Immediately after receiving his diploma Dr. Ireland entered Blockley Hospital, Philadelphia, as Resident Physician, and for two years enjoyed the advantages of the extensive clinical practice therein, both medical and surgical. In the autumn of 1869, he established himself in the practice of his profession, in the city of Baltimore, which he has continued to prosecute successfully to the present time. Though a general practitioner, Dr. Ireland gives special attention to the diseases of women and children. He has performed, with eminent success, many of the most delicate and important surgical operations. He held the position of Vaccine Physician under Mayor Joshua Vansant in 1873 and 1874, and that of Coroner of the Eastern District of Baltimore, under Governor John Lee Carroll, which position he continues to occupy. He is a member of the Medico-Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, and is the President of the Northeastern Clinical Association. Though engaged in a large practice, Dr. Ireland has found time to contribute several valuable scientific articles to the medical journals. In 1871, he married Miss Lizzie Henderson, daughter of Rev. David Henderson, of Baltimore. Dr. Ireland stands in high repute as a medical practitioner, and commands the confidence and esteem of his patients and the public generally.

SCOTT JOHN, Minister of the Society of Friends, was born June 1, 1798, at Hebron Mills, Baltimore County, Maryland. He was the son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Mathews) Scott. Mrs. Elizabeth Scott was the daughter of Thomas and Price Mathews, of Baltimore County. Thomas Scott was the son of Abraham and his wife Elizabeth Rossiter Scott, who with their children, Rachel, Amos, Jesse, Rossiter, Hester, and Thomas, procured a certificate from Wrightstown Meeting, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, February 26, 1772, and removed to and settled in Baltimore County, Maryland. He was a man of strong mind and good judg-

ment; much sought for as an arbitrator in cases of dispute and universally respected. Abraham Scott's father, Jacob Scott, was a man of much prominence, and most highly esteemed among the Quakers, or Friends, in Pennsylvania. He died at an advanced age, December 11, 1706. Abraham was born 1731, and died March 29, 1804. His wife Elizabeth was born 1732, and died October 12, 1803. Their son Thomas was born June 24, 1770, and died February 8, 1852. Elizabeth, wife of Thomas, was born March 3, 1769, and died August 20, 1852. They were married March 27, 1793. Their children were George Dent, Eli, John, Elizabeth, Rachel, and Eliza. John Scott, the subject of this sketch, married Elizabeth Littig, who was born in Baltimore city, December 13, 1800. She was the daughter of George and Rachel (Bosley) Littig. They (George and Rachel) were married by the Rev. I. Wyatt in 1796. George Littig was the son of Philip and Elizabeth Margaret (Brown) Littig. George Littig was born November 29, 1729. Rachel Bosley Littig was the daughter of Caleb and Elizabeth (Wheeler) Bosley. They were married by Rev. James Stewart, February 27, 1772. Elizabeth Wheeler was the daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth Wheeler, of Baltimore County, Maryland. Elijah Bosley, an elder brother of Caleb Bosley, was a man of vigorous constitution; and lived to the age of one hundred years. His son, Colonel Nicholas M. Bosley, was a large landholder, and a very prominent citizen of Baltimore County. At his death he bequeathed to his grand-niece, Miss Louisa Gittings, now Mrs. John Merryman, the elegant and far-famed estate known as "Hayfields," on which she and her husband now reside. John Scott and Elizabeth Littig were married December 18, 1827, by the Rev. Joshua Wells. The issue of this happy union was eleven children, five of whom are deceased, viz., Georgianna, John Thomas, Caleb Bosley, Joseph John Gurney, and Rachel Littig, all of whom died young, except John Thomas, who died in 1866, leaving a widow and two children. The six living children are Elenor A. B., born November 16, 1828, who married Edwin Scott, and resides on their farm "Rosedale," in Baltimore County. George L., born November 23, 1833, who married Mary, daughter of Dr. Wakeman Hopkins, of Darlington, Harford County, and now resides on their farm "Wildfell." He is a minister of the Society of Friends, and greatly esteemed for true goodness. Harrison, born March 18, 1836, is unmarried. He resides and does business in Baltimore city. Irving Murry, born December 25, 1837, who married Laura, daughter of John R. Horde, of Covington, Kentucky. He is one of the firm of Prescott, Scott & Co., Union Iron Works, San Francisco, California, and is one of the most prominent, influential, and respected citizens of that city. The firm employs about six hundred men, and does a business of two millions of dollars a year, being the most extensive machine works on the Pacific coast. Mary Frances, born July 15, 1844, who married Oliver S. Orrick,

of Baltimore city, in 1875. He removed to Oakland, California, in 1876, and is engaged in business in San Francisco. Henry Tiffany, born September 20, 1846, who in 1867 married Elsie, daughter of William Housley, of Alfreton, Derbyshire, England. He is the junior member of the firm of Prescott, Scott & Co., and resides in San Francisco. Mr. and Mrs. Scott have had twenty-six grandchildren, nineteen of whom are now living (February 1, 1879). John Scott received his education in the county schools of Baltimore County. His buoyant temperament and social qualities made him fond of society, but being strictly moral from his youth, he avoided companionship with profane, vicious, or irreligious persons. At an early age, by the advice of his father, he learned the business of manufacturing (carding of wool), but not liking it, sold the machinery, and for five years thereafter worked for his father on the home farm. He then took charge of his father's mill, and continued to live with his parents for fifty-four years, and after his father's death remained and conducted the business of the farm and mill for nineteen years, making a continuous residence of seventy-three years, in the house in which he was born. He then sold the farm and mill and removed to Darlington, Harford County, and after a residence of two years with his son George, he then, in 1875, visited his sons in California. Returning again to Maryland, he in 1876, accompanied by his wife, went again to California, residing principally with his daughter, Mrs. Orrick, making San Francisco their home, but visiting wherever inclination prompts them. Mr. Scott was successful in business, and reared and educated a large family of children, all of whom are doing well and are useful and honored members of society. He is methodical, and has carefully kept a diary for over fifty years. Mr. Scott's religious training was adverse to military or political positions, and the only public office he would hold was that of School Commissioner of Baltimore County, which he held for thirteen years, always manifesting a lively interest in and a practical acquaintance with the public school system. In 1866 he was sent to North Carolina by the Society of Friends to reorganize the Friends' schools that had been closed during the war, and was afterwards commissioned, with funds at his discretion, for the relief of the destitute Friends in that State. He was one of the Vice-Presidents of the Baltimore County Bible Society, during the continuance of that institution. Though taking no active part in politics, Mr. Scott has felt it proper to exercise the right and duty of the elective franchise, and has always voted with the Whigs and Republicans. Educated in the faith of his fathers, and reared under the influences of their religious life, he early became a true believer in the Christian religion, as held by the Society of Friends, to which he has ever since adhered, as in accordance with the doctrines of the Holy Scriptures. When thirty-five years of age he became a minister of that society, and has abounded in labors ever since. Travelling and ministering


extensively in the United States and Canada, and in his eightieth year visited different societies in California and Oregon, ministering to various meetings there. He annually attends the yearly meeting of Friends in Baltimore, and is now preparing for his tenth trip across the continent. On June 1, 1879, he will be eighty-one years of age. A number of his family have attained to ages from eighty-five to one hundred and three. He is small of stature, strong and compactly built, and capable of enduring great fatigue. Is in the enjoyment of perfect health and in possession of all his faculties unimpaired, except his hearing. He has given his time and means and talents to his Heavenly Master, and lived so irreproachable a life that there is none who can say aught against him. He ever gratefully acknowledges the goodness of God manifested towards him, and is actively seeking opportunities for usefulness. So vigorous is his constitution, so vivacious his spirits, that his family and friends expect he will yet live to number a century of years. As an instance of the confidence and affection existing between the parent and the children, Mr. Scott on the occasion of his visit to Baltimore last fall, said to the writer of this sketch: "No father has better children than I have;" and in a letter recently received from his son Irving M. Scott, of San Francisco, he writes: "No better man or father ever lived." On the morning of December 18, 1827, Mr. Scott and Miss Littig were married, and made their bridal tour from Baltimore to Washington, D. C., in their private carriage. They attended a levee of President Adams that evening, and were presented to His Excellency by Colonel Little. On the day on which they were to return, a home-coming entertainment at her grandmother's house was in preparation, but the festive occasion was changed to a scene of mourning, by the sudden death of her grandmother, Mrs. Shaffer, who died while engaged in her morning religious devotions. Their groomsmen, Thomas R. Mathews, died only a few years since, and their bridesmaid, Mary Ann West, is still living. In 1877 Mr. and Mrs. John Scott removed to San Francisco, and December 18, 1877, they celebrated their golden wedding at the elegant mansion of their son Irving M., on Harrison Street, in that city, an occasion never to be forgotten by the hundreds of guests who were present, many of whom were from remote States. Mr. and Mrs. Scott were dressed in the style (if not the identical garments) they were married in fifty years before. Both were the centre of attraction, and each looked hale, fresh, and were in buoyant spirits. Mrs. Scott is in every sense of the word an accomplished lady. In the prime of life she excelled in vocal and musical accomplishments, and her paintings show her to have been an artist of much taste and skill. By request of the groom, the marriage ceremony was omitted, and in lieu thereof, the Rev. Dr. Stone, of "The First Congregationalist Church," delivered a most appropriate and beautiful address. Among the many congratulatory letters received was a characteristic one from the Quaker Poet, John G.

Whittier, then in his seventy-first year. Irving M. Scott then read a carefully prepared address, grouping in a masterly manner the incidents of marked importance of the last half century, contrasting past and present, in time and modes of travel, the first steamship that crossed the Atlantic, the railroads, the Atlantic cable, improved printing press, sewing machines, and other machinery, telegraphing, discovery of gold in California, and indeed, nothing of interest was omitted. The address was printed in an elegantly bound album, handsomely illustrated, and presented to Mr. and Mrs. Scott. A poem of rare beauty, composed for the occasion by Mrs. C. C. Webb, a sister of Mrs. Irving M. Scott, was read by her son, Harry Webb. Mr. and Mrs. Scott's relatives and family connections in Maryland are numerous, and of high respectability and social position. He is extensively known and esteemed throughout the State, and among the Friends his name and good works are as familiar as household words.

KNAPP, FREDERICK, Educator, was born in Wurttemberg, Germany, April 26, 1821. His parents were in the line of an old and well-known family. His father was an architect and builder of prominence. In his sixth year he entered the state schools, and made rapid progress in his studies. Completing the course there he was sent to the High School at Reutlingen, from which he passed to the Normal Institution at Esslingen, there to be educated for a teacher under the instruction of the celebrated *littérateur* Denzell. Here he remained two and a half years. There being great need of competent teachers, an examination was ordered to be held among the students of the seminary. Young Knapp, then in his eighteenth year, presented himself and passed with credit the required examination. Out of fifty who were examined, he took a first place among the successful fifteen. He was immediately assigned to duty at Schoenich, taking charge of a school numbering one hundred and one pupils. Here he remained two years and a half, rapidly acquiring practical knowledge of his profession. Here he organized a choral association called Gesangverein. On the occasion of a choral festival his society received the prize of a handsome flag. On May 10, 1840, he was sent as teacher by the government to the institution from which he had been graduated. In connection with his official duties he superintended a private school which had been founded by Prof. Gustave Werner, a preacher of distinction well known throughout all Germany. Here Prof. Knapp educated six teachers who successfully passed the government examination. For six years he was leader of the Mænnergessang-verein, Cecilia-verein, and Turnerliedertafel. He remained at Reutlingen nine years. His thought and study had turned his attention to the subject

of republican ideas of government and a United Germany. The suffering and distress of the year 1848 awakened his sympathies, and made him an ardent, though cautious supporter of the revolutionary ideas of that year. His freedom of speech was offensive to the government, and he became a suspected person. Having been cited for treason, he was tried, but was found not guilty. The displeasure of the government with his course, however, was manifested in his being degraded in the rank of his profession, and he was sent far off to a small country place where his influence would be lost. An old friend, who had several years before gone to America, was at this time on a visit to his family in Germany, having informed him that his prospects as a teacher would be much brighter in this country, he decided to emigrate to America. On May 26, 1850, he left Reutlingen apparently to go to his new school in conformity with official orders. His societies, together with prominent burgomasters, accompanied him partly on his way to wish farewell. After separating from them he changed his course, went down the Rhine to Bremen, where he embarked on the ship Ocean, and after a voyage of sixty-four days, landed in Baltimore, August 8, 1850. He at once obtained employment in the house of William A. Marburg, 26 Light Street. He was employed as a tutor for Mr. Marburg's children, and also as his bookkeeper. Here he remained six months. On February 10, 1851, he secured the position of Principal of the Fourth German Reformed Church School on Calvert Street, Baltimore, which then numbered twenty-eight pupils. He remained there two years, and left the institution in a flourishing condition, the number of pupils having been increased to one hundred and ninety-three. On May 4, 1851, he married Fraulein Louisa Anne Groezinger, a lady whom he had formerly known in Germany, and who two days before their marriage had arrived in Baltimore. The marriage ceremony was performed by the Rev. Kessler. On leaving the church school, March 1, 1853, he founded a select school on the present site of the Rialto Building, Second Street, Baltimore. He began with eight pupils, and at the close of the year his institution numbered one hundred. That place being too small, he removed to Frederick Street, between Second and Baltimore streets, where he remained six years, and his school having reached the number of four hundred pupils, he removed to Gay Street, the same square, occupying large brick buildings. He remained there several years. His school was incorporated by the State Legislature as F. Knapp's German and English Institute, in 1859. From Gay Street he removed in 1865 to Nos. 29, 31, and 33 Holliday Street, opposite the City Hall, his institution being now firmly established and acquiring wide reputation throughout the country. Here he has remained ever since. Mr. Knapp has had under instruction during a quarter of a century about eight thousand pupils, boys and girls, from almost every State in the Union, the Territories, the West Indies, and South America.

Mr. Knapp is extensively known throughout the country as a prominent and successful educator of the young. Within the past few years he has incorporated with his institution a department for the deaf and dumb, the system of instruction having been learned in Germany. His system, that of *vocalization*, is the only one of the kind in successful operation in the State. Mr. Knapp has been and is now prominently identified with leading German and other societies. He was President for four years of the Germania Männerchor; a director of the Schuetzen-verein; one of the founders of the Turner-verein, and its first leader; a member of Baltimore city Lodge of Odd Fellows, Druids, Harugari, filling all of its chairs; one of the founders of "O'Keil;" a prominent member of King David's Lodge, No. 68, A. F. and A. M., being its organist and treasurer for ten years; a member of Monumental Commandery, Knight Templars, Liederkrantz, and director of the German Waisenhaus. He has travelled extensively North, East, West, and South, as a representative to educational conventions, acquiring valuable information for the purposes of school instruction. He gives close attention to his business, and carefully supervises every department of his institution. He is a man of great energy and a hard worker; courteous, warm-hearted, and genial. He has had four children: Emma, Willie, Fred, and Bertha, the first of whom is married and has children.

 MOSHER, CALVIN S., Photographer and Temperance Reformer, was born at Newport, Nova Scotia, August 6, 1825. His parents were James and Mary Mosher, both natives of Nova Scotia, and both of whom died at Windsor, in that colony, within a few days of each other, in the summer of 1858. James Mosher was for many years a Justice of the Peace for the county of Lunenburg, Nova Scotia, and his brother was a member of the Provincial Parliament for Hants County. James Mosher was one of the very earliest advocates and organizers of total abstinence societies in Nova Scotia, and for years stood almost alone in such advocacy in his section of country, and although he frequently encountered hostility and opposition in consequence of his earnest devotion to the temperance cause, he never faltered in the great reform, battling manfully in the good cause to the close of his life. In 1857 he represented the Grand Division, Sons of Temperance, of Nova Scotia, in the National Division, at Providence, Rhode Island. His son, Calvin S., the subject of this sketch, caught his enthusiasm, and for more than thirty years has devoted much of his time and means to the advancement of the temperance cause, being equally zealous in his efforts to reclaim the fallen by moral suasion, and to

secure the enactment and enforcement of laws designed to prevent the evils resulting from the liquor traffic. Mr. Mosher has been an active and efficient worker in the various temperance organizations, in which he has occupied many prominent positions. He is Secretary of the Maryland State Temperance Alliance, Worthy Chief Templar of America, Temple of Honor, of the city of Baltimore, and a Past Grand Worthy Patriarch of the Sons of Temperance of Maryland. His business is that of a photographer, being located at 465 West Baltimore Street, Baltimore, and he occasionally gives art exhibitions for churches and Sunday-schools. In December, 1858, he married Miss Augusta Wilde, only daughter of John and Mary Wilde, of Baltimore. Soon after his marriage he removed to Selma, Alabama, where his three children, Minnie, Ada, and John Hugh were born. In 1870 he returned to Baltimore, where he has since resided. His daughter Minnie having developed very superior histrionic talent, has rendered great service to the temperance cause by her readings and dramatic recitals, and she has thus been instrumental, also, in contributing largely to charitable and benevolent causes. Although quite young, she has attained considerable local celebrity, and her performances have frequently been mentioned in the highest terms of praise by the press of Baltimore and other places.

WAY, ANDREW J. II., Artist, was born in Washington, District of Columbia, April 27, 1826. His paternal grandfather was a merchant of Philadelphia, in which city his father was born in the year 1775. The latter removed to Washington in 1800, and resided there for several years, acquiring an ample fortune in the printing and bookbinding business. For many years he was Congressional printer, and was a conspicuous member of Washington society. In 1808 he married Mrs. Mary Matilda Pawson, daughter of Captain John Brevitt, of Baltimore, Maryland, an Englishman by birth and son of a wealthy manufacturer of Wolverhampton. At twenty years of age, Mr. Brevitt was prosecuting his studies with an attorney when the war of the Revolution broke out, and his sympathies being entirely with the struggling American colonists, he left home and kindred, came to this country and cast in his fortunes with those fighting for freedom. He entered the patriot army as a private and left it with the rank of Captain. He was one of the original members of the "Society of the Cincinnati." After the war he made his home in Baltimore, and died there in 1819 at the age of sixty-four, leaving three children, two daughters and a son. Mr. Brevitt had several brothers, one of whom, Dr. Joseph Brevitt, served as a surgeon in the British Army throughout the Revolutionary war, and after the declaration of peace, joined his brother

John in Baltimore, where he practiced his profession until his death. The father of Mr. Way removed from Washington in 1830 or 1831, and purchased a farm in Champaign County, Ohio, where he died at the age of fifty-seven, in the year 1833. He left two sons, the eldest, George B. Way, born in 1811, was educated in Yale College, and at Oxford, Ohio; studied law in that State with Hon. John C. Wright, and attained distinction in after years as a lawyer and a Judge. He died in Washington in 1868, aged fifty-seven years. The mother of these two sons was a woman of strongly marked character, noted for her vivacity of disposition, her conversational powers and ready wit. She was a leader in the society of Washington, and numbered among her intimate friends, Mrs. Madison, Mrs. Seaton, the Wallacks, and others of note. In the way of art she possessed great natural ability, handling her pencil with much skill and originality, though she had received very little instruction. She displayed much dexterity in needlework, both in beauty of design and execution. Her younger son, the subject of this sketch, inherited her love of art, and when he was but a very young child his mother used to fill books of blank paper with sketches of every conceivable description for his amusement and entertainment. His mother was the object of his fervent worship, and her many noble qualities won his life-long admiration. In 1835 she entered for a third time into the matrimonial state, being then forty-five years of age. Her husband, Colonel Benjamin Franklin Stickney, of Concord, New Hampshire, had been in the service of the United States for the greater part of his life. He was a gentleman of means, owning at that time nearly the whole site of the present city of Toledo, Ohio. Mr. Way was educated in Baltimore until sixteen years of age, after that at Norwalk and Hudson, Ohio. At eighteen, while yet pursuing his classical studies, a miniature painter of considerable ability visited the town of Norwalk. He was social and agreeable, and young Way becoming interested in the man, became infatuated with his work to that extent that he neglected the classics and gave his entire attention to this one fascinating pursuit. He commenced the study of miniature painting with zeal, and persevered until he accomplished something which his friends declared worthy of unqualified admiration. Up to that time he had bestowed little thought on the future, and had no fixed idea as to what course he should pursue in life. At the age of nineteen he returned home, and still continued his efforts in painting on ivory. He painted a miniature of his stepfather which was considered a strong likeness. His deficiency in drawing had become apparent to himself, and he longed to study under a competent master, but his mother was much opposed to his making art a profession, while his stepfather approved it. It was at last agreed that some of his productions should be submitted to a friend of Colonel Stickney in Cincinnati who was competent to judge of his merits, and if he advised the young

man to devote himself to art, his mother was to make no further objection. The referee's opinion was favorable, and at his advice Mr. Way entered the studio of John P. Frankenstein, of Cincinnati, a portrait painter of note, and was at once set to work at drawing bones, and kept at it, to his great disgust, until he had drawn every bone in the human body over and over again. Mr. Frankenstein believing that a thorough knowledge of anatomy was necessary to the successful artist, kept the student at it, until the pursuit of art became less attractive to him than it had been. He remained in Cincinnati a year, and having been put through a course of *amber and white*, he was allowed to paint a head or two in color. At that time he made the acquaintance of many young artists who have since made their mark. Among the number were J. W. Whittridge, late President of the N. A. Academy of Design, New York, William Beard, T. Buchanan Read, and J. O. Eaton. At the end of the year he returned to Baltimore, and placed himself under the instruction of Alfred J. Miller, the most promising artist then in the city, famed for his rare and valuable collection of Indian studies taken by him from life. After some considerable time with Mr. Miller, he decided on a trip to Europe, which he was enabled to do through the inheritance of six thousand dollars from his father's estate. He took with him letters of introduction to Hon. Abbott Lawrence, American Minister at the Court of St. James, and to Charles Leslie, the noted painter. He was taken sick in London, which caused a postponement of his trip to the continent for about six months. In the meantime, however, after his recovery, he visited Ireland and Scotland. In the fall of 1850 he went to Paris and entered the *atelier* of M. Drolling, a leading artist of France. Suffering greatly with dyspepsia, by the advice of a physician he left Paris about the 1st of February and journeyed to Rome, seeing Elba, Spezzia, and "Genoa the Superb" by the way. At Rome and Naples he occupied himself in sight-seeing, and arrived in Florence about the middle of April. He was introduced into the Academy of Fine Arts by Horatio Greenhow, the sculptor. He remained in that city several months, drawing from the antique, and occasionally copying in the Gallery of the Uffizi. He became acquainted with all the American artists who were in Florence at that time, and was in daily intercourse with Greenhow, Randolph Rogers, Joel Hart, Alexander Galt, Ives Terry, Page, Powers, and others. Late in the summer he visited Switzerland, went thence to Paris, and after a second visit to London, to see the Exposition of 1851, he returned to Baltimore. Two years afterward he married Mrs. Kate Griffith, widow of Charles H. Griffith, of Baltimore, and daughter of Nathaniel Horsey, of Delaware, by whom he has had two sons and a daughter. The eldest son, George B., is an artist, and the daughter has a decided talent in that direction. Until after thirty years of age, all of Mr. Way's art studies were in portraiture. From his childhood he had possessed the faculty of catching a like-

ness with pen or pencil, and as a man had painted many hundred heads, but he was never satisfied with his skill in that line. About the year 1860, he submitted to Mr. E. Leutze, during one of his professional visits to Baltimore, one of his still life pictures, for his criticism. It received that gentleman's high commendation, and he has devoted himself to it since with unremitting attention. He has exhibited his pictures for many years in the National Academy of New York, in the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, Philadelphia, and in many other leading institutions throughout the country. He is one of the artists who originated the "Allston Association" of Baltimore; also one of those concerned in the rise and progress of the short-lived "Maryland Academy of Art," and acted as its Vice-President. He has actively participated for the last twenty-five years in every effort made to advance the fine arts in Baltimore, and has been identified with many of the charitable art enterprises during the last ten years. In the summer of 1861 Mr. Way again visited Europe, taking his family with him. He spent several months in London, where he painted many original pictures, and studied the works of George Lance. They went to Paris, when he studied "St. Jean," the great fruit painter, and made several studies from his works in the Luxemburg Gallery, and also from Jacobee. They returned in the fall of 1862. In 1865 they crossed the Atlantic again, remaining mostly in Paris, studying the works of the great masters. They came back to Baltimore the next year, and have since remained in that city. Mr. Way is a man of decidedly religious tendencies, and has been all through life a regular attendant upon divine worship, but has never connected himself with any church.

STONE, HONORABLE THOMAS, was born in 1743 in Charles County, Maryland. He was the eldest son of David and Elizabeth (Jenifer) Stone. His father was the son of Thomas, the son of William, the son of John Stone, who was the son of Honorable William Stone, the third Proprietary Governor of Maryland, from August 6, 1648, to March 25, 1655. His mother was a sister of Honorable Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer, the daughter of Dr. Daniel and Ann (Hanson) Jenifer, of Charles County, Maryland, and the granddaughter of Honorable Samuel Hanson. He received a liberal classical education, and read law at Annapolis, in the office of Thomas Johnson, who was afterwards the first constitutional Governor of the State of Maryland. He commenced the practice of law in Fredericktown, Maryland, where he remained two years, and then returned to Charles County. In 1771 he married Margaret Brown, daughter of Dr. Gustavus and Margaret (Bond) Brown, of the same county, who died June 3, 1787. Thomas Stone and

Matthew Tilghman, Thomas Johnson, Robert Goldsborough, William Paca, Samuel Chase, and John Hall were elected, December 8, 1774, by the Maryland Convention, to represent the Province in the Continental Congress, and was re-elected by the Convention of April 24, 1775, and of July 20, 1775. He was a member of the Maryland Convention which assembled December 7, 1775, and served on the Committee "to report Resolutions for Raising, Clothing, and Victualling the Forces to be raised in this Province;" and to report "Rules and Regulations for the Government of the Forces." January 12, 1776, he and the other delegates to Congress were instructed by the Maryland Convention, "not, without the previous knowledge and approbation of the Convention of this Province, to assent to any proposition to declare these Colonies independent." The delegates named in the instructions were Matthew Tilghman, Thomas Johnson, Robert Goldsborough, William Paca, Samuel Chase, Thomas Stone, Robert Alexander, and John Rogers. These instructions were reaffirmed May 21, 1776, and the same delegates re-elected by ballot. June 28, 1776, these instructions were recalled, the "restrictions therein contained removed," and the delegates were "authorized and empowered to concur with the other United Colonies, or a majority of them, in declaring the United Colonies free and independent States." While the Declaration of Independence was discussed and passed, in Philadelphia, the Convention at Annapolis elected the following delegates to Congress, viz., Matthew Tilghman, Thomas Johnson, William Paca, Samuel Chase, Thomas Stone, Charles Carroll of Carrollton, and Robert Alexander. One of them, a new member, Charles Carroll of Carrollton, served until November 10 following, and, August 2, 1776, signed the Declaration of Independence, with Samuel Chase, William Paca, and Thomas Stone. November 10, 1776, the following delegates to the Continental Congress were elected by the Convention of Maryland, viz., Matthew Tilghman, Thomas Johnson, William Paca, Thomas Stone, Samuel Chase, Benjamin Rumsey, and Charles Carroll, barrister. From June 12, 1776, to November 15, 1777, Thomas Stone laboriously served on the Committee charged with preparing the Articles of Confederation. He retired from Congress in 1779 and became a member of the Legislature of Maryland. He was the author of the act which abolished the right of primogeniture in Maryland. In 1784 and 1785 he was a member of Congress, and for a brief period before his death served in the Senate of Maryland, and was appointed a member of the Convention that formed the Constitution of the United States, but declined. Thomas Stone was a devout member of the Episcopal Church, a gentleman of liberal culture, considerable legal learning, solid acquirements, sound judgment, and much political sagacity. In his habits he was simple, strictly temperate, and austere. In disposition he was retiring and reserved, a man of deep and

tender feeling, and lavished, without stint, the wealth of his strong affections upon his family. He never recovered from the depressing effects of the death of his wife, and died at his residence, "Haverdeventure," near Port Tobacco, in Charles County, Maryland, October 5, 1787. Upon his tomb the following is inscribed: "The Archives of Maryland will show the offices of trust he has held. He was an able and faithful lawyer, a wise and virtuous patriot, an honest and good man." He left three children, viz., Frederick, who died in 1793, a youth of extraordinary promise; Margaret, who married Dr. John Moncure Daniel, of Virginia; and Mildred, who married Travers Daniel, a brother of Dr. John Moncure Daniel. Both of the daughters have descendants living.

STONE, HONORABLE JOHN HOSKINS, was born in 1745 in Charles County, Maryland. He was the second son of David Stone and Elizabeth Jenifer, daughter of Dr. Daniel Jenifer. He was a younger brother of Hon. Thomas Stone, who signed the Declaration of Independence. On January 2, 1776, he was elected by the Convention of Maryland Captain in the Battalion of Colonel William Smallwood, and in December of the same year rose to the rank of Colonel. He greatly distinguished himself at the battles of Long Island, White Plains, Princeton, and Germantown. In the last mentioned he received a wound, maiming him for life. He resigned his military commission August 1, 1779. In 1781 he was a clerk in the office of R. R. Livingston, Secretary of Foreign Affairs, and afterwards was one of the Executive Council of Maryland. He was a member of the Cincinnati Society, and his certificate of membership, signed by George Washington, dated July 22, 1793, is still extant in the possession of his grandson, Nathaniel Pope Causin, of Baltimore. He was Governor of Maryland from 1794 to 1797, and died at his residence in Annapolis, October 5, 1804. He married Miss Couden, a Scotch lady, and had three children, viz., Couden Stone, who married young and died without issue; Ann Stone, who married Dr. J. Turner, of Charles County, Maryland, and left two children, viz., Zephaniah Turner, who married Miss Hungerford, of Virginia, and Mary Turner; and Eliza Stone, who was born August 30, 1783, at Annapolis, married February 18, 1808, Dr. Nathaniel Pope Causin, son of Gerard B. and Jenny Pope (Rowe) Causin, and died May 7, 1845, leaving two children, viz., Jane Adelaide Pope Causin, born November 25, 1812, who married March 27, 1832, Dr. Henry F. Condict, of New Jersey, and died in September, 1871, leaving two children, viz., Causin Condict, and Eliza Stone Condict; and Nathaniel Pope Causin, born August 24, 1815, at Port Tobacco, Maryland, who married, May 14,

1855, Eliza Mactiar Warfield, daughter of Daniel and Nancy (Mactiar) Warfield, of Baltimore, and had two children, viz., Nathaniel Pope Causin, deceased, and Nannie D. Causin.

STONE, JUDGE MICHAEL JENIFER, was born in 1747, at "Equality," in Charles County, Maryland, the third son of David Stone and his second wife, Elizabeth Jenifer, daughter of Dr. Daniel Jenifer, of Charles County, Maryland, and granddaughter of Hon. Samuel Hanson. He was a younger brother of Hon. Thomas Stone, who signed the Declaration of Independence, and of Hon. John Hoskins Stone, who was Governor of Maryland from 1794 to 1797. Judge Stone was a man of brilliant and versatile talents, exquisite taste, refined wit, and conscientious in the discharge of his public and private duties. He was a member of the Convention of Maryland which ratified, April 28, 1788, the Constitution of the United States, served in Congress from 1789 to January 11, 1791, and voted for locating the seat of the National Government on the banks of the Potomac. On January 11, 1791, he was appointed Chief Judge of the First Judicial District of Maryland, comprising the counties of St. Mary's, Calvert, Prince George's, and Charles. He married his cousin, Mary Hanson Briscoe, daughter of Samuel Briscoe, and granddaughter of John and Mary (Hanson) Briscoe. Mrs. Mary (Hanson) Briscoe was the daughter of Hon. Robert Hanson, and granddaughter of Colonel John Hanson. Judge Stone left five children, Frederick Daniel Stone, born in 1796, who married in 1819 Eliza Patton, of an ancient Virginia family, who died in 1820, leaving an only son, Hon. Frederick Stone, of Port Tobacco, Maryland; William Briscoe Stone, who married in 1825 Caroline Brown, daughter of Gustavus and Sarah Brown; Michael Jenifer Stone, born May 1, 1806, at "Equality," Charles County, Maryland, who married, December 10, 1845, Susan Ann Somervell, daughter of Thomas Trueman and Margaret Terrett (Hollyday) Somervell, and died April 13, 1877; Elizabeth Jenifer Stone, who died in 1875, unmarried; and Eleanor Stone, who married George Robertson; he died in 1839 and left a son, Captain Michael Stone Robertson, a brave officer in the Confederate Army, who was killed at the battle of Cross Keys.

MOALE, WILLIAM ARMISTEAD, retired Merchant, was born June 7, 1800, in the city of Baltimore. His ancestors were English. His great-grandfather was born in Devonshire, England, and was the first of the name of Moale who came to this country. His great-grandmother was Ellen North, con-

nected with the old and celebrated English family of that name. His grandfather patented Moale's Point, on a branch of the Patapsco River. He married Rachel, daughter of General John Hammar, who was President of the King's Council of the colony of Maryland in the year 1725. This gentleman came to Maryland in 1719, married in 1725, and died in 1740. Mr. Moale's grandfather was Chairman of the Committee that received General Washington when on his way to Annapolis. His father, Richard Moale, was born in Baltimore, and was a member of the legal profession. He died at the age of thirty-six. His mother's maiden name was Judith Carter Armistead; she was born at the family seat, called "Hesse," in Matthews County, Virginia. She married at the age of twenty, and died in Baltimore, aged eighty-eight. Mr. Moale had two brothers, John and Richard. The first named was killed by the explosion of the steamer Medora. Mr. Moale was married in February, 1841, to Mary Winchester, daughter of George Winchester. They have had three sons and two daughters; two of their sons are deceased. Their eldest daughter, Judith Carter, married Robert Livingston Cutting, Jr., of New York; the other daughter, Evelyn Byrd, married J. Townsend Burden, of Troy, New York. Seven generations of the Moale family have worshipped in the congregation of St. Paul's Church.

JAMAR, REUBEN DAVIS, on his paternal side is of French descent. His grandfather, Henry Jamar, was exiled from France, and emigrated to America early in the eighteenth century. During the Revolutionary war he served as a commissioned officer in a Pennsylvania regiment. After the war he settled in Alexandria, Virginia, where he died in his forty-fourth year, of apoplexy. His son Henry, when a boy, removed from Alexandria, Virginia, about the year 1800, to Newark, Delaware, and subsequently removed to Elkton, Cecil County, Maryland, where he continued to reside until his death in 1844. He was one of the pioneers of Methodism in that town, a trustee of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, and continued an active and useful member of the Church during his life. He was honored and beloved for his sterling integrity and deep piety. His wife, Rebecca, was the daughter of James and Hannah McCauley. They were married April 9, 1812. They had two sons, James Henry, a lawyer, who possessed rare oratorical powers and great personal and political popularity. He represented his county in the Legislature, and at the time of his death held the office of Register of Wills. Reuben D., the other son, the subject of this sketch, was born in Elkton, June 5, 1815. He was named for Rev. Reuben Davis, a distinguished divine of the Presbyterian Church and an educator of high repute. He was an inti-

